The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. CCCII. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1891—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WAR CLOUDS INCREASING.

The Seriousness of the Chilean Question Not Diminished.

CURT REPLY OF THE JUNTA.

It Does Not Propose to Be Hurried by the United States.

SHIPS TO ENFORCE THE DEMAND.

American Cruisers to Be Headed for Valparaiso at Once.

CONSULTATIONS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Chilean developments today have not lessened the seriousness of the outlook.

A long cipher cablegram was received from Minister Egan at the State Department this morning. It was nearly noon before the cablegram was translated and laid before the President. An hour afterwards messengers were dispatched to Secretary Blaine and Secretary Tracy, requesting their presence at the White House. The Secretaries promptly responded to the President's summons, Secretary Blaine coming over from his house and Secretary Tracy from the Navy Department. Up to this time it has been understood Minister Egan's cablegram was to be made public at an early hour, but as the consultation ran along it was apparent that some cause for delay had arisen. Secretary Tracy staid an hour at the White House and returned to the Navy Department, but had not been there long before he was recalled. Naturally these movements gave rise to all kinds of more or less wild speculation as to the nature of Mr. Egan's dispatch and the intentions of the government.

When Secretary Tracy again emerged from the White House he refused to make any statement whatever respecting the Chilean correspondence on the ground that the Department of State had the matter in charge. Secretary Blaine appeared to be in good spirits when he came out of the White House and stepped into his carriage to go home. He had nothing to say about Mr. Egan's message, but intimated that when the proper time had elapsed the public would be informed of the facts. Soon after 6 o'clock an official statement of the contents of Minister Egan's dispatch was made public. It read as follows:

THE MIANTONOMAH UNDER WAY AT SEA.

An Official Statement.

"The Department of State received a telegram this morning from Minister Egan dated Santiago, Oct. 28, in which he gives the following as the reply of the Chilean Government to the President's telegram of Oct. 23, asking reparation for the recent murder of American sailors in the streets of Valparaiso:

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs replies that the Government of the United States formulates demands and advances threats that, without being cast back with acrimony, are not acceptable, nor could they be accepted in the present case or in any other of like nature. He does not doubt the sincerity, rectitude, or expertness of investigation on board the Baltimore, but will recognize only the jurisdiction and authority of his own country to judge and punish the guilty in Chilean territory. He says the administrative and judicial authorities have been investigating affairs, that judicial investigation under Chilean law is secret, and the time is not yet arrived to make known results. When that time does arrive he will communicate the result, although he does not recognize any other authority competent to judge criminal cases than that established by the Chilean people. Until the time arrives to disclose the result of the investigation, he cannot admit that the disorders in Valparaiso or the silence of his department should appear as an expression of unfriendliness towards the Government of the United States which might put in peril the friendly relations between the two countries."

What the Next Move Will Be.

When the above statement was made public no reply had been made to it. What will be the nature of Secretary Blaine's reply is altogether a matter of conjecture. The most plausible theory advanced is that the suggestions courteously and diplomatically conveyed in Acting Secretary Wharton's dispatch that this government had no doubt investigations would be made and reparation afforded will now be renewed in the shape of a stern and formal demand for some immediate assurances of proper action on the part of the Junta, and that if these are not forthcoming Mr. Egan will take passage on the Baltimore for the United States, thus severing diplomatic relations between the United States and Chile.

The portion of Minister Egan's dispatch which is made public merely gives the substance of the Junta's reply. That is insulting and unsatisfactory, but in itself does not call for any immediate naval demonstration, since the diplomatic channels have not been closed. There is reason to believe that in addition to what is given out some further news from the Minister is known only to President Harrison and Secretaries Blaine and Tracy.

The position of the administration is plain enough. The temperate tone of the instructions last week was met by the Junta's calling them threats. There was barely the suggestion of an ultimatum in them. Now, however, Minister Egan will soon be directed to lay an ultimatum before the Junta. It will be the withdrawal of the Minister and the severance of diplomatic relations as a prelude to enforcing the demands of the United States for reparation, and reparation means apology to the flag, punishment of the sailors' assailants, and indemnity. Every step now taken by Secretary Blaine is taken with the full knowledge that it may come to a forced apology, though this is still an uncertain contingency, as the resources of diplomacy are far from being exhausted. The United States will not be betrayed into any exhibition of petty spite or of bulldozing, but as the evidences of foreign intrigues grow the necessity of maintaining a firm attitude increases.

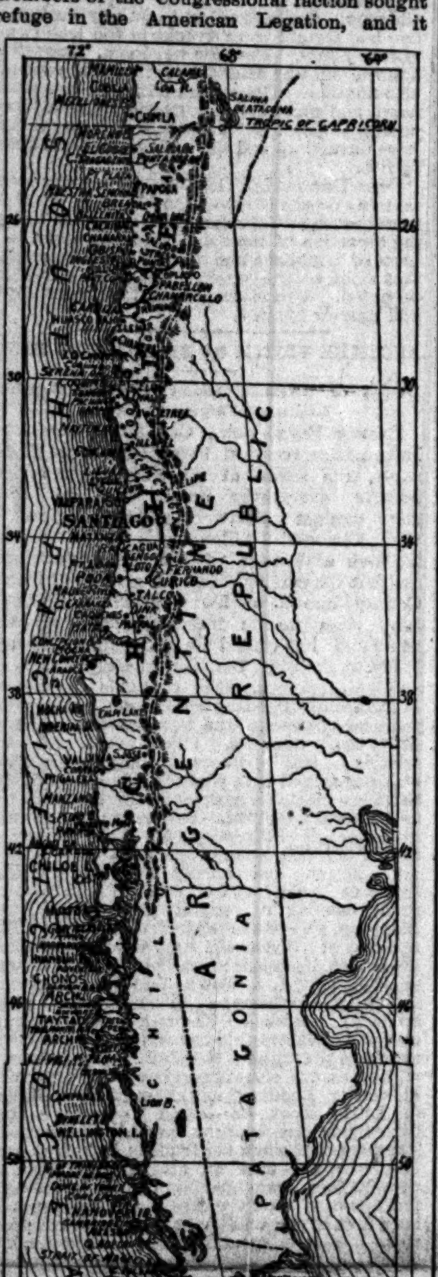
Counting on English Aid.

That the Junta has been misled into believing it could count on the help of Great Britain is proved by all the news received from Chile. Officers of the Baltimore have furnished the evidence of the deliberate attempt of English interests to fan the hatred of the United States by an insolent faction drunk with victory. The only restraining influence is the fear of the shrewder English merchants and the nitrate ring that if Chile became embroiled with the United States their profitable business might be cut off, for a blockade of Iquique and the other ports would be sure to follow. None of the English speculators are foolish enough to think the United States would tolerate the interference of Great Britain, but the Junta looks for secret aid. So until the situation is radically changed the course of the United States will be shaped with a view to warning European nations to keep hands off. That is Secretary Blaine's idea and the President is in hearty sympathy with it.

One of the subjects which received earnest attention today was the future of the refugees in the legation at Santiago. The Junta has not been willing to give them safe conducts. The American Minister could ask for his passports and withdraw at any time without danger, but the refugees would be sacrificed unless some means could be found for transferring them to the protection of some other legation. That the United States intends to uphold the claims of humanity it has already shown. Once out of the protection of the legation their lives would not be safe from the fury of the mob.

Saving the Refugees.

In the event of it becoming necessary for Minister Egan to withdraw, the problem is to save the refugees. Until that problem is solved there is not much likelihood of the entire breaking off of the diplomatic relations. More interest is shown by everybody, from the President down, on this phase of the trouble than any other. There is cause for it. When Balmaceda's power was most despotic members of the Congressional faction sought refuge in the American Legation, and it was freely granted by Minister Egan, who forced Balmaceda to give them safe conducts. After the overthrow of the dictator some of the members of the Junta who had been protected and who felt grateful for it undertook to stop the senseless clamor against Americans. Knowledge of this and the fact that the Junta was itself divided led the administration to be much more patient than it would have been under ordinary circumstances. But the conservative element in the Junta seems to have been overawed. Mr. Montt, the Provisional Minister or Envoy, was himself one of the men whom Minister Egan had sent on board the Baltimore. But Montt does not seem to know what gratitude is, and through Julio Foster has inspired much of the abuse of Egan that has appeared. In yesterday's informal talk Secretary Blaine gave him some friendly advice, which if acted on would undoubtedly lessen the domestic troubles of the successful faction. He told Mr. Montt how the United States had treated the leading rebels at the close of the war for the Union, and suggested a like generosity on the part of the Junta would do more for the unhappy country than all the revengeful persecutions. Mr. Montt himself acknowledged the same right of asylum and suggested that the refugees could leave the legation with Minister Egan at their head and give themselves up to the courts.



MAP OF CHILE.

"They might want to know who was behind them," said Mr. Blaine, dryly. The Chilean envoy had read the reports of the way the Baltimore's sailors had been run through their backs with bayonets and he saw the point of the Secretary's remark.

Foster's Remarkable Silence.

At the Chilean headquarters today neither Julio Foster nor Mr. Montt had a word to say. Foster's silence was the wonder of the capital. It is the first day in weeks that he has not been ready with a diatribe against the United States. But yesterday's rebuff at the State Department had for once quieted him. It was surmised though that the rumors current in Valparaiso last night about an attack on the legation in Washington might have been due to his excitable temperament. The legation, socalled, is a big brick house on "M" street, near Thomas circle, in which Secretary Vilas used to live. Mr. Montt himself may have been in communication with the Junta at Santiago, but he had no advices to give. His standing is still merely that of a Provisional Minister, and will be such until his credentials arrive and he is presented to the President. As things now are this may never happen. Montt, however, will have no trouble in getting an audience with the Secretary of State, but he can do little. The doings are at Santiago. The position and demands of the United States as regards the Baltimore incident are made known to the Junta by Minister Egan. The trouble was in Chile and the settlement must be there. Mr. Montt, however, can keep his government posted on the sentiment at the capital of the United States and of the temper of the country in upholding the course of the administration. If he does this faithfully it may open the eyes of the hot-heads who really think a Chilean mob can dictate national policy.

MORE VESSELS TO GO TO CHILE.

The Atlanta or Chicago to Start for Valparaiso Immediately.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Another war vessel is to be dispatched for Chilean waters in a few days. Whether it will be the Atlanta or the Chicago has not been determined. The one that can get away the quickest will be selected, and it is not improbable that several others will soon follow. These additions to the Pacific fleet need not be looked upon in the light of warlike demonstrations, not at all. Entirely

[Continued on fifth page.]

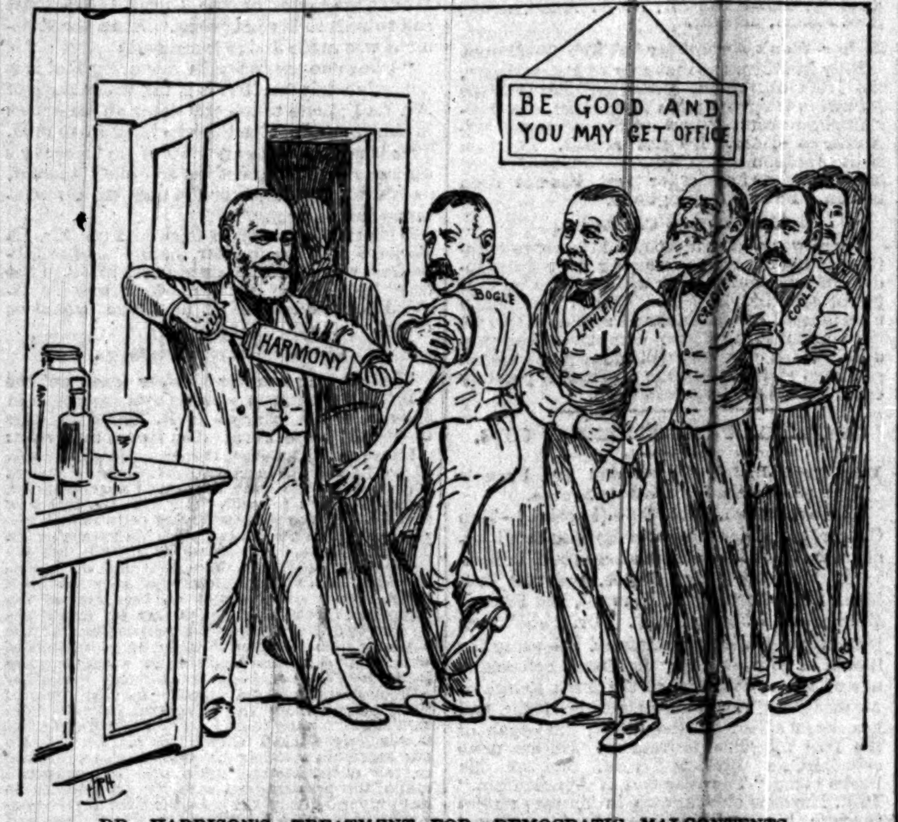
STRIVING AGAINST FATE.

DEMOCRATS RESORT TO HEROIC TREATMENT IN HOPE OF HARMONY.

Hypodermic Injections of Bichloride of Democracy Administered with Care by That Famous Political Physician, Carter H. Harrison—His Patients Writhe in Agony, but Take Their Medicine Just the Same—Cregier Extols Its Virtues and Retires—How the Remedy Works.

The bichloride of Democracy, otherwise known as the Democratic harmonists, gathered last night at the North Side Turner-Hall, Dr. Carter H. Harrison acting as master of ceremonies. Some of those present were old veterans, ancient soakers in individual partisanism, and they shuddered when receiving the injection of harmony at the hands of the exponents of Harrisonianism.

Partisan Democracy is apparently a trifle like drunkenness. First an unthinking action, then it develops into a habit, and finally it becomes a disease. It appeals to humanity and all lovers of mercy for heroic measures. Some old soakers are incurable and the blessed results of the surgeon with the injection which drives out any further taste for the soul-destroying habit or disease fails to take effect on them. Others are in the juvenile, the kittenish stages of the malady, and on such were the effects of Dr. Harrison's labors most visible.



BE GOOD AND YOU MAY GET OFFICE
HARMONY
BOGLE

DR. HARRISON'S TREATMENT FOR DEMOCRATIC MALCONTENTS.

There was one venerable victim of the disease, a kindly and gentle mannered man withal, on whom the dose had absolutely no effect. That was D. C. Cregier. He had been billed to be at the hall early and receive from the eminent injector of the divine fluid of harmony his "shot," as the irreverent term it, but he hurried to the hall as soon as he had milked his cows. He sat uneasily about for a time, talked awhile, and like a man who has an aching tooth and really desired to see the dentist made an inglorious escape before the man he feared yet desired had arrived.

In the Hands of His Friends.

Patient Bogle was another who squirmed noticeably on the application of the harmony injector. But his friends held him to it, promising an absolute cure by next Tuesday. He finally submitted, but his grimaces were simply awful and the women present wept sympathetically for him and little children ran and hid their faces in the bosoms of their mothers to escape the dreadful sight.

It was suggested to Patient Bogle that this treatment was merely a pro tem. one. That after next Tuesday the bichloride treatment would be dropped and all Democrats would be allowed to return to their old habits and that there would be but one Democratic party and that Carter Harrison would be its prophet.

Still he objected and his writhings were such as would move a heart of granite.

Gen. John C. Black, who has long been a sufferer from the disease, called the class to order. The hall was fairly well filled with spectators who looked curiously on the queer collection before them. The eminent patient said: "We are drawn together tonight fellow-sufferers by a memory, a resolve and a hope. The memory of the horrid ravages of independent political action last spring still rattles about in our ears like the shooting of craps in the untenanted skull of an ancient Celtic monarch. The resolve to cast out the horrible nightmare by the aid of our good Doctor Harrison sweeps o'er brows like the gentle zephyrs which carry to the room of a bedridden Tammanyite the clinking glasses from a neighboring saloon, and the hope that with the aid of the injector we may drive out from our throbbing arteries the germs of evil and all pull up at that palace of bliss where there's a good fat office for every Democrat. [Prolonged cheers.]

"Disease and death go hand in hand through our city. Death wabbles along our boulevards like a mighty Colossus that's been out celebrating with his friends. He bends down and breathes on the people and the haughty form is fallen and the flashing eye is dim. He treads the halls of revelry, and the dirge rolls out where the song and reckless shout resounded. In fact, the undertakers are getting rich.

"How will we avoid this?

"Vote for Bogle and Cooley. They are the people. Disease abashed hides his head when he sees Walter S. Bogle stride up street, and when Cooley comes along hollow-cheeked old Death howls: 'O, that the mountains would crawl out and sit down on me!'

"Who drew Death to Chicago?

"The Republican party.

The Hope of the Future.

"But we are now a united Democracy. Through the efficacy of the newly-discovered and marvelous remedy, Dr. Harrison's bichloride of Democracy, we may yet hope to reach our large and muscular hands into the public cribs at Springfield and Washington and meander hand-in-hand through the green pastures and beside the still waters of real old solid comfort."

Patient Sigmund Zeisler, who fortunately did not have the malady in its malignant form, was next shown to the spectators. He said: "I can testify to the excellence of this cure. It's a disease. It's not a habit. Dr. Harrison, with four shots, has restored me. He is indeed a public benefactor. May he long live to bless the world with his skill."

Patient D. C. Cregier, a man whom one would never suspect of having become addicted to the habit, was next placed on exhibition. "You behold in me a cure," he murmured. Then his features twitched and he coughed in a sort of theatrical way which led some spectator who had been in theaters to say aloud: "I think he's fooling us."

"Once I was a victim, but now, thanks to Dr. Harrison—may his health grow better and his fame greater as the years spin round us!—I have recovered. Look at me! I tell you I am all right. The bichloride cured me.

"I don't feel very well tonight, but by the grace of Harrison's bichloride I will appear in public on all occasions when I believe my presence will do suffering Democracy any good. As my friend has remarked it's a disease. No one can appreciate it unless he has felt its fang. I tell you, fellow-sufferers, Harrison is a great man. We are a reunited Democracy. We will capture the canal, Springfield, and Washington. My friends, I must go. I should love so much to fold to my bosom that great and good man, Dr. Carter H. Harrison, but I am in a hurry. Good-by, and may Harrison bless you all as he has me."

Bowed Their Heads in Awe.

When the great injector of harmony stood before his patients all bowed low. Dr. Harrison went over and patted Patient Walter S. Bogle on the head and used some term of endearment. Then he said: "I've been around the world. I know my business. Once we were divided; now we are united. This bichloride did it. You see Patient Cregier, who had the malady in the most malignant form, right here with us. Well, he was here a while ago, anyway. The Chicago River is the death of our people. The Republican party allows it to remain a nuisance. Elect Bogle and Cooley and it will turn into a sparkling stream, and the birds will leave the Lake Shore to come and sip of its waters. Yes, Bogle, Cooley, harmony are the jimmies we must use in breaking into the State-House and White House. THE TRIBUNE had me and my illustrious patient, Cregier, a-hugging each other, while we held behind us the eagle and the duck as sand-bags. That's wrong. All is harmony. We are united. We will own the earth through the blessings of this bichloride of harmony."

Patient Walter C. Newberry, who had quite a severe attack of the malady so prevalent in Democratic ranks, was next led into the arena. He said: "We had a split last spring. It has been mended. Democrats, I think, are better and more reliable as office-holders than Republicans. Let us work for good men, principle, and Democracy. I can say that I have tried Dr. Harrison's bichloride. I found it offensive at first, but I have really come to love it. I actually pant for it now. You must use it, fellow-patients, in generous quantities if you would be in the battalions which will walk in and occupy the mansions at Springfield and Washington in '92."

A Robust Patient.

Patient Walter S. Bogle is quite a robust-looking man, who, however he has been lacerated in mind, has not fallen away physically. As he drew forward into view of the spectators patients quietly nudged each other and whispered, "Walt. has just had a big 'shot.' Now watch him!" His first sentence was: "Fellow Democrats, fellow-patients, or fellow-impatients as you may feel. If you elect me Drainage Trustee I assure you there will be enough Democrats at work in that canal in 1892 to carry the State for the Democrats." Many cheers greeted this remark. Mr. Bogle then told how typhoid-fever had seized Chicago with its giant grasp, had pushed it down into the Chicago River, thus slowly strangling it to death.

"Vote for me and Cooley," he continued, "and we'll save your lives. Vote the Republican ticket and your pretty wives and dimpled children will go climbing over each other into the cool, poorly-furnished sepulcher. Vote for me and Cooley and save the country."

Patient A. H. Elliott, who had only been slightly touched by the malady, said: "I have only been slightly touched, but I wish to add my testimony to that of the good brethren who preceded me. I believe that Dr. Harrison's bichloride will cure the most virulent cases."

Patient Babcock said: "Well, really, this is rather novel company for me; but I must say that Dr. Harrison appears to have solved the problem. We are a united Democracy. You want a nice man for Superintendent of Schools. I am in the candidate business for that place myself at present."

L. E. Cooley said: "I really like the medicine. While not a citizen of your town, I'm thinking of moving in, provided the City of Chicago gives me bonds that the Skokie cut-off will be built so as to preserve the entire southwestern portion of the city from being swept away when the Desplaines River overflows. Heaven save us from such an overflow, or, to be more accurate, Skokie cut-off save us. What a piteous spectacle to see cottages torn from their foundations down around Eighteenth street and Center avenue and borne out on the swelling waters of the raging Desplaines into the milder waves of Lake Michigan, while the pretty babes would sit on the doorsteps clutching their dolls and toys and crying vainly for the Democratic party to come and save them. Vote for me and Bogle and the city is safe."

With this the meeting broke up, all present loudly praising Dr. Harrison's new and infallible cure for political independence.

WRECK OF A ROYAL MAIL STEAMER.

The Mozelle, Bound for Colon, Stranded—The Crew Saved.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PANAMA, Oct. 29.—The royal mail steamer Mozelle, bound from Port Limon, Costa Rica, to Colon, was completely wrecked yesterday two miles west of Point Turo and ten miles distant from Colon. The vessel went ashore during a severe northerly storm. Four boats arrived at Colon early this morning. They contained some of the officers and a number of the crew and passengers of the wrecked vessel. They report that all hands aboard the vessel were saved. The ship's cargo is a total loss, and the sea is breaking over the funnel.

Quay to Institute Libel Suits.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 29.—Senator M. S. Quay retained counsel today to institute libel suits against the Pittsburg *Post* and other papers throughout the State that published the fac simile of the Bardsley certificate of deposit yesterday. The attorneys engaged are Thomas M. Marshall, E. A. Montooth, and John Robb. Mr. Marshall said to a reporter that civil action would be brought against the *Post* for $100,000 damages and criminal suits instituted against the editors. Suit will also be entered, he said, against Chairman Kerr of the Democratic State committee.

MEN OF VIM TO MEET.

MEMBERS OF COMMERCIAL CLUBS OF OTHER CITIES IN CHICAGO.

They Will Gather at the One Hundredth Dinner of the Local Organization to Be Given at the Grand Pacific Tomorrow Night—The Flying Trip Made by the Boston Club—Cincinnati and St. Louis Business-Men Here or Coming.

Twenty members of the Commercial club of Boston arrived at 6:30 o'clock last night on a special train which beat all previous records between Boston and Chicago. The train left Boston at 4:24 o'clock Wednesday afternoon and arrived at the Michigan Central depot three minutes ahead of schedule time, making the trip in exactly twenty-seven hours and three minutes, when the difference in time is taken into consideration.

The train consisted of a combination baggage and smoking car, one hotel car, and two Wagner sleepers, vestibuled throughout and lighted by gas. The cars in the train were entirely new, never having been run before. From Boston the train ran by way of Fitchburg and through the Hoosac tunnel, connecting with the West Shore and Michigan Central. A freight wreck near Fitchburg delayed the train and a detour over another road was made necessary. Notwithstanding the loss of time it was found necessary to do considerable loafing for the last few hours of the trip to keep from getting ahead of schedule time. Tab was kept by men on the train yesterday and it was found that the average running time was from fifty to fifty-five seconds per mile. The trip was a pleasant one and was not marred by any unpleasant events.

In the party were some of the best-known business-men of Boston. John W. Candler, President of the Florida Southern railway, and a prominent financier, was a member of Congress from Massachusetts when the bill locating the World's Fair came up. He was made Chairman of the special committee to agree upon a site, the committee being composed of members favoring Chicago, New York, St. Louis, and Washington. His was the controlling vote, and when the question came up for a final settlement he gave his vote to Chicago, thus virtually assuring the choice of the Lake City. The complete list of members who arrived last night includes: Charles H. Allen, President Central National and Home Savings Bank and Vice-President of the Commercial club; John W. Candler, President Florida Southern Railway; George O. Carpenter of Carpenter, Woodward & Martin; Charles P. Clark, President New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad; Eliot C. Clark, Treasurer Booth Cotton Mills and Lowell Bleachery, and the Secretary of the Commercial club; Thomas W. Deland of Little, Brown & Co.; Henry W. Dwight, Superintendent American Express company; Robert O. Fuller of Fuller, Dana & Fitz; Harrison Gardner of Smith, Hogg & Gardner, and Treasurer of the Commercial club; Alpheus H. Hardy of A. H. Hardy & Co.; William T. Hart, President Continental National Bank; William H. Lincoln of Thayer & Lincoln; Samuel Little, President Rockland National Bank; Mortimer B. Mason of S. D. Warren & Co.; Henry C. Morse, Treasurer Revere Rubber company; Henry W. Peabody of H. W. Peabody & Co.; Edward T. Russell of E. T. Russell & Co.; Oscar H. Sampson of O. H. Sampson & Co., Frederic A. Turner of Hills, Turner & Co., and William Whitman of Harding, Whitman & Co. and President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

The commercial clubs of Boston, Cincinnati, and St. Louis are to be entertained by the Commercial club of Chicago at the one hundredth dinner of the club, which is to be given at the Grand Pacific Saturday night. The four clubs are similar in aim. Boston's antedates all, and the three others are copies to some extent of the first. The Boston club has entertained the three outside clubs, and this is the second time the organizations have been in Chicago as guests of the local club.

Today the guests will be entertained by the Chicago members. They are to go to Fort Sheridan by special train at 11 a. m., and tonight they will be dined informally. Tomorrow the visitors will be driven through Jackson Park, the entertainment ending with the dinner at the Grand Pacific.

CINCINNATIANS GET IN LATE.

The Queen City Representatives Reach Chicago After Midnight.

It was after midnight when the Cincinnati visitors arrived at Chicago. The delay was made all the more annoying from the fact that a Reception committee of fifteen members of the Chicago club had been waiting nearly two hours at Twenty-second street, and the Cincinnati special passed that station without stopping. The special consisted of two parlor-cars and a dining-car. It left Cincinnati at 2:30 yesterday, but was delayed outside Chicago by outgoing freights. The party consisted of Vice-President Alexander McDonald, who is the President of the Consolidated Tank Line company; Treasurer H. C. Zergason, President of the Merchants' National Bank; Secretary Joseph F. Meader, Franklin Alter, Larz Anderson, L. A. Ault, H. P. Boyden, Archer Brown, G. H. Burrows, J. T. Carew, A. G. Clark, Julius Dexter, Richard Dymond, Thomas T. Gaff, James M. Glenn, Herman Goepper, Edwin C. Goshorn, James J. Hooker, C. H. Kellogg Jr., Henry L. Kemper, James E. Mooney, Thomas Morrison, F. A. Prague, J. G. Schmidlapp, Dr. W. W. Seeley, Stewart Shillito, Bradford Stinkle, Earl W. Stimson, W. W. Taylor, John A. Townley, Albert B. Voorheis, and Lucien Wulsin. L. C. Weir, President of the club and manager of the Adams Express company, will arrive tomorrow morning.

ST. LOUIS BUSINESS-MEN COMING.

To Reach Chicago Over the Alton Road This Morning.

The members of the Commercial club of St. Louis will arrive over the Chicago and Alton at 7 o'clock this morning. In the party will be some of the most prominent business-men of that city.

John T. Davis, the head of the big wholesale dry goods house of Samuel C. Davis & Co., is the reputed possessor of more millions than any other man in St. Louis. Charles P. Choteau is a descendent of Pierre Choteau, who settled at St. Louis before the Revolutionary War and who was the owner of nearly the whole of the present site of the city. The present Choteau owns a few miles of residence and business buildings, including in the latter the Grand Opera House. Carlos S. Greeley is the senior member of the firm of the Greeley-Burnham company, and Charles H. Filley owns an iron plant that covers some acres of ground and the ground where the Charter Oak stoves are built. F. G. Niedringhaus, ex-Congressman from St. Louis, is the tinplate manufacturer, Edwards Whittaker is the Phil Armour of St. Louis, and ex-Gov. E. O. Stanard owns a half-dozen flour mills in the neighborhood of St. Louis. The others included in the list of those to arrive this morning are:

A. Boeckler, Robert S. Brookings, Daniel Catlin, George O. Carpenter, S. M. Dodd, Alexander Euston, D. K. Ferguson, Joseph Franklin, Henry C. Haarstick, E. A. Hitchcock, Henry Hitchcock, William L. Huse, Edwin Harrison, George E. Leighton, John R. Lionberger, C. C. Moffet, Alvah Mansur, H. L. Morrill, L. W. Morton, Hugh McKittrick, Robert Moore, John S. Moffitt, John D. Perry, E. S. Rowse, Dwight Tredway, W. H. Thompson, Julius Walsh, Thomas H. West.

To Shave or Not to Shave on Sunday.

ASHLAND, Wis., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The jury has been out nearly twelve hours which is to decide in regard to Sunday shaving in Ashland. Five of the most prominent business-men are on the jury. The Ashland Sabbath Society engaged extra legal help and made a strong fight.

BULLETIN

—OF—

TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

OCT. 30, 1891.

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Harmony as Administered by "Our Carter."
Business-Men of Other Cities in Chicago.
Evading Iowa's Prohibitory Law.
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Senator Sawyer Contradicts La Follette.
Thirty Killed on a Mississippi Steamer.
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9 The Municipal Financial Situation.
Washburne Benefit Receipts $4,000.
Results of the St. Louis Railroad Meeting.
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10 Banks Defeat Other Peters Creditors.

MADE LOVE FROM HIS WIFE'S GRAVE.

Widower Dodd Begins His Second Courtship the Day of Her Funeral.

APPLETON, Wis., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Margaret Moore was awarded $700 damages today against John Dodd for breach of promise. Mrs. Moore is a widow of 53 and a sister of Dodd's dead wife. She says that the day of her sister's funeral Dodd told her he loved her and she reciprocated; that within two months thereafter she accompanied him to the cemetery, and while there he climbed on his wife's grave, saying: "Margaret, you are the only woman in the world to me"; that he insisted on her giving away her furniture and moving to his well-furnished house, where he presented her with everything in the house. Owing to their relation a dispensation had to be obtained from the Pope, which took three months, and during that time the affections of Mr. Dodd were transferred to a Miss Bailey, whom he married, and then he ordered Mrs. Moore to leave his house, which she did, taking every article of furniture. Dodd was formerly a paper commission man and is well known here.

SHOULD HAVE SENT THE MESSAGE AGAIN.

Important Decision in a Suit Against a Telegraph Company.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Julius L. Rappapot of Peoria, Ill., secured a judgment for $50 in the Circuit Court here today against the Western Union Telegraph company for failure to deliver a message. It was shown that the messenger boy had visited Rappapot's place and finding him not in had left a notice. The court held that proper effort and diligence was necessary in order to release the telegraph company from liability, and that the messenger boy should have been despatched the second time; that nothing short of this could be considered as proper diligence. The case was appealed to the Appellate Court. The case is considered an important one in the precedent it establishes.

FOUND A TIN MINE IN CALIFORNIA.

Why William Walker, a Strong Democrat, Became a McKinleyite.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—From advices just received from Caliente it is learned that a new tin mine has just been discovered at Kerneville, in Kern County, about forty miles off the railroad, by William Walker. Much excitement has been caused in the neighborhood over the find, and Walker, who has been a stanch Democrat, has joined the McKinley ranks as a result.

SULLIVAN READY TO MEET SLAVIN.

He Instructs His New York Managers to Arrange a Match at Once.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—John L. Sullivan tonight telegraphed to his managers in New York that he was willing to meet Frank Slavin for any amount at any time, the sooner the better, and instructing them to make the preliminary arrangements for the fight as soon as possible.

Political Changes in Samoa.

APIA, Somoa, Oct. 15.—Baron Senet von Pilsach, President of the Municipal Council and adviser to King Malietoa, has resigned. The reason he assigns is that certain white residents of Samoa have been writing letters to the King about German currency and other matters and that the King wrote to them direct in reply. Pilsach claimed that no one should either write or speak to King Malietoa before first securing the President's permission, thereby actually assuming the position of dictator of the islands.

Garrison—Holmes Nuptials.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Frederick Garrison, youngest son of the late William Lloyd Garrison of Roxbury, was married to Miss Theresa Holmes of Cambridge at the home of her parents on Kinnaird street at noon today. Miss Holmes is a brilliant pianiste, and was for years a pupil of the late Otto Dresel. The wedding was strictly private, with no bridesmaids and no ushers. After a short wedding journey the young couple will reside at the old Garrison homestead, "Rockledge," Highland street.

California's Traffic Association.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 29.—The Executive committee of the California Traffic Association met today and elected F. L. Castle First Vice-President, Barry Baldwin Second Vice-President, and Isaac Upham Treasurer. J. B. Stetson, President of the association, is also President of the Executive committee. Constitution and by-laws were discussed. The association will be organized on the line of the Chicago Freight Bureau, modified to suit conditions in California.

Cuban Custom Receipts.

HAVANA, Oct. 29.—A statement published by the Superintendent of the Treasury giving the customs receipts for the Island of Cuba during the month of August shows the total receipts to have been $957,361, a decrease as compared with the receipts for the corresponding month last year of $257,619.

Will Make Wire Cable at Aurora, Ill.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The assets of the Chicago Wire Goods company were sold at public sale Wednesday and were struck off to the Woven Cordage company of Boston for $35,000. The purchasers expect to reopen the factory in Aurora and manufacture wire cable.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Alexander Troup, editor of the New Haven *Union*, has bought the Rochester, N. Y., *Times*.

Mrs. Charles Voight of Appleton, Wis., was struck by a train yesterday at a railway crossing in that city and killed. She was 29 years old.

Martin Dreyer, aged 21 years, was buried by a cave-in of a sewer excavation at Grand Rapids, Mich., yesterday, and when rescued was dead.

Gov. Francis of Missouri has granted a respite until Nov. 4 in the case of Charles Seaton, who was to have been hanged at Mount Vernon tomorrow.

John Fanning of Albion, Mich., was yesterday appointed Superintendent of Michigan's school for the blind and Mrs. John J. Bush of Lansing matron.

Prof. Martin W. Sampson, Professor of English in the State University of Iowa, has been appointed Assistant Professor of English at the Stanford University of California.

Capt. Thomas H. Wackman, a Southern Pacific watchman, was killed by a train at Oakland, Cal., yesterday. He was one of the pioneer railroad men of the country and one of the first engineers who ever ran out of Chicago.

News from Johnstown, Pa., states that Dr. D. W. J. Hammond and wife entered suit against the Southern Pacific railway, asking $85,000 damages for injuries received in the disaster on that line Nov. 12, 1890. The couple were caught in the wreck while on their wedding trip and have never fully recovered from their injuries.

LAST EDITION.

THEY QUAFF THE FROTHY.

How Certain Constituents of Gov. Boies Get Their Beer.

HORACE WAS THEIR LAWYER

So They Formed the Concordia Club for Recreation and Lager.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN BARTENDER.

The Singular Anomaly of a Legal Saloon in Prohibition Iowa.

WHERE CITIZENS OF REINBECK IRRIGATE.

WATERLOO, Ia., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Reinbeck is a little town in Grundy County which has a population of about 800 souls. It is principally noted for being near neighbor to Gov. Boies' big farms, where he does not raise corn at a loss of 67 cents per acre. Reinbeck, however, has an institution which is quite liable to attract an immense amount of attention during the few days which will intervene prior to next Tuesday. It is known on paper as the Concordia club, but among the people who do their shopping at Reinbeck it is called the Reinbeck Beer club. This club was organized a couple of years ago for the purpose of permitting its members to get their beer fresh out of the keg without being amenable to the Iowa Prohibitory law. In other words, it was for the purpose of establishing a legal saloon in a prohibition State, and in order that this club should so be organized that it would not be amenable to the Iowa law Gov. Boies was called to pass upon the constitution of the club, which he did, and the result is that about 400 people of Reinbeck and vicinity are able to get themselves thoroughly loaded, and the Iowa Prohibitory law cannot touch them. At least so said Candidate Boies only a few days before he was elected Governor of Iowa, and today while he is setting forth in his speeches that prohibition cannot be enforced the Concordia club at Reinbeck is dishing out the foaming beverage to its thirsty members, and they touch glasses to the health of Gov. Boies.

Beer on Deposit.

A TRIBUNE correspondent visited Reinbeck today. He found the Concordia club installed in fine quarters, which are in a sort of annex to the leading hotel of the place. About the back door of the club-room are piled empty kegs in tiers, and through this sort of avenue the visitor enters. He finds inside the janitor, who is a sort of Quartermaster-in-Chief. He does not sell the beer—that is, not exactly. Each member is supposed to have so much beer on deposit, and when he wants a drink he comes in, the janitor furnishes him with a glass, and he draws his own drink and proceeds to imbibe it. Down the street a ways is the place of business of one of the chief officers of the club. He says the club has about 370 members.

"How can a man join it?"

"Well, his name has to be proposed and balloted upon, and if admitted he signs the constitution and then he takes an oath to support this constitution and abide by the rules of the club, and never to divulge any of the business of the club."

A very secret affair it seems to be, and the gentleman says that it was thought best to make it such in order to keep the matters pertaining to the business of the club quiet.

"Does the club come under operation of national or State law?"

"Well, we have paid the government tax under protest. We don't think that we are liable, but then we thought that as we had money in the treasury we had better pay to avoid trouble."

"How about the State Prohibitory law?"

"Well, I can tell you that if the grand jury should meet tomorrow and any one should be called up as a witness and should say that he got his beer at the Concordia club there would be no questions asked. Before our constitution was adopted it was submitted to a lawyer, who is now high in authority, for his inspection."

"Yes," interposed your correspondent: "I have heard that it was submitted to Gov. Boies for his inspection."

"But you must remember," replied the Concordia man, "that Gov. Boies was not Governor then."

Similar Clubs in the State.

The gentleman continued that four other clubs in the State had been organized, based upon the constitution of the Concordia.

"Could you furnish a copy of this constitution?"

"No, the only way a copy could be had in case one was wanted to use in forming a club would be by presenting a petition at the regular weekly meeting, and then if it was voted to allow the request it would cost $5 for a copy."

"How does the club operate?"

"Well, we have a janitor to whom we pay $40 per month. He keeps the club-room open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. and orders beer when the supply runs out. He furnishes the members with glasses and they draw their own beer. It costs them about $1 for thirty-five glasses; but there is one trouble, when the members draw their own beer they don't draw much foam."

An inspection of the records shows that the following articles of incorporation were adopted by the club and filed for record Sept. 14, 1889. This was less than two months before Gov. Boies was elected Governor of Iowa. And so the gentleman was right in saying that Boies was not Governor at the time the articles were submitted for his approval, but he had been nominated and was already in the midst of his canvass for the position. The articles are as follows:

Concordia Club—Articles of incorporation filed for record Sept. 14, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Art. 1. To Whom It May Concern: B. Vanderias, Recorder—The undersigned citizens of the State of Iowa, desiring to form an incorporation under the laws of said State, do hereby adopt the following article named:

Art. 2. The name of said corporation shall be the "Concordia Club," and its place of business shall be in the Town of Reinbeck, Grundy County, Ia.

Art. 3. The business of said corporation shall be that of furnishing amusement and recreation for its members, but no others.

Capital Stock, $500.

Art. 4. The capital stock of said corporation shall be $500, and shall be paid as called for by the President and Treasurer of said corporation; and it is further provided that said capital stock may be increased in amount by resolution of a majority of the stockholders at any meeting of said corporation.

Art. 5. The said corporation shall go into effect when these articles are duly filed for record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Grundy County, Ia., and said corporation shall exist for a period of five years from date of filing these articles of incorporation.

Art. 6. The business of said corporation shall be managed and conducted by a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and such servants as may be employed by the corporation.

Art. 7. The President, Secretary, and Treasurer shall hold these respective offices for a period of one year from date of their election, or until their successors are duly elected; and said first election of said officers shall take place on the first day succeeding the filing of these articles with said Recorder, unless succeeding day falls on Sunday, and in that event said election shall be held on the following Monday. The annual election shall occur and be held on the anniversary of said first election, unless when said first election falls on Sunday, and in that event the said annual election shall take place the first Monday following.

Art. 8. The said President and Secretary shall have power to provide rooms suitable for said club, to employ clerks or servants, to make such rules and regulations as shall be needed to conduct said club-rooms, transact the general business of said corporation, subject, however, to the limitations herein contained and subject to such conditions and limitations as may hereafter be provided by limitations not in conflict with these articles.

Art. 9. The highest amount of indebtedness for which said corporation shall be liable is the sum of "one hundred dollars."

Art. 10. Private property shall in no case be liable for the debts of said corporation.

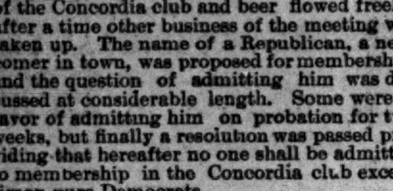
Art. 11. The capital stock of said corporation shall be represented by shares of $1, evidenced by certificates signed by the President and Secretary, and any one holding such certificates shall be entitled to all the benefits of membership in said corporation.

Last night was the regular weekly meeting of the Concordia club and beer flowed freely; after a time other business of the meeting was taken up. The name of a Republican, a newcomer in town, was proposed for membership, and the question of admitting him was discussed at considerable length. Some were in favor of admitting him on probation for two weeks, but finally a resolution was passed providing that hereafter no one shall be admitted to membership in the Concordia club except simon-pure Democrats.

GOV. BOIES AS A SHYLOCK.

Grasping Methods of the Iowa Statesman in Dealing with His Tenants.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Gov. Boies has confined his speeches to two topics—to wit: Prohibition and an attempt to substantiate the false and misleading statement he made in New York relative to the Iowa corn crop. It is as much as his political life is worth to say a word in the interest of free trade. By so doing he would offend a good many more who do not agree with him in this particular and voted for him two years ago. He is afraid to utter a single expression in behalf of the free and unlimited coinage of silver as enumerated by the Ottumwa convention. If he did this thousands of Germans whose votes he hopes to have on local issues would work to insure his defeat. Then again free silver does not relish much among the New York Democrats, and the Governor has ideas as to what the Democratic ticket of next year ought to be. If he carries Iowa this year, those whom Mr. Pusey calls the "old Democratic guard" will push Gov. Boies for recognition on the national ticket. They will "play him straight and place." Since, however, he lays so much stress on the corn question, and says the average price per bushel for the last ten years has been 22 cents, it might not be considered amiss to show by the reports and records of the State Agricultural Society what the yield of corn in Grundy has been for the years 1882 to 1890 inclusive, or nine in all. The figures for the year 1881 were not returned to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.



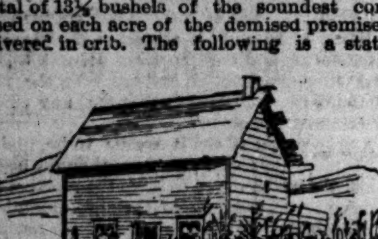
DWELLING OF ROBERT A. ARTHUR.

Year.	Average yield per acre, bushels.	Price, cents.
1882	40	35
1883	25	25
1884	35	27½
1885	37	20
1886	30	26
1887	25	30
1888	50	25
1889	40	18
1890	30	38

Average yield, 34 6-9 bushels per acre, average price 27 7-18 cents per bushel.

Uncle Horace's Rake-Off.

Gov. Boies exacts from his tenants a specific rental of 13⅓ bushels of the soundest corn raised on each acre of the demised premises, delivered in crib. The following is a statement of how Uncle Horace's ironclad lease twisted his tenants. It gives the average yield of corn in Grundy County a year and the percentage 13 1-3 bushels per acre made off the same:



RESIDENCE OF VIN ROBERTS.

The newest and finest dwelling on the farm.

Year.	Yield per acre—bushels.	Uncle Horace's rake-off, 13 1-3 bushels to the acre—per cent.
1882	40	33.33
1883	25	53.33
1884	35	38.09
1885	37	36.03
1886	30	44.44
1887	25	53.33
1888	50	26.66
1889	40	33.33
1890	30	44.44

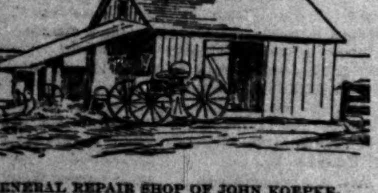
The average percentage Uncle Horace received for nine years was 38.46. Out of these nine years the tenant got the best of the game in only one—to wit: 1888—when the yield was fifty bushels per acre. Uncle Horace took a third in 1882 and 1889, when the crop was forty bushels. For two years—1883 and 1887—Uncle Horace took down 3 per cent more than half of the crop and in the others the percentage ran from 3 to 11 per cent in favor of the boss farmer.

The Governor's Patent Lease.

Probably it would be just as well to give the Iowa farmers some idea of Uncle Horace's patent lease, a production which would commend itself to Mr. Shylock's affection. Here is a specimen made with one John Firshiller, being identical with the printed form Boies has prepared for his personal use:

This agreement, made Sept 2, 1887, between H. Boies, of the first part, and John Firshiller, of the second part, witnesseth: That party of the first part has leased to the party of the second part for the term of one year, commencing March 1, 1888, and ending March 1, 1889, a part of his farm situated in Grundy County, Ia., estimated at — acres, and more particularly described as follows: here follows a full description.]

In consideration of which the party of the second part agrees to draw out and spread upon said land, each year, all manure thereon; to properly prepare for and plant at least one-half the tillable land thereon to corn, and carefully and thoroughly cultivate the same, and destroy all burr weeds growing in such cornfields before they mature their seed; to sow, in a workmanlike manner, the remainder of such tillable land with small grain, other than wheat, flax, or buckwheat, and bind and stack the same in good manner; to cut and stack in good order all hay grown on said land *unless first party elects to cut the same for his own use*, which he reserves the right to do. Said second party agrees to pay for the use of said land as follows:



GENERAL REPAIR SHOP OF JOHN KOEPKE.

Thirteen and one-third bushels of the soundest corn raised by him each year of said term for each acre planted to corn to be delivered in the cribs of said first party and to be weighed on his scales, weight to be *seventy-five* pounds per bushel and to be delivered between Oct. 15 and Nov. 15 of each year, or during November, *at the option of the first party;* to thrash and deliver to said first party at the machine one-third of all small grain raised on said land, if second party furnishes seed and one-half of said grain if first party furnishes seed; to give first party one-third of all wild hay and one-half of all tame hay cut by second party on said farm; to pay first party Nov. 1 of each year $2.50 per acre for all pasture lands on said premises and give said first party one-half of corn stalks and straw grown on said premises, with right to enter upon said premises with stock and teams, to feed or remove same, and second party also agrees to work with man and team upon the roads under the direction of the road supervisor two days to apply on road tax of first party.

It is further agreed that if second party shall fail to deliver the rent corn aforesaid, or any part thereof, within the time above specified, said first party may enter upon said premises with his men and teams and pick and haul same and sufficient more at the then market price at Grundy Center, to fully compensate first party for labor and expenses thereby incurred. Said first party shall not be liable for damage done by his stock to cornfields on said land after Jan. 1 of any year of said term, and shall not be liable for damage done by his stock to cornfields on said land after Jan. 1 of any year of said term, and shall not be liable for damage done by his stock to any of the straw or cornstalks on said land in any amount or for any part thereof which such stock may eat or consume, and said first party shall have the right, by himself, agents, or tenants upon all stubble ground hereby leased, immediately after harvest, for purpose of plowing same. It is further expressly agreed that a failure by the party of the second part to perform any of his agreements contained herein shall authorize the first party to enter upon said premises and cause to be done all work necessary to fully perform each of said stipulations neglected by said second party, and for labor or money expended by said first party in such work he shall have a lien on the share of the crops belonging to said second party and the right to take from the same sufficient, when harvested, at market value thereof, to fully pay him for such work and expense, and said first party shall have the right to determine when such work ought to be done. Second party shall stack one-half small grain raised by him in cattle-yards of first party where first party may direct.

Gov. Boies has resided in Waterloo for the last eighteen years. His income from the law practice has not been equaled by any lawyer in the country. He has been a wealthy man for the last ten years if not more. He has never been other than a stingy and miserly citizen in his town. He has always lived in a cheap one-story cottage. Instead of aiding his town by patronizing the industries of the place he has been one of the very poorest patrons of the laborer or the manufacturer. He has never been the promoter or substantial supporter of any business enterprise in the interests of the city or its inhabitants.

Tenants Interviewed.

The correspondent interviewed at least one member of every tenant family on the Boies farm, driving at random over the four sections, lacking forty acres, that make up the property. He took photographs of the buildings. All persons approached acted embarrassed, when questioned, as if they had been advised not to say anything about their squalid condition that would reflect upon their munificent benefactor.

A sow and a litter of pigs had held possession of Robert A. Arthur's door-yard. Several pieces of farm machinery were rusting away in various parts of the place. Arthur's two daughters, who were digging potatoes, said that their family was composed of nine members. They lived in five rooms. The roof leaked and there were holes in the floor. Mr. Boies didn't fix up things very well, and the family was going to leave in the spring.

On the way to William Reed's dilapidated shanty an abandoned plow was seen half buried in a corn-field furrow. In nearly every window of Reed's home panes of glass were broken. The holes were stopped up with rags. An old wagon with broken springs and decaying implements ornamented the yard, and the straw-thatched outbuildings seemed tottering, ready to fall. Mrs. Reed said that Boies wouldn't make any repairs. The roof leaked so seriously that the plastering dropped off, and the chimney smoked disagreeably. The Reeds can't live under the Boies lease, for it takes all the land yields; and they are going back to Nebraska, whence they came, in the spring.

"Vin" Roberts, who works under Supt. Charles Whittloper, occupies a house sided up with rough boards and jagged in outline. "Vin" smelled a rat, and declined to say anything except that he was going to vote against Boies.

John Keopke is a friend of the landlord. Boies gives him, rent free, the use of a house and an ancient shed. His family live in the house. Respectable swine would emigrate from it. In the shed Keopke runs a "general repair shop."

Across the road from an old cheese factory, in which three of Boies' families live, is the lone building occupied by Supt. Whittloper. Mrs. Whittloper declined to talk, saying: "The tenants can tell you about Gov. Boies better than I can. I might easily say too much."

Charles L. Herman's wretched, leaky hovel, lost in the wide corn fields, stands alone and is the only building on the section. It has one room and two closets for beds. A mass of cockle burrs and weeds four feet high ornament the door yard. Herman said that Boies wouldn't fix things so that a man could live decently, refusing such small requests as that a fence be put about the house.

Theodore Lynde, a former tenant, said Boies didn't fix anything for him and that he had to bank his house up to the windows in winter to keep from freezing. Lynde now rents a farm of Eli Greggs, gets it more cheaply than he did the Boies farm, and lives in comparative luxury.

Warren Bloxen, a neighbor of the Boies tenants, lives in a white cottage, fenced and with flowers growing in the dooryard. His daughter Edith said she had heard many bad stories about the way Boies treated his tenants.

DEMOCRATS WILL KNIFE CAMPBELL.

Hamilton County Believed to Be Safely Republican This Year.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Five days in advance of the Ohio election the Republicans are even more confident of carrying the State than they were a month ago. The Democrats, while expressing the hope that they may win, have no confidence in their success, and they are depending upon the unexpected to happen to elect Campbell. Cincinnati and Hamilton County are attracting more attention than any other part of the State. It was here that Campbell got his great majority two years ago, and it is in this city that the revolt against him was started. Realizing the importance of Hamilton County, which this year will cast 80,000 votes, or one-tenth of the total poll of the State, both parties are making a vigorous campaign here. The large meeting for Campbell in this city two weeks ago has given the Democrats more backbone than they had before, but the fact nevertheless exists that there is a large and influential element in this city that will not vote for Campbell and is secretly doing all it can to encompass his defeat.

Reemelin, the Chairman of the Democratic County committee, who was elected to that important position simply because he was an enemy of Campbell, makes no secret of his hostility to the Governor, and publicly declares that he will be beaten by from 10,000 to 12,000 in Hamilton County. Lee Bernard, the little boss of the Hamilton County Democracy, is also a bitter anti-Campbell man, and all the efforts to bring him and Reemelin into line for the Governor have failed.

The one great element of uncertainty in this election is the new Australian ballot system. It is conceded that from 5 to 15 per cent of the votes will be lost through defective ballots, and the question is which party will suffer the most by this shortage of the vote. As a general rule the Democrats vote their ticket straight, but this year, on account of the bitter feeling against Campbell in Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo, there will be a good deal of scratching.

If betting is an indication of the way the State and county is going next Tuesday the Democrats will be badly worsted. The Republicans are offering even money that Campbell is beaten in Hamilton County 6,000 votes and two to one that McKinley is elected Governor with few takers. The Campbell men insist that he will come to Hamilton County with 8,000 plurality in the rest of the State, but in making this estimate they place Cuyahoga at only 1,000 Republican, while the chances are that it will give from 5,000 to 7,000 for McKinley. On the county ticket the Democrats do not claim that they will elect any of the thirteen members of the Legislature. They are trying to influence the Germans against the Republican legislative ticket by asserting that the Republican candidates for the Legislature are all pledged to Foraker for United States Senator. The Germans of Cincinnati have always been friendly to John Sherman and want to see him go back to the Senate. Another campaign document which they are distributing is a copy of a petition signed by McKinley in 1873, declaring in favor of the suppression of the liquor traffic. The circulars are not having much effect, for the reason that the last Democratic Legislature refused to redeem its pledges to the liquor element and repeal the Sunday and Dow Tax laws.

There has never been so much political excitement in this city, not even in a Presidential year, as there is at present. It is the only topic of conversation on 'Change and in the public resorts. The total registration of the city this year is 64,686, as against 53,357 last year and 62,800 in 1889.

Rumored Marriage of Ex-Senator Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—It was rumored tonight that ex-Senator James G. Fair had married Miss Emma Lake, who has for a number of years been at the head of one of the swellest seminaries in this city.

ON ACCOUNT OF $3,500,000.

FIGHT OF THE MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS OF LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN.

Messrs. Brice and Thomas Said to Be Scheming to Greatly Increase the Bonded Indebtedness of the Road Without the Sanction of the Directors—A Special Meeting Held on the Quiet at Which the Senator and the General Worked Things to Suit Themselves.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The fight of a number of influential stockholders against the issue of $3,500,000 of 5 per cent Lake Erie and Western bonds has provoked much curiosity and interest in Wall street. The real cause of the rebellion against the management of this railroad has been kept a close secret. Messrs. Brice and Thomas, who control the road, have been concerned in many transactions which do not reflect any credit upon them. The reasons which dictate the action on the part of Offenbach and Marx, the leaders in the present fight, place Messrs. Brice and Thomas in an unenviable light.

It appears that proxies were given for the annual meeting June 25, 1890, to ratify the purchase of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville and Indianapolis and Northeastern railroad and for the issue of bonds for that purpose. First mortgage bonds were issued for those purposes. Three days later a special meeting was held, which was not authorized by the stockholders. On the proxies for the June 25 meeting a resolution was passed for the issue of $3,500,000 second mortgage bonds. No mention was made of the action in the last annual report of the company, nor was it reported to "Poore's Manual." No stockholder, nor even one of the directors, ever dreamed of a special meeting until they were thunderstruck by an advertisement in the newspapers announcing the issue of $3,500,000 5 per cent second mortgage bonds and the authorization of Vermilye & Co. to float the issue of bonds.

Some of the stockholders, whose toes had been trod on in a number of different railroads by similar dubious methods, thought that the time had come to learn whether minority stockholders of railroads had any rights under the laws of the country. Offenbach says his firm has had all the success that could reasonably be expected in so limited a time, and that all stockholders who have been heard from are unanimous in condemnation of the methods by which this issue of the second mortgage has been attempted. He said today: "After our experience of the last few days we would say that it would be a hopeless task to find a single stockholder who knew that such an issue was proposed or ever believed he had given a proxy which could be strained into power to increase the bonded indebtedness by 50 per cent. The apathy of stockholders in asserting their rights is notorious, but there are some performances which are even too much for apathetic stockholders to stand, and this appears to be one of them. We have always maintained that if the American stockholder can once be set in motion he will be as determined as his English brother under like provocation."

THE BOSTON SCHEME FELL FLAT.

The So-Called Big Sensation Over "Nervy" Evans' Suicide Did Not Work.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Poor Boston! The big sensation it was preparing for New York in connection with the operations of the late "Nervy" Evans and the Maverick National Bank has fallen flat. When the facts were made known today Wall street merely shrugged its shoulders and with an air of polite sympathy remarked, "Dear me, too bad; so sorry," and went on attending to business. The Bostonians thereupon began to buy in the "shorts" they put out yesterday and the day before. Result, a rise of a full or more point in Atchison, Union Pacific, and New England and a considerable contribution to the smart advance which occurred in the general list.

Although the Bank of England was this morning marked up to 5 per cent advance the advance had been discounted and London bought "Americans." The bank's action was intended to check the influx of gold to the continent rather than to the United States. British speculators realized that while the shipment of gold across the channel may be restrained by such a device it is impossible to prevent the yellow metal coming here in payment for our enormous exports of cereals. This fact and the favorable conclusion of the fortnightly settlement led to the strength of our stocks in the London markets today, particularly as the report was received that a ukase had been issued prohibiting exports of all grains from Russia.

The Vanderbilt stocks were notably buoyant here, New York Central, Canada Southern, Rome and Watertown, and "Big Four" a full point or more, Lake Shore 1⅛, and Michigan Central 2 per cent. St. Paul, however, was a feature and rose 1¼ on the covering of short contracts, induced by a report that the net earnings for September would show an increase of between $100,000 and $200,000. American Sugar Refineries, following its fall of 3 per cent yesterday, fell a fraction further this morning, to 81⅛, but later moved up to 84⅛ and ended at 83¾.

Traders were led to buy the stock by the discovery of the rather petty attempt of insiders to magnify the importance of the somewhat misty proposed competitive refinery in Philadelphia, and Boston bought on reports current over there that the "Hub" contingent of stockholders would contend for a 6 per cent dividend for the current half year. When all is said it is only a traders' market. The volume of dealings was small and prices advanced because the sellers of yesterday were buyers today. The rumored handsome showing of St. Paul for September and the publication of Atchison's very favorable statement for the same month, purchases of London for long account, and the buying of Boston for short account, all tended to turn prices upwards, but quite as strong an influence as any of these in making local traders cover was a belief which obtained in the board-room that Mr. Cammack and his entourage had found the short interest too large and had money over on the bull side.

J. COLEMAN DRAYTON CAME TO TIME.

John Jacob Astor's Son-in-Law Sued by a Servant for Wages.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—[Special.]—J. Coleman Drayton, son-in-law of John Jacob Astor, avoided appearance in the Civil Court today to defend a suit instituted by Bridget Reilly, a domestic, to recover $13 wages claimed by her, by sending his check for the amount to the girl's lawyers. According to Bridget's story she was engaged as a domestic by Mr. Drayton's head governess during the summer while the members of the family were at Newport. The wages were to be $16 a month. When Mrs. Drayton returned she called Bridget to her room one day and told her that thereafter her wages would be $14 a month, and if she was not satisfied she might leave. Bridget left, not remaining long enough to collect the $13 she claimed was due her for the three and a half weeks she had worked for the Draytons. She wrote to Mr. Drayton demanding the money, but received no answer. Then papers in a suit to recover the money were prepared.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

James L. Flood Reaches New York from San Francisco in Four and One-half Days.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Another record has been broken and San Francisco is thirteen minutes nearer the metropolis than before. John W. Mackay's recent flying trip across the continent in four days, twelve hours, and thirty minutes in company with Miss Fair in the special car Grassmere has been beaten. James L. Flood, who set out to do that very thing, is jubilant. He left San Francisco at 7 p. m. Saturday evening in the Grassmere, the record breaking car, and following the fast route selected by Mr. Mackay reached the Grand Central Depot at 10:30 this morning. "Beat Mackay by twenty minutes," he said cheerily as he stepped from the car. "Or thirteen minutes, eh? to be exact. O, yes, it was a great ride, but there were no special incidents.

Appreciates the United States.

Ex-Congressman Amos Townsend of Ohio returned from Europe Wednesday after a two months' visit. He said today at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that the more he saw of foreign countries the more he appreciated the United States. He added: "If free trade does for our country what it has done for England I pray that we may never have it. I found everybody against Maj. McKinley in Europe, and especially in England. The English people desire to see the Major defeated for Governor. I doubt if he could get a single vote in London or Sheffield. I discovered that a majority of the English are living in the hope that the Democrats will win in 1892. They think that the success of the Democratic party in a national election means free trade. Democracy in England means free trade."

New Line to San Francisco.

California merchants and business-men, who recently formed the San Francisco Traffic Association for the purpose of securing cheaper transportation, have offered a bonus of $5,000,000 to the Rio Grande and Western if it will build a line to San Francisco and enable business-men to throw off the Southern Pacific yoke. This sum would suffice to build one-third of the distance the Rio Grande would have to cover. Union Pacific looks favorably on the scheme for itself, and as it holds a franchise and subsidy voted by the Arizona Legislature it may be that the Union Pacific will build a line to San Francisco. Agents are in the East promoting the scheme.

Cheap Rates to Mexico.

Freight has been sent to Mexico from this city since June more cheaply than to Chicago, owing to competition between railroads and steamships. An agreement was reached by the roads on special commodity rates, but not on class rates, in a meeting in the City of Mexico, a fortnight ago; the steamships were willing to meet the roads but the building of a new road, the Monterey and Gulf of Mexico, caused the Southern Pacific interests to object to the consummation of the arrangement. There will be a meeting in the City of Mexico soon to propose a new scheme.

Chicagoans in Gotham.

Chicago arrivals at the Gotham hotels today include:

H. M. Nielsen, T. J. Lindberg, F. D. Beebe, Hoffman; J. Newman Jr., J. Blumenthal, C. A. Lamb, N. C. Dean, Imperial; G. G. Cochrane, Normandie; Victor F. Lawson, C. P. Monash, Windsor; C. K. Waterhouse, Murray Hill; J. A. Lynch, St. James; C. H. Ferguson, Gilsey; M. Kennedy, Grand Central; W. W. Nicoll, Astor; R. G. Fanner, Sinclair.

Maher Won't Accept McAuliffe's Challenge.

Billy Madden, the manager of Peter Maher, the Irish champion, yesterday received the following telegram from Tony Sage, the Dublin bookmaker: "Saw challenge from McAuliffe to Maher. Do not accept. Let him fight Jackson or Corbett, the recognized champions, or any other that has not been beaten. Be sure small gloves."

Coal Barons Cut Loose.

There was a long meeting of the representatives of the big coal producing companies today, but the only action was to allow an output of 4,000,000 bushels. This is practically unrestricted production, and is believed to be the maximum that the companies can produce. Each company will during the month go ahead and mine all the coal that it possibly can. Prices are left unchanged.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHERS AT ODDS.

Why Prof. Josiah Royce and Dr. Francis Ellingwood Abbott Disagree.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Two Cambridge philosophers are figuring in a literary war that is creating a sensation in Harvard. They are Josiah Royce, Assistant Professor of Philosophy in Harvard, and Francis Ellingworth Abbott, Ph. D. Dr. Abbott was formerly a Unitarian minister, but being too liberal in his views for that body he became one of the organizers of the Free Religious Association. He is now a private tutor, and has been editor of the *Index*, the organ of the free religious movement. He has done considerable literary work, one of his books being "The Way Out of Agnosticism." Prof. Royce is also known in literary circles through his contributions of philosophical books and as one of the editors of the *International Journal of Ethics*. In the first number of that journal, which appeared about a year ago, was an article by Prof. Royce on Dr. Abbott's book, "The Way Out of Agnosticism." Prof. Royce wrote it as a criticism. Dr. Abbott contends that the article was a libel, the main purport of which was not to criticise the philosophy, but to sully the reputation of the philosopher, deprive him of public confidence, ridicule and misrepresent his labors, hold him up by name to public obloquy and contempt, destroy or lessen the circulation of his book, and in general to blacken and break down his literary reputation by any and every means, even to the extent of aspersing his personal reputation. Dr. Abbott has sent a printed protest to the President, and fellows, and overseers of Harvard University, in which he seeks redress for the attack made by them (through one of their employés) upon him. He claims that Prof. Royce wrongfully accuses him of plagiarism, slanders his title, and undeservedly holds him up to ridicule and disgrace.

FROWNED ON "ELEGANT BILLY'S" CHOICE

Vigorous Protest of Mrs. Benjamin Gordon-Taylor's Neighbors Over Her Wedding.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—"I would not pass another such night for two young husbands," said Mrs. Benjamin Gordon-Taylor this morning. Mrs. Gordon was a 76-year-old widow until Wednesday night. She was married at her residence in Port Jefferson to William Taylor, known in the village as "Elegant Billy," who is fifty-four years her junior. The other villagers expressed their disapprobation of the wedding by assembling on the lawn of Mrs. Gordon-Taylor's house, and, after partaking of the refreshments furnished by the happy bride, smashed the windows of the house and wrecked the furniture. Foremost among the disturbers of the peace were 100 members of the Unmarried Ladies' Protective Union.

Mrs. Gordon-Taylor was talkative, and she had good reason. Her handsome residence on Christian Hill is completely gutted. Every window in the establishment is smashed and every door broken. Scarcely an article of furniture in the handsome house is left with a leg to stand upon. The lawn is trodden down as if by some thousand wild horses. The piazza had been removed piecemeal to the surrounding woods.

Mrs. Gordon-Taylor said today she never wanted to set eyes on Port Jefferson again. "I have lived fifty years and more in this town, as girl, wife, and widow," she said, "and until last night I had no idea of how wicked my neighbors could be."

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS

Arguments in the Case of Shields Vs. The Election Commissioners Concluded.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The time of the Supreme Court today was wholly devoted to hearing arguments in applications for writs of mandamus in the cases of Shields et al. vs. the Board of Election Commissioners of the City of Detroit and the Auditor-General vs. the Board of Supervisors of Menominee County. In the former case the arguments were concluded, but no decision has yet been announced. The court intimated, however, that it would not consider the regularity of the rival Democratic conventions. In the Menominee County matter the arguments were partially concluded, but a decision will probably be reached tomorrow. On behalf of the County Clerk of Menominee County, who has commenced quo warranto proceedings against the officials of Dickinson County to ascertain by what right they assume to exercise jurisdiction over the detached portion of Menominee County, Judge Cahill of this city requested the court to dispose of the present case, if possible, without passing upon the constitutionality of the act creating Dickinson County, as it is solely upon that question that the quo warranto proceedings are based, whereas this is but incidentally involved in this controversy. Today's call will be heard tomorrow.

EVANSTON UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL.

Great Enthusiasm in the Game to Be Played with the Wisconsin Team.

Interest and enthusiasm in athletics reached a high pitch last night in Evanston. A football mass-meeting was held in Lyons Hall, which was crowded with students and citizens. The object of the meeting was to arouse greater interest in football and advertise the game to be played in Milwaukee tomorrow afternoon between the University of Wisconsin team and the eleven from Northwestern University. It is reported that Madison will send nearly 1,000 students to support and encourage their team and Evanston intends to do likewise.

Obituary Notes.

Charles Gilpin, who was Mayor of Philadelphia from 1851 to 1854, died in that city yesterday, aged 82 years.

G. Sterne, a well-known business-man and steamboat owner of Keokuk, Ia., died in that city yesterday, aged 60 years.

Judge R. A. Debolt, a member of the Forty-fourth Congress and Past Grand Master of the Missouri Odd-Fellows, died at Trenton, Mo., yesterday.

SAWYER'S FLAT DENIAL.

THE SENATOR SAYS LA FOLLETTE HAS MISSTATED THE FACTS.

Another Chapter in the Scandal Over the Wisconsin Treasury Suits—No Bribe Was Offered Judge Siebecker's Brother-in-Law by the Oshkosh Statesman—Rumor Afloat to the Effect That the Ex-Congressman Is Intriguing with the Democrats for Sawyer's Arrest.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The statement published by Congressman La Follette in a Milwaukee paper this morning charging Senator Sawyer of Oshkosh with an attempt to bribe him created a furor in this city. Sympathy here is largely with the young Congressman. It is learned that La Follette has not acted without advice in this matter, but when he came from Milwaukee at the time of his interview with Senator Sawyer, in which the latter was alleged to have attempted to bribe him, he called together Herbert Chynoweth, ex-Assistant Attorney-General Rufus B. Smith, S. A. Harper, United States District Attorney, and other personal friends and laid before them his story as made public this morning, and stated it was his opinion that the court should be informed of the alleged attempted bribery. A full and careful consideration of the matter was had by the gentlemen, every point and phase being subjected to the closest scrutiny and the most earnest discussion. After a thorough canvass of the situation the gentlemen agreed that it would be wisdom for them to lay the case before Judge Bunn of the United States court and submit to his judgment. When the statement was made Judge Bunn said:

"I have no hesitation in declaring that it is not only advisable but it is the sworn duty of Mr. La Follette to tell the court all he knows in this matter before the case is called to trial. This is according to my view of an attorney's duties toward the court as an officer thereof, sworn to honorable action and the discountenancing of wrong."

With this authority to back him up Mr. La Follette laid the matter before Judge Siebecker, who immediately refused to sit in the case because, no matter which way he decided it, the question of prejudice would be raised.

Senator Sawyer Explains.

This evening Senator Sawyer gave out the following statement over his own signature in answer to the charges of R. M. La Follette in regard to the Plankinton House interview:

I have read with great surprise the statements of Mr. La Follette in the *Sentinel* of this morning. The facts in the case, so far as I am concerned, are as follows: I had a talk with Mr. Harshaw and Mr. Felker about employing counsel in Madison to assist in the trial of what are known as the Treasury cases. Mr. Harshaw stated that because of his election to the bench and of domestic affliction in his family it was very doubtful if Mr. Pinney could assist at the trial of the cases, and that at least he felt that he would not be able to do anything in the preparation of the cases for trial; that there was a large amount of work to be done in Madison in examining the journals of the Senate and Assembly and other official documents to prepare for the trial of these cases. The names of several lawyers were mentioned, among them La Follette's, and finally it was agreed that I should see Mr. La Follette and ascertain whether he would take a retainer in the cases. Acting upon this information I made the appointment with Mr. La Follette to meet me in Milwaukee. At the time of the conversation between Mr. Harshaw, Mr. Felker, and myself I asked Mr. Felker if Mr. La Follette would take a retainer, how much should it be. Mr. Felker said the cases were important, and that not less than $250 and from that to $500 ought to be offered to any attorney retained in the case. It was also talked over between Mr. Harshaw, Mr. Felker, and myself that Mr. Harshaw had said a good many things about Judge Siebecker which probably had come to his knowledge, and that it was important to know and ascertain from Mr. La Follette, if possible, whether, in his opinion, Judge Siebecker was a man who would be prejudiced against Mr. Harshaw for that reason in the cases.

I met Mr. La Follette at the Plankinton during the State Fair week, the exact day I do not remember, and had a conversation with him about the matter. I told him of the conversation I had with Mr. Felker and Mr. Harshaw, and that we were desirous of knowing if Judge Siebecker was prejudiced against Mr. Harshaw, and that it was necessary to employ an attorney at Madison who would look after the preparation of the case, and asked him if he would take a retainer. He then told me that he was a brother-in-law of Judge Siebecker, and that was the first knowledge that I had that he was in any way or manner related to the Judge, although I knew he had been his partner. He said that, inasmuch as he was Judge Siebecker's brother-in-law, if he was employed in the cases an improper construction might be put upon it, and that under the circumstances he did not feel that he ought to accept a retainer. I told him I thought he was right, if he felt that way, although I told him he had a perfect right to be retained, and he said that he thought so, too, and that if he couldn't practice in Judge Siebecker's court he would have to starve. But we both agreed that, inasmuch as the cases were of a sort of a political nature, he had better not take a retainer in these cases. I then talked about Judge Siebecker. He said that he was a fair-minded man. He stated that he had talked with him on the subject and that he was sure that the Judge would not let the fact that Mr. Harshaw had opposed his appointment or had talked about him have any influence with him in these suits.

Offered La Follette $500.

When I offered to retain him as attorney I told him that I would pay him a retainer of $500. He said he was a poor man and would like the retainer, but under the circumstances he thought he ought not to accept it. I did not tell him that I did not want to hire him as attorney in the case and I did not tell him that I did not want him to go into court. Neither did I offer him $50. I did not say to him: "I will give you $500 or a thousand more when Siebecker decides the case right." Nothing of the kind was said and nothing was said from which any such inference could be drawn. As soon as I learned that he was Siebecker's brother-in-law I felt the impropriety of his being employed in the case because of the political turn the cases had taken, at least so far as the newspapers are concerned. He never said to me: "Senator Sawyer, you cannot know what you are saying to me. If you struck me in the face you would not insult me as you insult me now."

Not a word of that character was said by him. Neither did he say to me: "You do not want to employ me as an attorney. You want to hire me to talk to the Judge about your case off the bench." After my return I saw Mr. Felker (within a few days afterwards) and told him of the conversation I had had with Mr. La Follette and that Mr. La Follette had told me that Siebecker's brother-in-law and Mr. Felker said in that case it was very proper that he should decline a retainer. I find also in his statement in the *Sentinel* the following: "He said (meaning myself), 'I did not think you would take a retainer in the case. I did not think you would want to go into court as an attorney. How much will you take as a retainer?' I answered, 'You have not got money enough, sir, to employ me as attorney in your case after what you have said to me.' He replied, 'Well, perhaps I don't understand court rules; anyway, let me pay you for coming down here.' I said, 'Not a dollar, sir.'"

No such conversation took place between Mr. La Follette and myself, and nothing was said between him and myself from which any such inference could be drawn. I did offer to retain him before I knew that he was related to Judge Siebecker. After he told me that he was Judge Siebecker's brother-in-law and that he did not think that under the circumstances he ought to take a retainer in the case nothing further was said about the retainer, or paying him any money, except I said to him: "I have put you to the trouble of coming down here, and I ought to pay you for coming here." He said: "No, I would not take anything for that."

The foregoing are the plain facts in the case. I had no idea whatever of employing Mr. La Follette to influence Judge Siebecker. Being a Madison lawyer and having formerly been his partner, I thought he would know whether Judge Siebecker was likely to be prejudiced against Mr. Harshaw on account of what Mr. Harshaw had said about him, and that information of him I did not ask, and he told me frankly what he knew about Judge Siebecker, and said he thought he would not be so influenced. I leave the public to judge of Mr. La Follette's reason and motives for making so gross a misrepresentation of our conversation.

PHILETUS SAWYER.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The allegation of ex-Congressman La Follette of Madison in his letter published here today that Senator Sawyer had attempted to employ him to use his influence with Judge Siebecker in the hope that the Judge might be induced to decide favorably for the defendants in the State Treasury cases has created more of a sensation than did the announcement of Judge Siebecker's refusal to try the Treasury cases. It is made more particularly so because it is a question of veracity between two of Wisconsin's most prominent Republicans. The fact that neither Judge Siebecker nor La Follette has done anything to punish Senator Sawyer will tend to make the public believe that there is a deal of cry and but little wool.

To Arrest Sawyer.

MENASHA, Wis., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Bob La Follette and Ed Wall visited Menasha mysteriously last night and left today before they could be seen. They stated the object of their trip to no one unless perhaps to a few Democratic politicians who refuse to talk and pretend utter ignorance of the visit. That it pertained to the refusal of Judge Siebecker to try the State Treasury suits is deemed certain, and among several vague rumors is one that a plan is on foot to arrest Senator Sawyer, charging him with attempted bribery in the La Follette transaction. District-Attorney Fitzgibbon and other prominent Democrats are in Oshkosh today, where it is thought the scheme is being perfected.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS.

Three Wrecks on Different Roads—One with Fatal Results.

AUSTIN, Minn., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The Kansas and Chicago limited, No. 1, collided with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul freight, No. 21, at the railroad crossing near Taopi, fifteen miles east of here, today. Both stopped for the crossing, but the Kansas engineer did not see the freight until too late. Both engines, several box-cars, and the baggage-car were demolished. Patrick Chambers, engineer of the freight, 35 years old, was instantly killed. John Lynch of St. Paul, fireman of the passenger, was severely cut about the face. An unknown man, stealing a ride on the baggage-car, was instantly killed.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The west-bound through passenger train on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha road and a stock train going east collided at Tramway Siding, seven miles west of Menomonie, at 11 o'clock a. m. Both trains were going ten miles an hour. A brakeman and a stockman were seriously injured. Twenty-five head of cattle were killed, seven stock cars were smashed to splinters, and the mail car and two baggage cars and the engine of the passenger train were wrecked. The passenger train had run past the point where it was ordered to meet the freight.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy sustained two bad freight-train wrecks in the last twenty-four hours. The first was in St. Augustine hollow, and was caused by one train running into another. The second occurred this afternoon, and was also a rear-end collision, happening at Summit. In each case several cars were burned up and the locomotive was ruined by fire.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Oct. 29.—A runaway locomotive crashed into the Illinois Central roundhouse at Cherokee this morning, bringing a portion of the brick building down in a mess of wreckage and demolishing an engine that stood on the track. The engine was unoccupied. A number of roundhouse employés had narrow escapes.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF BUCKSPORT'S RIOT.

Death of Burk Manning—Feeling Against Lecturer Bryan Growing.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Information received here today from Bucksnort, the scene of Tuesday night's riot, reports everything quiet, but the feeling against State Lecturer Bryan of the Farmers' Alliance is very strong. He took advantage of the first opportunity and left the county. In fact, no one in Union County knows of his whereabouts. Bryan has been on a lecturing tour of the State and has visited all the Alliance strongholds, preaching the Subtreasury and land and loan schemes. It is said his utterances at Bucksnort Tuesday were harsh against his political opponents and were the direct cause of the trouble. The fact of his friends and others going to the meeting armed with shotguns and Winchester rifles has caused a general sentiment that the trouble was expected. Bucksnort was twenty miles east of Eldorado, and it is estimated that fully 500 people attended the speaking. Bryan had hardly finished his last sentence when some one in the crowd fired, causing a general stampede. Burk Manning, one of the injured, died today. The remains of a 3-year-old girl were found after the crowd disappeared crushed almost beyond recognition. J. A. Towns and Manning were shot with Winchesters. Five other men were seriously wounded. Their names cannot be learned. The trouble has caused intense excitement throughout the State, and it is feared will break out elsewhere when Bryan resumes his work. Leading members of the Alliance in Little Rock are loath to believe that their State Legislature caused the trouble. They say that when the truth is known it will be discovered that an attempt was made to prevent him from speaking, and he being a fearless man took the chances. It is rumored here that Bryan will be in Little Rock tomorrow. He is a candidate for Congress in the Fifth District on the Alliance platform.

POOR OLD ST. LOUIS IS SHUT OUT.

The Chicago Board of Trade Will Send No Quotations to the Village.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The feeling of bitterness which has existed on 'Change ever since the Chicago Board of Trade first refused to allow its market quotations to be furnished St. Louis was intensified today by the receipt of a letter from Secretary George F. Stone of the Chicago board. The letter was in reference to the recent request by St. Louis to the board relative to the desired quotations, and was as follows:

George H. Morhan, Secretary of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange—Dear Sir: I am instructed by the Board of Directors of this board to inform you that after a full consideration of your request presented to them on the 22d inst., they cannot authorize quotations to be sent by any of our members to the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis or to any member of that exchange. Very respectfully,

GEO. F. STONE.

TOOK THEIR BRIDAL TOUR IN A BALLOON

Foolish Freak of an Alabama Couple That May End Disastrously.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 29.—At midnight great anxiety is felt in Birmingham over the fate of a young couple who were married at the State Fair grounds early this afternoon and went on a bridal tour in a balloon. The party in the basket consisted of Aeronaut Baldwin, H. S. Hutchinson, the young groom, and the bride, who is Miss Minnie Consson. The balloon shot up like a rocket to a great height and then drifted slowly almost due north. It was last seen high up in the air passing over Newcastle, thirteen miles north of Birmingham, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The balloon was going steadily to the remote mountain regions of North Alabama and directly away from railroad and telegraph lines.

EXAMINING I. A. EVANS & CO.'S BOOKS.

Assets of the Dead Boston Broker Almost Equal to the Liabilities.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—The litigation of the assigneeship of Irving A. Evans & Co. having been ended, Messrs. Pope and Kendricken, the assignees, closed the office today and began an examination of the books. They expect to find balances due by the house to customers of about $283,000, while there are good accounts due the house, including the $100,000 margins in bank loans, of about $250,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—William Wiegel, manufacturer of show cases, made an assignment today to Charles C. Williams. Liabilities, $12,500; assets not stated.

Arguments at Harrisburg Continue.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 29.—Argument of counsel for the respondent was continued in the Senate today. Judge Orvis denied the constitutionality of the proceeding and the jurisdiction of the Senate. "The proposition the Senate is now considering," said Judge Orvis, "is that punishment may be inflicted without trial and without impeachment. There are two plain propositions opposed to this—first, no citizen of the Commonwealth who has been elected to an office and has entered upon the duties thereof can be lawfully removed from that office as a punishment for misbehavior without first being impeached by the House of Representatives and tried before the Senate, or indicted and tried in the courts of Dauphin County; second, that neither the Senate of Pennsylvania in executive session, nor the Governor of the Commonwealth, nor both combined, are authorized, under the Constitution or laws of the State, to try any public officer for crimes or misdemeanors in office at common law."

Great Spread of Small-Pox.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The State Board of Health has taken extraordinary measures to prevent the possible spread of small-pox across the Canadian border. There are in Montreal and the Province of Quebec over 100 cases of the dreadful disease, and the health officers in every bordering town and hamlet have been instructed to exercise the utmost vigilance. The great outbreak is attributed to the fact that a girl sick with small-pox escaped from a Montreal hospital. She arrived recently in this country, bringing the disease with her. Escaping from the hospital at night, she made her way across the provinces to her friends over the Colonial railway, spreading the contagion as she went.

Object to Chicago's Getting Their Gas.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 29.—The Chicago Natural Gas company made another attempt today to dissolve the injunction that now prevents the company from crossing the old Wabash Canal bed. The owners of the canal are fighting the company on the ground that they do not want the gas piped out of the State into Chicago. A decision will be made in a few days.

THIRTY LIVES WERE LOST

APPALLING DISASTER ON A MISSISSIPPI STEAMER.

Fire Destroys the Oliver Beirne with Its Cargo and Cuts Off the Escape of Passengers and Crew Owing to the Rapidity of Its Spread—Hairbreadth Escapes of Some of the Survivors—The Boat Burned to the Water's Edge.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The steamer Sheffield arrived at 7 o'clock this evening with the survivors of the passengers and crew of the steamer Oliver Beirne, which burned at Milliken's Bend this morning at 3:30 o'clock and sank. All the books were lost and no list of passengers is obtainable. There were twenty-five cabin passengers and over 100 deck passengers on board, besides the officers and crew. Not less than thirty persons perished in the flames or by drowning and several are seriously burned and otherwise injured. Few were awake at the time the fire broke out and the dreadful catastrophe passed so rapidly that the survivors can tell little of the sequence of events. Capt. Thorwegan and the other members of the crew left for New Orleans tonight by rail. From them the following particulars of the disaster were obtained:

The Beirne reached Milliken's Bend at 12 o'clock last night and tied up until day. All hands were asleep when the fire broke out except the usual watch, some half a dozen persons, and some deck passengers. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, there being 700 bales of cotton on board, and soon cut off all avenues of escape towards the shore for those aft except by jumping in the river. Many escaped by the bow, but the most threw themselves overboard. Some were picked up by the yawl, which an engineer had launched, others floated on bales of cotton or swam ashore, but many were lost. Capt. Thorwegan says that in less than five minutes after the alarm bell was rung the entire boat was enveloped in flames. It was impossible to use the fire hose and all that could be done was to arouse the people. The steamer is a total loss and sank after burning to the water's edge.

The following persons are known to have perished:

ADAMS, MR., of Omaha.
ENTRICKEN, SAM, son of the boat's clerk.
WADDELL, MRS. M. A., of St. Louis.
WORLEY, DR., two young daughters of.

An unknown man who got on board at Greenville, Miss., the chambermaid and daughter, eight servants, and two white levee laborers.

The injured are:

FRAZIER, MRS., a child of.
HOWELL, ELTON, of Omaha.
WORLEY, MRS. DR., of Baton Rouge, La.

Mate Cassity and others sustained slight burns and Pilot Massey is dangerously burned about the head and body and may lose one of his eyes. The son of Capt. Entricken was drowned before the eyes of his helpless father. He called to the latter to save his mother and not mind him. Capt. Entricken and three children reached the shore safely. One of the children, an infant, had been left behind in the cabin, but was rescued by Mate Cassity, who entered the blazing cabin, and enveloping the infant in bed clothing brought it to shore, holding the clothing that enfolded it in his teeth as he swam.

Mrs. Waddell was found near Duckport, La., floating in the river, holding to a bale of cotton. She was then barely alive, and, in fact, survived her rescue only a few minutes. Her death was undoubtedly caused by exposure. Her remains were brought here and are now embalmed and awaiting shipment to St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Dr. Richard T. Worley, whose two little daughters were lost at the burning of the steamer Oliver Bierne, is a physician who moved to Baton Rouge in 1889 from Shelbyville, Ill. While gaining a foothold in Baton Rouge he left his family at the old home, expecting to bring them to Baton Rouge later. A few weeks ago he sold out his property in Illinois and was fondly expecting the arrival of his wife and children this morning. Instead came the intelligence that turned his happiness into the bitterest grief.

ALMOST WIPED OUT AN OHIO TOWN.

Fire Causes a Loss of $150,000 at Kenton—Other Blazes.

LIMA, O., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Fire this afternoon broke out in the rear of a furniture store at Kenton, twenty-five miles east of here on the Chicago and Erie road, and a high wind blowing at the time $150,000 damage was done. The furniture store, the carriage works, and all the dwelling-houses for three squares on one side and two on the other side of the street were entirely consumed. The loss is not more than half covered by insurance.

CLINTON, Ill., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—A barn belonging to John Flynn and containing twenty tons of hay, 2,000 bushels of small grain, a lot of farming machinery, and four horses was burned today.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The farm residence of Louis Fisher in Shiloh Valley was burned last night. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $1,000. The slaughter-house of Albert Midgely at Lebanon was also burned. Loss, $3,000; no insurance.

PAXTON, Ill., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The main business block in Loda, Iroquois County, was destroyed by fire last night. The fire originated in D. E. Gray's frame building in the south part of the main street and spread rapidly north, enveloping the entire block in flames. The Paxton fire department was telegraphed for and accomplished considerable in staying the further progress of the flames. Following is a list of the firms, losses, and amount of insurance:

D. E. Gray, groceries and dry goods, loss, $12,000, insurance, $7,500; E. McBurney, dentist, $500; Mrs. T. D. Wilson, buildings, $3,500, insurance, $2,000; Mr. Hartley, boots and shoes, $350, insurance, $200; Anthony Miller, hardware, $4,500, insurance, $1,700; Nels Peterson, hardware and furniture, $5,000, insurance, $2,300; Uriah Copp, vacant store, $1,000; no insurance; J. S. Morgan, druggist, $5,000, insurance, $3,000; C. H. Martin & Son, $1,500, no insurance; West Bros., groceries and dry goods, $4,500, insurance $2,500; E. E. Slocum, brick building, $2,500, insurance $1,500; J. S. Sheldon, bank, $5,000, insurance $3,500; C. F. Hewins, physician, $100, no insurance; T. N. Bone, physician, $100, no insurance; J. S. Sheldon, building, $2,000, insurance $1,500; J. S. Sheldon, barn, $350, insurance $200.

KNOXVILLE, Ia., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—A house on the farm of I. H. Walters, south of this city, burned yesterday morning with all its contents. Loss, $3,000; no insurance.

INSULTED THE AMERICAN FLAG.

A Farmer's Alliance Storekeeper of Loup City, Neb., Taught a Good Lesson.

LOUP CITY, Neb., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Alliance lodges of the State held a political meeting here today. An incident of the occasion so insulted the Union veterans of the city that thousands [illegible] the Alliance ranks. The feature of the day was the running up of the American flag, stars down, by R. Taylor, the local Alliance storekeeper. The citizens took this as an insult to the flag, and sent a committee [illegible] down or to change it. [illegible] passed, when [illegible] the ladder and [illegible] it up again in the proper manner.

Convention of Architects at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—At the convention of the American Institute of Architects today Henry Van Brunt of Kansas City presented a series of resolutions looking to the improving of national buildings. The discussion on James H. Windrim's paper on "Architecture and the United States Government," read yesterday, was resumed and it was voted to adopt the paper and forward it for its presentation to Congress as the request of the association. The convention next listened to the reading of a paper on "Comparative Architecture," written by Prof. Barr Ferree of the University of Pennsylvania. A vote of thanks was tendered [illegible] report of its proceedings.

Compelled to Turn on the Gas.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The Consumers' Gas Trust today shut off the natural gas supply of the Fletcher Place Methodist Episcopal Church for refusing to pay the increased rate of from $60 to $100 per year. Thursday being prayer-meeting night [illegible] church led to the filing of a mandamus proceeding. Judge Harper [illegible] he did not [illegible] danger [illegible] therefore [illegible] issue a writ as prayed for until a hearing can be had.

Indian Christians.

The number of Christians in India is nearly 2,000,000.

GRATEFUL FOR HIS CURE.

A FORMER CLEVELAND DIPSOMANIAC FORCED TO DWIGHT.

He Was Violent and Unconscious—Now He Wants to Help Others—Case of Probable Insanity from Drink—Death Under the Wheels of a Grip-Car—Reformed Episcopal Clergymen in Convention—Royal Arch Masons Meet and Elect Officers—Other Local News.

Two months ago Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, well-to-do residents of Cleveland, arrived at the Palmer House. Mr. Griffin was suffering pitiably from dipsomania, and in a few days his wife was obliged to call in strangers, as he had become violent. It was suggested that he either be placed in close confinement or sent to Dwight. Mrs. Griffin protested, but she was persuaded to take the latter course. Force was necessary to remove him, and a painful struggle took place in the room of Mr. Griffin, while his wife stood by and in tears begged his best friends to desist. He was overpowered and becoming unconscious was carried in that condition to Dwight, accompanied by his wife.

Yesterday Mr. Griffin came to the Palmer House to thank those who had forced him to Dwight. His cure had been complete and his look of strength and health made him almost unrecognizable. His desire was to assist others to take the cure, and he found a more pitiable case than his own had been.

Stopping at the Palmer House until a few days ago was W. W. Garrison, son-in-law of G. N. Beard, a wealthy resident of Denver. He was considered a hopeless drunkard and while at the hotel was attacked with delirium tremens in its most acute form. Last Tuesday he was locked up at the Harrison Street Station, but it was thought his excesses had resulted in insanity, so he was removed to the Detention Hospital and will be examined this morning. Not one of Mr. Garrison's relatives appears willing to aid him. He had telegraphed to some of them and received no answer. Yesterday friends telegraphed a statement of his condition to Mr. Beard, but he refused to accept the dispatch.

Mr. Griffin is interesting himself in the case and will endeavor to obtain the assistance of the Bichloride of Gold club.

UNDER A GRIP-CAR'S WHEELS.

Frederick Luddington Killed at the Jefferson and Madison Street Curve.

An old man named Frederick Luddington was run over and instantly killed by a Madison street cable-car at Jefferson and Madison streets about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He attempted to cross the street just as the grip-car was rounding the curve and was knocked down across the track. The gripman was unable to stop his car before the front wheels had passed over the man's body, killing him instantly. The car had to be lifted from the track before the corpse could be extricated. The body was removed to Klaner's Milwaukee avenue morgue.

Luddington was formerly a member of the firm of Luddington Bros., oyster-packers, Baltimore, where a brother lives now. He was notified of the accident last night.

Mr. Luddington came to Chicago four years ago from Baltimore. He was employed in oyster houses and pickle factories, where he sold goods on commission. The last place where he was employed was at the oyster and fish supply house of Matthew McGinnis & Co., Nos. 124 and 126 West Randolph street.

Frank Chaffer, conductor of the train, and Charles Graham, gripman, were both placed under arrest pending the action of the Coroner's jury.

CLERGYMEN IN CONVENTION.

Annual Gathering of the Reformed Episcopal Church Representatives.

The annual convention of the Reformed Episcopal Church now being held at Christ Church, Michigan avenue and Twenty-first street, was opened by public services at which the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cheney presided and the Rev. F. J. Walton preached the sermon. Yesterday morning the clergy of the synod met at Christ Church for conversation and prayer. The latter portion of the morning session was devoted to a discussion of the relationship of the Reformed Episcopal Church to the religious thought of the day and the best methods of church aggression. Discussion on the first subject was opened by the Rev. Dr. Noakes of Cleveland, and church aggression found an eloquent advocate in the Rev. J. W. Fairley of Peoria. The Rev. F. J. Walton, the Rev. H. F. Milligan, the Rev. J. C. Millar, and Bishop Fallows also took part in the debates. The convention reconvened at 2 o'clock in the afternoon in council consisting of clergy and lay delegates. The session was devoted to financial business and the various reports of officers. The evening session was open to the laity, and short addresses were interspersed with devotional exercises.

MEETING OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

The Last Year Reviewed—A Tribute to Norman T. Gassette.

In the parlors of St. Bernard Commandery yesterday morning the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons was called to order by Grand High Priest E. C. Pace, who delivered his annual address, in which he said the records of the Grand Secretary showed that the last year had been one of the most prosperous in the history of the order. Death during the year had removed several prominent members, chief of whom in Illinois was the late Norman T. Gassette, of whom he said: "We have lost an enthusiastic Mason, a Christian man and an enterprising citizen in the person of companion Norman T. Gassette, who died at his home in the City of Chicago, March 26, 1891. Few Masons have been more prominently connected with the order than he, and none have reflected more credit on the positions he occupied. Although his work was unfinished, like his noble prototype he was faithful to the end."

A new chapter was reported as having been established at Auburn Park, Chicago, Sept. 12, 1891.

The order of Priesthood, at the conclusion of the High Priest's address, was conferred on a number of members, after which a recess until 2:30 p. m. was taken.

At the afternoon session of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Jacob Krohn, Freeport, Grand High Priest; Richard T. Higgins, Vandalia, Grand King; William L. Milligan, Ottawa, Grand Scribe; Wiley M. Egan, Chicago, Grand Treasurer; Gil W. Barnard, Grand Secretary; the Rev. Edwin B. Randle, Paris, Grand Chaplain; George M. Moulton, Chicago, Grand Captain of the Host; Ernest C. Winslow, Jacksonville, Grand Principal Sojourner; Eugene C. Stoker, Centralia, Grand Royal Arch Captain.

Grand Masters of the Third, Second, and First Veils, the Grand Steward, Grand Tyler, and the members of the committees will be appointed this morning by the Grand High Priest. The report of the Committee on Chartered Chapters showed a total membership of 14,000 in the 177 chapters. The Finance Committee reported a donation of $500 to the Masonic Orphans' Home. The chapter will continue its labors at 10 o'clock this morning.

WHILE TESTING A REVOLVER.

James Allen Accidentally Shoots William Coughlin at South Chicago.

A case of accidental shooting occurred at South Chicago yesterday afternoon that cost young William Coughlin his life. The man who fired the shot is James Allen, a young Scotchman, who is now under arrest.

William Coughlin was in the employ of A. Bauer & Co., No. 178 Huron street. Until yesterday he was a clerk in the office. Yesterday he started out as a traveling salesman, accompanied by S. W. Ryckman, who was showing him the route. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon they both stepped into Dan Burns' saloon, Ninety-fifth street and Ewing avenue, South Chicago. Coughlin stepped out into an outhouse at the rear of the lot on which the saloon stood. In the forenoon Mr. Burns, the proprietor of the saloon, had attempted to kill a dog with his revolver. The revolver could not be discharged. Just before Coughlin and his companion entered the place he gave the revolver to Allen to be repaired. Allen, after working some time on the revolver, stepped to the rear door and, not being aware that there was any one in the outhouse, fired through the closed door. He returned into the saloon, and a few seconds later Coughlin staggered in and, exclaiming "I'm shot!" fell to the floor unconscious and expired in a few moments. He was shot through the right lung.

As soon as Allen realized the result of the shot he ran and summoned a physician and a priest and then surrendered himself to the police. He is held to await the result of an inquest to be held today. Coughlin was 24 years of age, single, and lived with his parents on Chicago avenue.

CHARLES T. YERKES BACK AGAIN.

He Talks of the Economic Company, the World's Fair, and Other Matters.

Again Charles T. Yerkes has returned to Chicago from a European voyage; again he has denied the rumor that he contemplates moving to New York, and again he has taken hold of his street railway interests and promises to extend his lines to better accommodate the public. Of the Economic Fuel Gas company he said it was not organized to sell out and that it was not in financial straits. All such rumors were due to the jealousy of the gas trust people. He also said there was no truth in the story that he, Sidney Kent, and others were to be sued for $7,600,000.

Mr. Yerkes was greatly pleased with the work accomplished abroad by the Special Commissioners sent out to awaken the interest of the Europeans in the World's Fair. He thought it would be a good plan for the Director-General to appoint honorary commissioners among the prominent citizens going abroad to travel that they might talk up the Fair in the places they visited.

Speaking of the double-decked cars, he said they were impracticable and too slow for Chicago. It would be impossible to use them on the North or West Sides on account of the tunnels. Mr. Yerkes purchased a number of valuable works of art while abroad.

R. M. HOOLEY ASKED TO TAKE CHARGE

Wanted by the Promoters of the New German Theater—Only German Plays.

It was reported yesterday that R. M. Hooley, of Hooley's Theater, would take the lease of the new German theater now being erected on the north side of Randolph street, between Dearborn and Clark streets, off of the hands of Welb & Wachsner of Milwaukee. Mr. Hooley when seen did not confirm the report actually but he said that he had been asked to take charge of the house. Nothing further has been done as yet. Whoever takes charge it will be understood that German plays must be presented, as a rule. However, occasionally an English or Italian opera will be allowed. The theater will be called "The Schiller." There will be performances Sunday nights.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

His Board of Trade Career Ends.

H. H. Aldrich, a prominent member of the Board of Trade and a director of the association, sent word to the members of the board before the opening yesterday to close all trades with him. The information caused little surprise, as it had been known for some time that he was embarrassed. He had been doing a comparatively small business, and the effect in the trade was not serious. He is believed to have become involved by selling November short and buying year corn. There was a little flurry in corn at the opening on buying for his account to close out the trades, and wheat was slightly affected only a few minutes. The creditors are comparatively few, and the indebtedness is believed to be small in each case.

To Combine Marine Labor Unions.

The Marine Trades Council, which has been temporarily organized, will hold a meeting next Tuesday evening at Seaman's Hall to permanently organize for the purpose of securing a State charter. A call will be issued for a national convention of the marine labor unions to be held in this city within the next sixty days. It is the purpose to unite all these labor organizations into one central body. T. J. Elderkin, President of the Seamen's Union, said yesterday that the object of the convention was to secure a change in the marine laws. One complaint is the inability of sailors to vote under the present registration laws. He claimed that 3,000 sailors on the lakes were thus disfranchised. Another change to be agitated is the requirement that half the seamen on any boat shall be American citizens.

The Reward of Presence of Mind.

A queer case was tried by a jury in Justice Quinn's court at Hyde Park yesterday. Nathan and Arthur Pritzell, brothers, were the defendants. Three weeks ago Officer Thomas Flynn while guarding the railroad crossing at Ninety-second street saw a man named Mueller crossing the tracks with a child in his arms. A train was approaching, and the quick-witted officer seeing a verbal warning would prove ineffectual struck Mueller in the face, knocking him down, and probably saving his life. The Pritzells came up at this juncture and abused the officer for striking Mueller. He was compelled to arrest them. They were fined $5 each and will take an appeal.

Will Get Their Mail Earlier.

Supt. Troy of the Railway Mail Service will start his quick mail service routes next Monday. He selected ten men from the civil-service list of eligibles yesterday and they will be put on the extra mail cars that will be added to the Rock Island, Burlington, Northwestern, and Alton railroads. With this service merchants in towns within 150 miles of Chicago will be able to send mail orders for goods to the city by the morning mail train and have the goods delivered the same evening. In many of the places the morning papers will be delivered by mail an hour or two earlier. As fast as possible the service will be extended to the other roads.

A Lunch-Room for Working Women.

An association has been formed by a number of the former students of the Kirkland School, No. 38 Scott street, for the purpose of establishing a lunch-room for young women engaged in business down-town. Enough will be charged for meals to pay the expenses of the restaurant. A central location will be chosen, and it is expected that the lunch-room will be in operation before Dec. 1. A license of incorporation has been granted to Misses H. Hammond McCormick, Catharine Isham, and Ethel Sturges Dummer, who are foremost in the undertaking.

High School League Football Game.

The third football game of the series of the High School League was played yesterday afternoon between the Chicago Manual Training School eleven and the eleven of the Lake View High School, on the grounds of the former club at Ravenswood. The Manuals got a touch-down in twenty minutes and kicked a goal. Instead of calling the first half at the proper time Referee Sexton forced the clubs to play continuously for sixty-three minutes, enabling the Lake Views to touch down and kick a goal. He then called the game on account of darkness, declaring the score a tie. The game will go to protest.

Charged with Stealing Watches.

Charles Nelson, a watch-repairer, was lodged in the Central Station last night on complaints of several jewelers for whom he had worked. He came to this city from Rockford, Ill., and sought employment with a North Side firm. He is charged with stealing two watches from their stock and pawning them. It is also said that he repeated this method of making money by securing temporary employment with several other firms in different sections of the city. Nelson was last employed by Peter Peterson, jeweler, at No. 757 Lincoln avenue.

Condemned for the Hennepin Canal.

District-Attorney Milchrist returned from Peoria yesterday, having finished condemnation suits to secure a portion of the right of way for the Hennepin Canal. A strip five miles long, beginning at the mouth of the Rock River, was secured, and the government engineers are ready to begin work on the canal. Excavations will be made as soon as the Secretary of War approves of the condemnation proceedings. The canal will be 200 feet in width and will open a waterway from the Illinois River to the Mississippi.

Robbed and Thrown Into the River.

Otto Discher was fished out of the river at the Rush street bridge about 2 o'clock yesterday morning by a Pinkerton watchman, who had heard his cries for help. Discher said he had been drinking and had wandered to the docks, when he was set upon by two men, who took his watch and threw him into the river. Discher lives at No. 827 North Robey street.

Education and Benevolence.

Miss Florence Balgarnie, a philanthropic Englishwoman, who was sent by several English societies as a delegate to the Women's National Council which convened in Washington last spring, is expected to address a public meeting in Chicago next Sunday under the auspices of the Ladies' Educational Society. Miss Balgarnie, who is at present in Riverside with friends, is engaged in similar educational and benevolent work for young women as Miss Grace Dodge is, among her associates being Lady Dilke and Miss Black of London.

Reception to Evanston Students.

The annual reception to the students of Garrett Biblical Institute by the faculty of that school was given last evening in Memorial Hall, Evanston. The exercises of the evening included the formal reception of the Rev. Charles Little to the faculty of the institution. An address in behalf of the students was given by one of the members of the senior class. The faculty spoke its welcome through Dr. Miner Raymond, and Dr. Little responded.

Victims of the Fire.

An inquest on the remains of James Richardson, the victim of the fire at No. 49 Third avenue Wednesday night, was held at the County Hospital yesterday afternoon and "accidental death" given as the cause of his demise. The body of the colored man found in the ruins of the same fire has been identified as that of Harry Bell, a restaurant waiter. How he came to be in the building is not known. An inquest will be held over his remains at Klaner's this morning.

To Test an Ammonia Motor.

At Jackson Park yesterday afternoon an experimental trip was made by the McMahon ammonia motor. A public exhibition will be given on the World's Fair grounds Saturday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock. It is expected that Director-General Davis and a number of the Exposition officers will witness the trial. The company claims that it can operate its motors at a speed of thirty miles an hour at one-tenth the cost of cable transportation.

Banquet of Army Veterans.

Gen. W. T. Sherman Command, No. 1, Society of Veterans of the United States Army, gave its fourth annual banquet in Justice Woodman's courtroom, No. 186 West Madison street, last evening. In addition to the twenty-five members of the command there were present a delegation from the Society of Army Veterans, including Col. F. Villiers, Capt. J. G. Maynard, and Lieut. J. E. Sinclair.

They Will Dance at Battery D.

Lodge No. 1 of the West Chicago Street Railway Employés' Benevolent Association will hold its tenth annual ball and twentieth reception tonight at Battery D Armory. More than 3,500 tickets have been sold, and the ball will probably be the most successful in the history of the organization. The proceeds from their annual balls go to swell the treasury of the organization.

Given a Chance to Reform.

In Judge Horton's court yesterday Charles Kruiser, a recently-arrived German, pleaded guilty to the larceny of a suit of clothes. Sentence was suspended, as a juror who keeps a butcher's establishment desired permission to employ the youth and give him a chance of an honest livelihood. Kruiser promised to be of good behavior, and went away rejoicing with his benefactor.

The New Appraiser's Warehouse.

Architect Bell yesterday notified Collector Clark that the new appraiser's store would be ready for occupation tomorrow or Monday. The new building will be used as a warehouse to store bonded goods and the government will derive considerable revenue from it. The government is required to charge for storage at current rates.

A Boy Charged with Arson.

Harry Johnson, a 12-year-old boy, residing at No. 398 Park avenue, is locked up at Desplaines Street Station, charged with arson. Several days ago, it is claimed, in mischief he set fire to a pile of rags in a barn in the rear of a house belonging to a Mrs. Moan. An effort will be made to send him to the Industrial School.

Will Talk of the World's Fair.

The next meeting of the Western Society of Engineers will take place at No. 78 La Salle street, Wednesday evening, Nov. 4. After the vote on the amendments to the bylaws already, under the rules, before the society a paper will be read by A. Gottlieb on "Foundations and Floors for the Buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition."

Mrs. Smith to Speak at Evanston.

Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith of London, England, author of "The Christian's Secret of a Happy Life," will speak Friday evening, Oct. 30, the day of prayer in the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, in Union Hall, Evanston. Miss Frances E. Willard will preside.

Knights of Pythias Celebrate.

Aldine Lodge Knights of Pythias celebrated its seventh anniversary by a musical entertainment, ball, and banquet last night at the West Chicago club-house, No. 50 Throop street, many members with their friends and ladies being present.

Cheaper to Get a License.

For being without a license twenty-one real-estate men were before Justice Lyon in the Armory police court yesterday. Several of them were fined $25, while the others satisfied the court that they were solely engaged in selling their own property.

Recovering from Their Injuries.

The three men and a boy who were in the bandwagon which was upset by collision with a gripcar are recovering from their injuries. Gripman Ferber, who was in the gripcar, had a hearing before Justice Kersten yesterday, and the case was continued.

Ryan and Howson Will Fight.

Tom Ryan, the welter-weight pugilist, has been matched to fight Frank Howson of Sheffield, England, for $1,000 a side Dec. 12. The articles were signed late last night. The men will fight at 141 pounds.

Entertained the Hospital Patients.

Prof. French of the Art Institute delivered his lecture, "An Hour with the Caricaturists," at the Presbyterian Hospital for the entertainment of the patients.

Items.

Amelia Epstein, the doctress charged with child-murder, was indicted by the grand jury yesterday.

In an article in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning it was mistakenly said that the Cosmopolitan club had interested itself in the completion of the Sheridan road.

All persons are warned not to buy tickets for a ball alleged to be held by employés of the Sheriff's office next week at the North Side Turner Hall. The ticket sellers are frauds.

Louis Larson, mate of the steambarge Colin Campbell, was reported to the police last night as missing. He has not been seen since leaving the barge office Wednesday night. It is feared he was drowned in going aboard the boat.

A spark from a passing tug set fire to a warehouse in Shufeldt's distillery early yesterday morning. The flames ate through the roof and destroyed several barrels of whisky piled beneath. The loss was $1,500, covered by insurance.

Ald. Cremer, Gorton, Martin, and Goldzier, and those having charge of the Rosenberg bequest to the city, at a conference yesterday decided to put the $10,000 drinking fountain on the Lake-Front at the foot of Harrison street.

Jacob Florian, who lived at No. 84 West Fourteenth street and was employed in Mabbett's elevator, at Archer avenue and Wood street, stepped into a trap-door yesterday. His foot was caught by a conveyor and had to be amputated. It is thought the man will die.

The unusual happening of three juries having cases under consideration in the same court at the same time occurred in Judge Horton's court yesterday. Two of these cases were under consideration by the juries and the third case was being heard.

The door of Samuel Bingham & Son's establishment, Nos. 22-24 Custom-House place, was broken open yesterday morning and the safe drilled. The thieves half burned some of the most valuable papers, but a drawer in the safe containing several hundred dollars was untouched.

Children Enjoy

The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use, so that it is the best family remedy known, and every family should have a bottle.

IN THE BONDS OF HYMEN.

VALENTINE-HENDERSON NUPTIALS AT TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Many Guests and Elaborate Decorations Mark One of the Most Fashionable Weddings of the Season—Musical Festival at the Auditorium in Aid of the First Regiment's Armory Fund a Great Success—Cavalry Troop "A" Gives a Ball and Drill.

One of the largest and most fashionable weddings of the season was solemnized last evening at Trinity Episcopal Church, Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street, and was that of Miss Helen Henderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. McAvoy, and Mr. Archibald Valentine. The church was crowded with guests and was elaborately decorated, blue and white being the prevailing colors. The chancel was banked with palms and on the altar were bunches of white roses and forget-me-nots. Blue and white ribbons were stretched down the aisles. The bridal party entered at 8 o'clock to the music of the "Lohengrin" march. Mr. Charles P. McAvoy walked first, followed by the ushers, Mr. Ford Huntington, Mr. James Hayworth, Mr. Harold Higinbotham, and Mr. Harry Atkins of Indianapolis. The six bridemaids walked next, and were Miss Nellie Arthur of Albany, Miss McElroy of Albany, Miss Laura Williams, Miss Rew, Miss Blanche Hanford, and Miss Eicholtz of Denver. The bride entered alone, and the groom and his best man, Mr. Gamble Rogers, came from the vestry.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John H. Rouse, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Canon Knowles. The bride's gown was of heavy white satin made with a long, plain skirt. The décolleté bodice and long, large sleeves were of chiffon, finished with a bertha of pearls. Her veil was also of chiffon, fastened with a diamond, an enameled orchid, and she carried a white and silver bound prayer-book. The bridemaids were dressed alike in pretty gowns of white mousseline de soie, made with décolleté bodices and short puffed sleeves. The only trimmings were broad blue ribbons which crossed from the right shoulder to the left side and hung in long ends to the bottom of the skirts. They all carried bouquets of forget-me-nots and wore wreaths of the same on the hair. They also wore souvenir pins from the bride of turquoise love knots.

After the ceremony a wedding supper was served at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 2321 Calumet avenue, only the bridal party being present. The house was tastefully decorated with flowers, and supper was served at small tables also adorned with flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Valentine left later in the evening for the East. They will be at home after Dec. 1 at No. 150 Pine street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Atkinson (née Wells), No. 2906 Groveland avenue, gave their second and last reception yesterday afternoon and evening. The hostess was assisted in receiving by Miss Wells, Miss Drake, Miss Dore, Miss Alling, the Misses Gaylord, and Miss Otis. The house was prettily decorated with cut flowers, and in the dining-room refreshments were served.

FIRST REGIMENT FESTIVAL.

Four Thousand People Attend the Event at the Auditorium.

Four thousand people attended the brilliant musical festival of the First Regiment Infantry at the Auditorium last evening. It was given to raise funds for the new armory. The delegates to the recent National Guard convention, resplendent in full regimentals, with their women friends, occupied boxes as guests of the First Regiment. The "Gallant First" was represented by its full coterie of field and staff officers in full uniform. It is impossible to estimate the amount of money raised, but the officers expect that this entertainment and the Military Carnival Phantasma which they will give in the new armory Nov. 4 to 14 will net them a sum sufficient to meet their indebtedness.

Following is the program, which elicited frequent applause from the immense audience:

Fest Polonaise....................Hecker
Overture—Robespierre....................Litolff
Introducing the French National Hymn.
Elgin Military Band,
J. Hecker, Conductor.
Overture—Stradella....................Flotow
The Hecker Children.
Solo—"O Mio Fernando" (Favorita)....Donizetti
Miss Mary E. Linck.
{a Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2....................Liszt
{b Nocturne, op. 15, No. 5....................Chopin
Stella Hecker.
{a Cuckoo....................Fittig
{b Legends....................Mohring
Arion Lady Quartet.
Fantasia on American Airs....................Hecker
Elgin Military Band.
Air Varie....................DeBeriot
Carl Hecker.
Harp Solo—Fantasia Caracterisque........Alvars
Mrs. Clara Murray.
Angel's Dream....................Lagye
Cecile Hecker.
{a Mazurka....................Chopin
{b Meditation (composed by the performer).
Bertha Hecker.
{A Voyage in a Troopship (descriptive)....Miller
{March—The Thunderer....................Sousa
Elgin Military Band
and Regimental Drum and Bugle Corps.

DRILL AND BALL AT BATTERY D.

Cavalry Troop "A" Gives Its First of the Season—History of the Body.

Cavalry Troop "A," First Brigade, I. N. G., held its first annual exhibition drill and ball for the season at Battery "D" Armory last night. The majority of the members were in uniform and the others in evening dress. The grand march, led by Lieut. Oscar Karpen and Mrs. Karpen, took place at 10:30. There were twenty numbers on the dancing program. The regimental band furnished the music, and there were refreshments but no floral decorations.

Apromonte, a dashing young Spaniard, organized Troop A in 1877, during the great railroad strike, and it was put into immediate service at the Stock-Yards. Capt. Welter was the first commander. The organization has always occupied an honorable place among Chicago's military organizations and holds itself ready at any time to keep the peace. The present officers are:

Captain, P. B. Lino; First Lieutenant, George C. Lencke; Second Lieutenant, Fred Boyer; First Sergeant, Thomas H. Palmer; Second Sergeant, B. F. Gruman.

Mrs. I. K. Boyesen gave a fall luncheon to twenty-five friends at the Union League club at 2 p. m. yesterday. The table garniture was abundant and artistic and the menu unusually choice. Mrs. Boyesen wore a dress of soft brown goods trimmed with velvet oak leaves. She will give another luncheon today to other friends. After the menu is discussed several addresses will be made on fall topics.

Ahern-Osborne Marriage.

In the presence of sixty relatives and friends of the bride Miss Elizabeth M. Osborne and Mr. Thomas C. Ahern were united in marriage last night at 6 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 5726 Madison avenue. The Rev. Father Carroll of the South Park Catholic Church performed the ceremony. The bride wore a gown of white faille trimmed with mousseline de soie and ornamented with pearls. The maids of honor were Misses May and Helen Cass. The groom is a young attorney of Asheville, N. C. A reception was held at 7:30. At midnight the couple left for a tour through the South. They will make their home at Asheville, N. C.

Matthews-Androvette Wedding.

Yesterday at high noon Miss Mabel Androvette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Androvette, was married at the home of her parents, No. 556 Washington boulevard, to Mr. H. B. Matthews of London, England. The wedding was private, only members of the family being present. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Grace Androvette, and the groom by Mr. Thomas Beard, the Rev. T. N. Morrison Jr., rector of the Church of the Epiphany, performing the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews will be at home after Dec. 1 at No. 756 West Adams street.

Lafayette Club Reception.

The first party of the second series of the Lafayette club was given last night at Douglas Hall, Thirty-fifth street and Indiana avenue. The officers of the club are: A. G. Tennant, President; F. D. Lyon, Vice-President; A. Porter, Secretary; R. M. Burck, Treasurer.

Miss Gussie Weil Wedded.

Miss Gussie Weil, daughter of Jacob Weil of Chicago, and Joseph S. Meyer of Rochester, N. Y., were quietly married last evening at the Auditorium. Immediately after the ceremony a wedding supper was served in the banquet-room of the Auditorium, and Mr. and Mrs. Meyer departed for a fortnight's tour East and South. Among those present were Messrs. and Mesdames Louis Wahl, George W. Seaverns, Dr. Sheppard, Nelson Monroe, and W. B. Phillips.

Hallowe'en Social.

Scotia Lodge, No. 242, Knights of Pythias, gave its second annual Hallowe'en social at Congress Hall, Congress and Honoré streets, last evening. A large number was present and the entertainment was a most enjoyable one.

Reception to Miss Zuckerman.

A reception was given last evening by the Lessing club to Miss Eda Zuckerman. The club-house, No. 447 West Taylor street, was well filled and the entertainment was a most enjoyable one.

LIVELY FIRE AT THE STOCK-YARDS.

International Packing Company's Smoke-House and Sausage Factory Destroyed.

The smoke-house and sausage factory of the International Packing company, Forty-seventh street and Center avenue, in the Stock-Yards, was gutted by fire early last evening. Between 100,000 and 150,000 pounds of pork were burned. The loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000, fully covered by insurance.

The building was a two and one-half story brick, 200 feet long by 75 feet wide. The fire started from some unknown cause in a small office room on the second floor at the south end. It was discovered by Watchman Brown about half an hour after the men employed in the building had quit work. He called for help and a chemical engine belonging to the company was brought to play on the fire. The floors of the building were soaked with grease, however, and the fire spread rapidly. An alarm was turned in and as soon as the department arrived a second alarm followed, so rapid was the advance of the flames.

By this time the whole top floor was ablaze and the slaughter house, which joins the smoke house to the north, was in danger. A third alarm was turned in. There was a stiff breeze from the south, which sent the fire with redoubled fierceness towards the slaughter house. It began to look as if this building would go and Chief Swenie sent in a special call for more engines. It was over an hour before the fire was under control.

Supt. Mayo said the fire would not interfere with the work in the other departments and the company would rebuild. About 200 men will be thrown out of work by the fire.

There was considerable excitement for several hours yesterday afternoon in the territory lying between Oak Park and Ridgeland. About 3 o'clock a spark from a Wisconsin Central locomotive set fire to the prairie grass, and a strong wind helped fan the flames so that all efforts to extinguish them were for a time in vain. By 8 o'clock in the evening the fire, the reflection of which could be seen for miles, had swept over ninety acres of land on which there were no houses. A few sidewalks and sections of fences were burned. The only material property loss was to the Wisconsin Central railroad company. The suburban depot at Kerwin Park was totally destroyed. It was a small station and was valued at $500.

CHARGES AGAINSL JUSTICE GLENNON.

A Prosecuting Citizen Alleges Malfeasance or Neglect in a Case.

The Citizens' Association has now in hand a case in which malfeasance or neglect is charged against Justice Glennon. The alleged facts in the case are as follows:

Wednesday, Oct. 14, a respected citizen, who desires to withhold his name, was stopped and insulted on La Salle street by two disreputable women. He called an officer, who took the women to the Central Station, where charges were preferred against them. The case, it is alleged by the complaining citizen, was called at the Harrison Street Police Court before Justice Glennon the next morning. A witness in the case in telling of this trial alleges that "when the Justice called the names of the women under arrest, their attorney, a colored man, whispered to him 'pass that,' and Justice Glennon did as he was asked, notwithstanding the fact that the citizen and officer were present with witnesses to prosecute the case. Becoming suspicious, the citizen asked the Justice if the case would be called again, and the response was 'sure.' We waited there all forenoon before we discovered that the prisoners were nowhere around and that they had been liberated on a bail bond that had been given by their lawyer. Upon a protest by the citizen the bonds were declared forfeited and the case set for Oct. 22. When the case was called at this date the women were fined $25 and costs each for disorderly conduct. Upon examining the records at headquarters we discovered that these fines had been 'stayed.' As there was no prosecuting attorney, these fines must have been stayed by the Justice."

The case has been laid before Chief McClaughry, who promised that it should be replaced on the docket and the fines collected. The Chief also ordered the bonds given by the colored attorney forfeited.

AN ELECTRICAL MANUFACTORY.

The Works of the Prof. Gray Company to Be Built at Idlewild at Once.

At Idlewild, two miles south of Highland Park and on the west side of the Northwestern railway, will be erected the factory of the Gray Electrical company, of which Prof. Elisha Gray is President. The building is to be 60x140 feet and three stories high. W. W. Boynton & Co. are the architects. The work of construction will commence at once, and it is calculated the factory will be in operation by April 1. The cost of the building will be $30,000. One hundred men will be employed, chiefly those skilled in the manufacture of electrical apparatus. It is the intention of the company to manufacture all varieties of electrical material permissible under the patent laws, but the chief object will be to manufacture the telautograph instrument, which is an invention of Prof. Gray, and the introduction of which into the general telegraphic system, it is claimed, will simplify and facilitate commercial transactions by telegraph.

Inter-State Cotton Rates.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The Southwestern Railway and Steamship Association finds it difficult to reach a conclusion with reference to inter-State cotton rates, and it is more than likely that there will be little change in the present differential. The association had two long sessions today and then adjourned until tomorrow morning, so it is likely that the delegates will finish the week here. During today's session Mr. Dawson Cunningham, Chairman of the Liverpool Importers' Association, held a conference with the association in respect to the cotton conference bill of lading, and endeavored to obtain the consent of the association to the use of the form for through export shipments on the lines composing the body. There was a protracted discussion, some of the roads thinking it was a matter between ship and shipper and did not concern the roads. Mr. Cunningham, however, obtained a promise that the roads would send him an explanation of their objections, so that he can endeavor to overcome them at some future meeting of the association.

Frog Eaters.

Kansas City people consume 50 dozen frogs every day.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa,
An efficacious drink for the nervous and dyspeptic.

John T. Shayne & Co., reliable furriers. Correct Styles now ready. Nos. 191 and 193 State street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in everypart of the world. 25 cents.

Women avoid suffering by using Parker's GINGER TONIC, as it is adapted to their ills.
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM aids the hair growth.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. Brand of men's collars andcuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

BIRTHS.

FIELD—To Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field Jr., 1919 Prairie-av., Oct. 28, a son.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Harold Holm, Emily Lorenzen	29—21
Anton J. Becht, Annie Swanson	30—30
Heinrich Evers, Amelia Haller	30—28
Vaclav Polwka, Mary Vokach	31—25
Patrick Fitzgerald, Nellie McCarthy	31—27
Thos. Elliott, Emma Drane, Clarksville, Tenn	30—26
Johann Baer, Barbara Hagen	27—21
F. H. Hartless, Macon, Ga., Nellie F. Briggs	22—21

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Carl Felt, Carrie Anderson	32—30
Clute R. Vaughan, Mary E. Hayward	27—25
Geo. A. Watson, Wilmette, Maude M. Bacon	22—19
Franz Behrens, Katie Seeger	25—20
William W. Stewart, White Oak, Ia., Nettie Lewis, Malvern, O	29—21
William Maskey, Julia Pionk	24—18
Frank Wesoff, Julia Polega	21—25
H. Schumacher, Oak Park, M. Hahmann, same	21—19
Jozef Kupier, Johanna Juaniec	24—19
Jacob Von Bruggin, Alberdena B. Vlastman	23—17
C. Willsey, Cassopolis, Mich., Anna Nickels, Marcelles, Mich	22—24
John Bergholtz, Ellen Thrysen	28—18
John Peniastek, Maria Pappenberger	26—22
David Adair, Jane McGowen	30—34
James Higgins, Kate Fitzgibbons	25—26
Edward J. Wallace, Louise F. Fey	30—23
T. C. Ahern, Asheville, N. C., E. M. Osborne	28—31
Steven Scott, Marcella Bardon	25—23
A. W. Fulton, Tenley Park, Annie Kruske	28—20
Albert Ehrlich, Lottie Borges	26—20
John Heffarn, Bertha Gilbert	26—20
Patrick Lysoght, Mary Burns	27—25
Nelson Steele, Mathilda Stoecker	27—24
Harry N. Candee, Waterville, N. Y., Lou S. Holcomb, Council Bluffs	32—24
George Khugenberger, Carrie Sukup	21—19
John Maxwell, Cora Proctor	28—23
Frank Cziezewski, Valeria Kolodzinska	21—18
Robert Ryan, Dora Speeker	21—19
Max Weinberg, Hannah Hyman	24—21
Frank Raabe, Dora Larson	21—22
Peter Gibasiewicz, Hedwick E. Kopeta	27—26
Samuel B. Williams, Sadie E. Downing	22—21
James Shaughnessy, Ellen Lane	31—25
Wilhelm Fischer, Caroline Krak	26—21
Andreas Sobolewski, Rozalie Szalinska	28—26
Fred Eierdan, Alma Sochse	27—25
Fritz Sander, Anna Hecht	57—50
August Mundt, Fredericke Klager	22—35
Ludwig Vollmar, Pullman, Amanda Kaeselan	29—19
Joseph Kort, Julia Frankoska	22—19
John Schutt, Emma Wohlgas	22—22
August Beckman, Lemont, Maggie E. Kelleher, same	27—27
George Bray, Rosanna Bray	27—26
Albricht Egner, Lena Pfaffenbach	31—30
George H. Rosenberg, Annie Kuehl	27—20
William Horan, Mamie O'Grady	23—24
Wojciech Pietrzak, Jodniga Malecka	50—22
Peter Almgelmann, Wilbke K. Claussen	30—20
Charley Johnson, Mary Lundberg	24—26
David E. Brown, Imogene Shourds	22—21
John Praizner, Mary Drna	21—20
Harry Witting, Emma Scott	23—19
Joseph C. Cox, Lizzie Dill	24—21
John Schroeder, Louise Goldenbogen	30—31
James Woodyard, Harvey, Rosie Buyton	23—16
Theodore Parman, Annie Moser	21—20

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—Forecasts till 8 p. m. Friday:

For Missouri, fair, cooler by Friday, southerly winds.

For Indiana, slightly warmer, southerly winds.

For Illinois and Wisconsin, generally fair, cooler by Friday night, southerly winds.

For Lower Michigan, fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds.

For Upper Michigan, generally fair, warmer in east, cooler by Friday night in west, southerly winds.

For Minnesota, fair in south, light rain in north, cooler in west, cooler by Friday night in east, southerly winds, becoming variable.

For the Dakotas, light rain, cooler, winds becoming northwesterly.

For Iowa, generally fair, cooler by Friday night, southerly winds.

For Colorado, generally fair, cooler, northwesterly winds.

For Kansas and Nebraska, generally fair except light rain in extreme Northwest Nebraska, cooler by Friday night, winds becoming northwesterly.

WEATHER BUREAU, OFFICE LOCAL FORECAST OFFICIAL, CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Forecast for twenty-four hours ending midnight, Oct. 30, 1891: For Northern Illinois and Northwestern Indiana, continued warm and fair weather, fair and cooler weather is probable Saturday.

For Chicago and vicinity, continued warm and fair weather, high southerly winds, cooler and fair weather is probable Saturday.

Place of Observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature..	Direction of wind.....	State of weather..	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex	30.12	78	78	S..	Clear..	..
Bismarck, N. D	29.56	64	78	S. E..	Clear..	....
Boston, Mass	30.12	42	50	S. W.	Clear..	....
Buffalo, N. Y	30.18	56	58	S. E..	Clear..	....
Cairo, Ill	30.28	62	70	S..	Clear..	....
Charleston, S. C	30.04	54	64	N. E..	Clear..	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	28.82	56	66	N. W.	Fair...	....
Chicago	30.08	64	72	S.....	Clear..	....
Cincinnati, O	30.34	60	68	S. E.	Clear..	....
Cleveland, O	30.20	60	64	S. E..	Clear..	....
Davenport, Ia	29.98	58	74	S. W.	Clear..	....
Denver, Colo	29.64	66	72	W.....	Clear..	....
Des Moines, Ia	29.82	64	76	S. W.	Clear..	....
Detroit, Mich	30.14	58	60	S. W..	Clear..	....
Dodge City, Kas	29.90	64	80	S......	Clear..	....
Dubuque, Ia	29.92	64	64	S.....	Clear..	....
Duluth, Minn	29.76	46	50	N.....	Clear..	....
Erie, Pa	30.18	56	60	S.....	Clear..	....
Galveston, Tex	30.28	72	72	S. E..	Clear..	....
Grand Haven, Mich	30.00	58	62	S.....	Clear..	....
Green Bay, Wis	29.90	52	64	S.....	Clear..	....
Helena, Mont	29.96	44	56	S. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Huron, S. D	29.68	60	78	S. E..	Fair...	....
Indianapolis, Ind	30.26	60	72	S. E..	Clear..	....
Jacksonville, Fla	30.44	60	68	N.....	Clear..	....
Kansas City, Mo	30.00	68	76	S. E..	Clear..	....
Keokuk, Ia	30.00	72	76	S.....	Clear..	....
Knoxville, Tenn	30.46	54	66	Calm.	Clear..	....
La Crosse, Wis	29.84	64	70	S. E..	Clear..	....
Louisville, Ky	30.34	60	72	S. E..	Clear..	....
Manistee, Mich	29.98	64	64	S.....	Clear..	....
Marquette, Mich	29.82	50	64	S.....	Clear..	....
Memphis, Tenn	30.34	62	72	S.....	Clear..	....
Miles City	29.70	60	60	W.....	Cl'udy	....
Milwaukee, Wis	29.78	64	70	S. W.	Clear..	....
Minnedosa	30.56	48	74	N. E..	Cl'udy	....
Montreal	30.26	34	38	S. E..	Clear..	.50
Moorhead, Minn	29.66	52	66	S.....	Clear..	....
Nashville, Tenn	30.38	62	70	S.....	Clear..	....
New Orleans, La	30.24	22	72	N. E..	Clear..	....
New York City	30.44	52	58	S.....	Clear..	....
Norfolk, Va	29.54	48	60	S. E..	Clear..	....
Omaha, Neb	29.86	70	76	S. W..	Clear..	....
Oswego, N. Y	30.22	46	56	S.....	Clear..	....
Pensacola, Fla						
Philadelphia, Pa	30.16	46	56	S. W..	Clear..	....
Port Huron, Mich	30.14	50	56	S.....	Clear..	....
Rapid City, S. D	29.64	68	80	S.....	Clear..	....
St. Louis, Mo	30.18	66	76	S.....	Clear..	....
St. Paul, Minn	29.28	58	70	Calm.	Clear..	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.14	50	68	N. W.	Clear..	....
Sioux City, Ia	29.78	62	76	S. E..	Clear..	....
Springfield, Ill	30.12	64	74	S.....	Clear..	....
Springfield, Mo	30.16	62	74	S.....	Clear..	....
Toledo, O	30.20	60	66	S. W..	Clear..	....
Vicksburg, Miss	30.30	64	72	E.....	Clear..	....
*Portland, Ore	29.96	78	..	S.....	Rain..	.02
*San Francisco	30.10	56	..	W.....	Clear..	.02

*Morning reports. †Inappreciable.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 51 degrees; 9 a. m., 54; 10 a. m., 58; 11 a. m., 62; 12 m., 65; 1 p. m., 68; 3 p. m., 71; 6 p. m., 71. Barometer: 8 a. m., 29.65; 6 p. m., 29.62.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Queenstown—Arrived, City of Chicago, New York.
Hamburg—Arrived, Wieland, New York.
London—Sighted, Mississippi, Baltimore.
New York—Arrived, Assyrian, Glasgow.

DEATHS.

Death notices five lines, or less, one insertion free.

BROWN—Oct. 29, at Norwood Park, Sarah, wife of Joseph Brown, aged 45 years. Services at residence Friday at 4 o'clock. Funeral from late residence, Minonk, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 31.

BABCOCK—In Galesburg, Ill., Oct. 28, Arthur William, infant son of Josiah and Grace Chapman Babcock, aged 8 months.

DELANEY—Remains of the late Mrs. Ellen Delaney, nee Wall, of 3222 Emerald-av., will be buried from the vault at Calvary Saturday, Oct. 31. Train leaves Union Depot at 12:30 p. m.

FITZPATRICK—Oct. 29, Mrs. Margaret Fitzpatrick, aged 72 years. Born in Kilkenny, Ireland. Mother of Officer Ed Gardner, Thomas and James Gardner, Mrs. Thomas Seymour, Mrs. L. Olson, Mrs. A. Coblitz, Mr. W. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. J. Jeriochio. Funeral Sunday at 11 a. m. from residence, 100 N. Market-st., to Holy Name Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

GLEASON—At the Palace Hotel, corner Indiana and North Clark-sts., Thursday, Oct. 29, Antoinette Gleason, aged 58 years. Funeral Saturday at 1 p. m. from Palace Hotel to Graceland by carriages.

GIBBINS—Oct. 28, 1891, William Gibbins, beloved son of Thomas and Mary Gibbins, aged 21 years 7 months. Funeral from 45 24th-st., Friday at 10 a. m. to St. James' Church, thence by cars to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

KLIPFEL—Georgie Klipfel, aged 3 years, son of Simon L. Klipfel and beloved wife, Elizabeth Canavan. Funeral Sunday, Nov. 1, from residence, 220 South Western-av., in carriages to St. Boniface Cemetery.

KANE—The funeral of the late Thomas Kane will take place from 96 Seminary-av., Oct. 30, at 10 a. m., to St. Vincent's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

MEGARY—Frank L. Megary, at his residence 4247 Wabash-av., Friday evening, Oct. 23, 1891, aged 23 years. His remains were taken to Hazleton, Pa., where his parents reside, and interred on Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1891.

McCLURE—Oct. 29, 1891, at 167 Oakwood-blvd., Carrie E., wife of John S. McClure, aged 28 years.

OLMSTEAD—At Redding, Conn., Tuesday, Oct. 27, Fanny J. Olmstead, wife of Edmund Olmstead of this city.

O'TOOLE—Oct. 28, at residence of his brother, 272 Mohawk-st., John L. O'Toole, aged 27 years, member of Court Hancock I. O. F. Funeral at 10 o'clock Friday, Oct. 30, at Church of Immaculate Conception, thence by carriages to Calvary.

REBER—At Lombard, Ill., Oct. 28, Mrs. Mary Reber, aged 77 years.

SCHULL—Leopold Schull, buried at Oakwoods Cemetery, 2 p. m. today, from his late residence, 2716 Cottage Grove-av.

SHIFFMAN—At her residence, 2912 Prairie-av., Oct. 28, Helena Shiffman, aged 48, wife of Salamon Shiffman. Funeral to Waldheim at 10 a. m. Friday. Private.

THOMAS—Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1891, William H. Thomas, at 334 Loomis-st., aged 61 years. Funeral Friday from the Welsh Presbyterian Church, corner of Monroe and Sangamon-sts., thence by carriages to Forest Home Cemetery.

VAN DE ROOVAART—Fernwood, Ill., Oct. 28, 1891, Grace Elizabeth Van de Roovaart, aged 5 years 4 months and 23 days, youngest daughter of Jacob Van de Roovaart and Elizabeth Van de Roovaart.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT, including selections by Sig. Fabiani, Prof. Joseph Singer, Miss Myrtle Duell, and other eminent artists, will be given tonight in the Campbell Park Presbyterian Church, Leavitt-st., near Harrison.

THE NEXT KINDERGARTEN CLUB LECTURE will be given by Mrs. Alice H. Putnam tomorrow at 10 a. m. in the Athenæum Building. Subject: "Indian Myths and Legends."

THE REV. W. L. WALKER WILL LECTURE at the Sheffield Avenue Evangelical Church, corner of Marianna and Sheffield-avs., on Friday evening, Oct. 30. Subject: "Public Schools vs. Parochial Schools."

THE HON. J. W. KINSLEY OF HELENA, Mont., Supreme Master Workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, will be tendered a public reception by the lodges of Cook County at Farwell Hall Monday evening, Nov. 2.

THE SECOND BALL OF THE CONDUCTors' and Drivers' Benevolent Union of West Chicago will be given at Uhlich's Halls, Clark and Kinzie-sts., Saturday evening, Oct. 31.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

PERSONAL—IF THE PARTY WHO LEFT LAST week will communicate with his brother in Buffalo he will learn something to his advantage.

STANDARD THEATER.
Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts. (West Side.)
WOOD'S ELECTRIC CONGRESS SPECIALTY CO.
PRICES—10c, 20c, and 30c.
MATINEES—Tuesday, Thursday, Sat., and Sunday.
Next Sunday—Billy Lester's Big Show.

THE AUDITORIUM.
SEASON TICKETS
For the Five Weeks' Season of
GRAND OPERA
In Italian and French.
Commencing Monday, Nov. 9, under the direction of HENRY E. ABBEY and MAURICE GRAU, are now on sale.
The season will consist of Fifteen Evening and Five Matinee Performances, to be given on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings and Saturday Afternoon.
SEASON TICKETS—$50, $40, $30, $25, and $15.
BOXES—$700 to $1,200, according to location.
The sale of tickets for single performances will begin next Monday morning, Nov. 2.
REPERTOIRE FIRST WEEK:
Monday....................LOHENGRIN
Wednesday Evening and Saturday Matinee....................ORPHEUS
Friday Evening....................SONNAMBULA

THE AUDITORIUM.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
SATURDAY EVENING AT 8:15.
THE CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THEO. THOMAS
SOLOISTS MAX BENDIX, Violinist. CLARENCE EDDY, organist
PRICES Matinee 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00. Evening 25c, 50c, $1.00, and $1.50.
SPECIAL NOTICE—A Branch Office has been established in THE INTER-OCEAN BUILDING, where choice seats can be had at regular prices.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
—THE—
STODDARD
LECTURES.
Week of Nov. 2. Every evening. Matinee Saturday.
TRAVELS IN SUNNY SPAIN. | Gloriously Illustrated!
Brilliant Opening of the Season with Full Houses Assured! Reserved Seats, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, on sale Saturday morning, Oct. 31.
BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON LAST OPPORTUNITY
The World's Greatest Chopin Virtuoso, Vladimir De
PACHMANN
Reserve your seats early. Popular prices.
Chickering pianos used exclusively by De Pachmann.

GARFIELD PARK CLUB.
RACING RAIN or SHINE.
RACES START AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.
6 RACES TODAY
WITH 52 ENTRIES.
C. & N. P. trains leave Grand Central Passenger Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st., at 8:20 and 10:20 a. m., 12:01, 12:50, 1:30, 2:15, and 3:15 p. m., landing passengers in rear of Grand Stand. Returning trains leave immediately after races. Madison-st. cable direct to main entrance.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 75c.

THE COLUMBIA.
AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS.......Proprietors
LAST 2 NIGHTS.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
The Best of Them All.
EVANS AND HOEY | A PARLOR MATCH.
Next Sunday—MR. POTTER OF TEXAS. Original Cast. Seats and Boxes Now Ready.
SEATS AND BOXES NOW READY | SUNDAY, NOV. 1, First Week of
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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1891.

THE latest price for silver in Wall street was 95½, which is equal to 73⅞ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

IT is noticeable that the Democratic campaign stumpers have not one word to say in favor of their candidates for County Commissioners. Even Gen. Lieb and Dr. Brandt are being slighted by Carter Harrison, for whom they spoke and worked last spring, and no persuasion will make him talk for Fleming, Stainer, Cooper, Harkins, or Nash. Why this silence? Are Carter and Lawler, Donovan and Kraus afraid to commit themselves on this issue? Are the candidates too unsavory for them?

IT is a question if potatoes have ever sold lower in Chicago than now, at least since the war. The market was quoted lower two or three years ago, but qualities then were not so good as at present. Excellent potatoes have recently sold in car-loads on track at 22 to 25 cents per bushel, and the very best scarcely command more than 28 to 32 cents. The supply in this city is much in excess of the requirements by consumers. There is little demand for shipment, as growers are supplying other markets by shipments direct, and offer their surplus here. It is thought probable the shipping demand will revive ere long, but at present there is simply a local glut, and if holders in the country persist in sending them in for sale they must be prepared to accept very low prices.

ALL of a sudden Cooley professes to be for "pure water" as the purpose of the Sanitary Drainage Channel. He has dropped his deep water navigation of the Illinois River, which has been his hobby. His promises before election and his performances after it would accord as little as those of the Devil before and after his sickness, when he first became a monk and changed back when he got well. So the safety of the people depends on their choosing the two Republican nominees and letting the Democrats have Bogle as their odd man. He may not be all that is desirable, but if he were to go into the board he would not do so with that load of hate, of unsatisfied malice and gnawing envy, of futile schemes and extravagant fads which would destroy the possibility of Cooley being a useful member. No matter how many penitential psalms he sings and how often he pretends that he is sorry for his past offenses he cannot be trusted.

THE Bank of England rate of discount was advanced yesterday from 3 to 4 per cent, this action undoubtedly being taken with a view to hindering the shipment of gold to this country. The New York stock market was generally strong yesterday, but business was limited. It was extremely dull on the Chicago Stock Exchange, and prices were a shade lower. New York exchange was par to 12½ cents premium.—The leading produce markets at Chicago were active and very much unsettled. Wheat was advanced on the reports of dry weather and another rumor that Russia had prohibited the exportation of grain. Corn was depressed by larger receipts, and provisions showed little change. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day December wheat closed ⅜ cents higher, November corn ⅜ cents lower, May oats ¼ cent higher, cash rye 1 cent higher, barley steady, flax ½ cent higher, December pork steady, January lard firm, and ribs 10 cents higher.

MAJ. MCCLAUGHRY is reported as saying that:

> He had had a detail of fifteen men on duty down-town from 4 o'clock to 8 o'clock in the morning to prevent janitors from sweeping refuse and papers into the street, but Police Justices laughed the cases out of court when arrests for violation of the ordinances were made and nothing could be accomplished.

All he need do is to submit the matter to the Mayor. The Police Justices are nominated by him and confirmed by the Council. If one of them fails to give satisfaction all the Mayor has to do is to send him a note requesting his resignation. He will get it, and can nominate a better man to fill his place. If the Police Justice should be cranky and refuse to resign the Mayor can remove him and the Council will not fail to concur, because every Alderman has a friend whom he would like to see installed in the place. The moment Mayor Washburne learns that any one of his Police Justice appointees refuses to enforce city ordinances he should bounce him, and not lose any time in doing it.

MR. BOLDENWECK has committed an unpardonable offense in the eyes of the Cooley organ. He has sneered at "the Skokie cut-off." Because he has done so, the organ accuses him of being an enemy of the drainage plan and it is charged that:

> Such a system of drainage as Mr. Boldenweck advocates, which gives no heed to the perilous floodwaters of the Desplaines river, is not worthy of the people's approval. Those flood-waters frequently break into the Chicago basin, washing vast quantities of filth into the lake and sometimes imperiling property and even lives. He is, "of course," he says, opposed to providing a remedy for this evil.

Here is a distinct intimation that if the Cooleyites obtain control of the Sanitary Board, the "Skokie cut-off" or some other wild cat and enormously expensive scheme will be devised for the purpose of "diverting the awful flood waters of the Desplaines." It will be the same old, old story of Cooley, Hurd, and Guthrie again. "Physical researches" will be the order of the day and the cutting of the main channel must wait until the "cuts-off" are regulated to satisfy Cooley, Guthrie, Hurd, and their fellows.

EUGENE GARCIA, the defaulting paying teller of the Louisiana National Bank at New Orleans, is credited with the telling of a strange story in explanation of his steal of $190,000. It is that some sixteen years ago he discovered he was $50,000 short in his accounts, could not find out where the leak was, abstracted the amount from money kept in the bank, and then took more at intervals till the original defalcation had nearly quadrupled. His method was the simple one of marking a package of bills for an amount as if each of them was a big bill, while the interior of the package consisted of small bills. One of these packages, marked $10,000, was opened in his absence and found to be $7,200 short, and then two others were opened with a similar result. It is difficult to believe the story told by Garcia. In the payment of currency over the counter a mistake may be made which it is hard to rectify, but he would not be likely to pay out so large a sum as $50,000 in bills to one man without remembering something about it, and payment made by check can usually be traced. It is probable he took that first sum to cover up some gambling loss of his own, and now proves that a man who will steal will lie about it.

THE Democratic local platform concocted by Kraus a month after his ticket was nominated declares not for a Sanitary Drainage Channel to keep Chicago's sewage out of the city's drinking water but for a ship canal (costing perhaps 75 millions) to furnish navigation for La Salle and Peoria to St. Louis at Chicago's expense, and the carpetbagger Cooley pitched his ward speeches to that tune. But presently he saw a great light. His 75-million deep-water ship canal would not go down with the taxpayers, and all at once he abandoned his moth-eaten fad and switched off for "pure water," thus trying to sneak on to the Republican position. The Democrats who want "pure water" and a pure river in the shortest possible period of time are advised to vote for Eckhart and Boldenweck, who specially represent those wants, and to give the obstructionist carpetbagger Cooley a wide berth. The last "pure-water" work that fellow did was to try and work the Legislature to repeal the Drainage act, because he was not allowed to continue wasting money and botching the job. Cooley only wants "pure water" while fishing for votes. After that he will resume the advocacy of his fad for deep-water navigation over the rapids of the Illinois and the sandbars of the Mississippi at the expense of Chicago taxpayers.

MRS. WALKER last week discussed the rum power in her speech. Among other things she said:

> Woman will battle this "demon" to liberty or death. The liquor issue now rests between righteousness and the saloon fiend and it is a happy thought that the numerical majority range on the side of sobriety.
>
> The saloon-men are in the minority, yet they dominate the offices of the government and control its policies, and I believe that this nation is on the point of destruction if Liquor and Mammon continue to hold their sway. We must study the diplomacy of the rum power.

All political prohibition orators when discussing the saloons persistently ignore their patrons—the men who buy their liquors in them and support them by their money, votes, and influence. In the case of the 6,000 Chicago saloons, they are patronized by over 200,000 adult male liquor drinkers. In attacking what is called "the saloon minority," the 200,000 men who buy and imbibe their stimulants must not be left out of the account. The saloons and their patrons stand together, vote together in self-defense against the attacks of the political prohibitionists. Any person who will seriously "study the diplomacy of the rum power" will find that power intrenched everywhere behind the men who drink their liquors and make of the saloon a sort of a club-house where they congregate for social, political, and bibulous purposes. How are the 6,000 saloons, plus the 200,000 drinking men who patronize and defend them, to be put down by the Prohibition party in Chicago? That is really the question which confronts Mrs. Walker and her adherents in this city. The task of crushing the saloons is thirty or forty times a larger and more difficult task than she appears to comprehend.

CHILE WILL BE BROUGHT TO BOOK.

The telegram which was sent by the President's order to the American Minister in Chile the 23d inst., after setting forth the details of the assault made upon American sailors in Valparaiso the 16th, as reported by Capt. Schley of the Baltimore, orders him to bring them to the attention of the Chilean Government and to inquire if it has any explanation to offer of this unfriendly act, "which might put in peril the maintenance of all amicable relations between the two countries." The President closes his dispatch with the confident expression that "if the facts are as reported by Capt. Schley this government cannot doubt that the government of Chile will offer prompt and full reparation." If the reply of the Chilean Government, which not yet has been made public, is stated correctly in the dispatches as to its general tenor, the Chilean Government has done nothing of the kind. In its reply to the American Minister's communication it refuses to accept any responsibility for the affair, notwithstanding the direct and circumstantial nature of Capt. Schley's report, which is thus set forth in the original dispatch:

> You will observe that the Board of Officers selected by Capt. Schley to investigate this affair report that our sailors were unarmed and gave no provocation; that the assaults upon them were by armed men, greatly superior in numbers, and, as we must conclude, animated in their bloody work by hostility to these men as sailors of the United States. You will also notice that the character of some of the wounds indicate that the public police, or some of them, took part in the attack, and will also observe that other American sailors were, without any apparent fault, arrested and for some time held by the authorities.

To the insolent reply of Chile there can be but one answer. It must give satisfaction or take the consequences. As it now appears there is not a redeeming feature in the conduct of the Chileans. The outrage was not only a cowardly assault upon American sailors, but apparently a deliberate and studied insult to the American Government whose uniforms these sailors wear and under whose flag they are in service. The vindictiveness displayed by the Chileans is evidence of their intention to insult this government in a contemptuous manner, and their reply to a demand which was made in a friendly spirit only emphasizes their intentions.

It is possible that further diplomatic negotiation may result in the avoidance of war and that the Chilean Junta may yet back down from its untenable position and make the necessary reparation, but it will not be the part of wisdom to rely upon this so explicitly as not to go ahead with preparations for war. Redress must be had, and it is much more likely to be secured if the Chileans realize that this government is in earnest and proposes to enforce its demands without delay or modification. Fortunately we have already in Chilean waters the Baltimore, whose commander is one of the bravest and most skillful officers in the navy. One or two other vessels, among them the Boston, also are on their way, their sailing orders having been delivered some time since when trouble was anticipated from another source. Within a short time a dozen other vessels can be made ready and dispatched to the spot. They are the Philadelphia, carrying four 8-inch and six 6-inch breech-loading rifles and torpedo tubes; the old wooden Kearsarge, which is of not much account, however, two 8-inch 8-ton and four 9-inch 4-ton smooth-bores, and one 60-pounder breech-loader; the Concord, six 6-inch breech-loading rifles, besides rapid-fire guns; the Chicago, four 8-inch, eight 6-inch, two 5-inch breech-loading rifles and rapid-fire guns; the Newark, twelve 6-inch and four 6-pounders, rapid-fire; the Petrel, four 6-inch breech-loading rifles and several rapid-fire guns; the Yorktown, six 6-inch breech-loaders, besides smaller guns; the San Francisco, whose armament is a duplicate of the Philadelphia; the Yantic, Thetis, and Ranger, wooden vessels with smooth-bore armament like the Kearsage; and the huge Miantonomah, with four 10½-inch 25-ton breech-loading rifles and several rapid-fire guns. To this list should be added the new cruisers Detroit and New York, with their powerful batteries, the former having eight 4-inch and two 6-inch rapid-firing breech-loaders, which can be hurried up in case of emergency. Such a squadron as this would make short work of the Chilean vessels, and it should be put in readiness at once. Every vessel that can be spared in the Atlantic or Pacific waters should be hurried down there, since in the former case, for want of the Nicaragua Canal, it will consume an additional month's time getting them round the Horn. But "they will get there all the same." The government must be in readiness to exact redress if it has to sink every Chilean vessel and destroy every Chilean port, or it must be held in contempt and spit upon by every third-class power.

THE COOLEYITES STEALING THE REPUBLICAN PURE-WATER POLICY.

The Citizens' committee members and ex-members of the Drainage Board—Messrs. Prendergast, Hotz, Gilmore, Altpeter, Nelson, and Willing—are being paid at this moment the highest compliment. Their bitterest enemies—the men who have been denouncing them for the last year, who attempted to legislate them out of office, and, failing in that, to hamper and obstruct them in the prosecution of their work—have come over to their position, ostensibly at least, and are professing, though only for the purpose of getting into office, that if they do get into power they will adopt the "pure-water" policy of the very Trustees they have been abusing so malignantly.

When Mr. Cooley of Evanston began making his electioneering speeches for Drainage Commissioner he stuck to the text he had been preaching from so many years and talked ship canal and nothing else. He was full of the deep-water improvement of the Illinois River. He dwelt on the necessity of a great 22-foot waterway to the gulf, to be constructed mainly at Chicago's expense. He said "it might involve some incidental expenses," but they would add only 10 or 15 per cent to the cost of the work—"a little matter of six millions." When other Democratic candidates had anything to say on the drainage question they followed in Cooley's wake, with much gabble about the "commerce of a continent," but nothing of pure water for this city.

The party managers soon saw that the voters did not take kindly to this talk, that they were not enraptured with this proposition that they spend six or more likely sixty million dollars extra for deep water navigation on the Illinois River for the glorification of Cooley. Hence the latter was ordered to change his tune, to drop his "imperial waterway" and begin talking about "pure water" for the people of Chicago. It is hard to teach an old dog new tricks, but the carpetbagger was taught it. In his later harangues Cooley and his associates on the ticket confine themselves to the necessity of pure water and sanitation, and declare that the sewage must be diluted, and the drinking water of the people kept from pollution, so that the "sickness" which they allege exists now by reason of impure water may be ended. And they say that if they get control of the board the people shall have pure water.

That is not the Democratic platform or the policy of the Democratic Trustees. It is the Republican policy and of the Citizens' Trustees. The Democratic leaders have become scared and are trying to steal the thunder of their opponents. They have backed down from their deep water ship canal. They have scuttled hurriedly off their platform and are trying to climb up on the Republican policy. This piece of ignominious crawfishing is a compliment to the majority of the Drainage Trustees. It is a vindication of their position and that of the Republicans. But it is also the strongest reason why the carpetbagger Cooley should not be elected to the board.

It is certain that the two Republicans—Boldenweck and Eckhart—will labor to give the people pure water. But there is good cause to doubt the sincerity of this sudden conversion of Cooley. If he should become a Trustee he would strip off his ill-fitting "pure water" garments and don his ship canal and Skokie cut-off vestments, which he has not thrown away but hung up in the closet to be put on again when elected.

TEXAS MILLS' RECKLESS USE OF FIGURES.

The other day Mr. Mills tried to show the Ohio farmers the horrible effects of protective duties on the price of domestic manufactures. He said that they had to pay eight billions of dollars for the home-made goods manufactured in 1890, but that with free trade in force they would have had to pay only five and a half billions for the same goods (!), and would have saved two and a half billions (!), which had been pocketed by the manufacturers (!). He assumed that the price of all American-made goods was raised 45 per cent because the average duty on imports was 45 per cent. But he made a concession to the effect that perhaps the increased price obtained by the American manufacturer was only $1,200,000,000. That would mean that the tariff duties had raised the price only 18 per cent.

So Mr. Mills thinks he is speaking moderately when he says that free trade would reduce the present selling price of all American goods 1,200 millions and that that could be done without lowering wages—simply by trimming the "illegitimate" profits of manufacturers. It is easy to show what the result of such a reduction would be.

The value of the cotton goods made in Massachusetts in 1885 was $61,425,000. Had there been no duties these goods would have been sold according to Mr. Mills' figuring for $52,055,000. The cost of the raw material in those goods was $36,625,000 and the wages paid were $16,915,000, making a total of $53,520,000, or $1,465,000 more than the goods should have sold for according to Mr. Mills. The raw material of the cotton-weaver pays no duties, so he would get it no cheaper under Mr. Mills' free-trade tariff than he does now. And this cost does not embrace superintendence, marketing the goods, bad debts, borrowed money, interest on capital invested, wear and tear of plant and machinery, fuel used, insurance or taxes. All these must amount to a number of million dollars.

Who is to stand all that loss? The manufacturer will not. That is sure. Mr. Mills says the hands in the cotton mills will not get lower wages. Then either the growers or the transporters of the cotton must. Will the cotton planters of Texas sell to the Massachusetts mill men for less than they can get at Manchester? Mr. Mills would not advise them to. If the railroads lower their rates, the first thing they do will be to cut wages to enable them to do it. And, even if this $1,465,000 were provided for, is the manufacturer to be allowed no profit, and is no provision to be made for wear and tear, interest, etc.?

If Free-trader Mills had his way the boots and shoes made in Massachusetts in 1885 would have to be sold for $714,000 less than the cost of the raw material and the wages, and not including any of the other items of expense above enumerated as to cotton. Hides are not dutiable, and leather would be no cheaper unless the wages of leather-makers were cut down. How is that $714,000 and several millions bonds to be provided for without cutting the wages of the workmen?

It might be well for Mr. Mills to revise his figures. His estimates appear to be wildly absurd. It would be pleasant for the consumers of this country, of course, to get goods for less than two-thirds or one-half of their actual cost of production, but they will not be thus favored in this world.

ARGENTINE BANKING FOLLY.

It was reported a few days ago that gold was again dearer in Argentina. That is an awkward and untrue way of stating the fact, the truth being that the paper currency suffered a further decline in value, gold remaining as it was before. The reason for this additional depreciation is now stated to be a resolve by the Argentine Chamber of Deputies to authorize the issue of $45,000,000 more of "paper money" for the establishment of a new national bank. The measure had been pending for several months, and was widely regarded in Europe as a test of Argentine honesty. It now seems that the government of that country is unable to get rid of the idea which is favorably entertained in Alliance circles here that the purchasing power of a total issue of paper currency can be increased by enlarging its nominal amount. The decline in the purchasing power of each paper dollar since the last resolve to inflate proves to the contrary, if any proof were wanting additional to that furnished previously. The worth of each unit of the currency is sinking towards the point at which the larger sum will buy no more goods than the smaller sum in circulation before the $45,000,000 was added on, and every holder of paper money in that country becomes so much the poorer as a consequence of the change.

The authors of the new law have made a violent effort to stop the rise in the gold premium. They have provided a further *moratorium* of two years for all debts payable in gold, but give creditors the option of claiming payment in currency at the rate of 250 per cent, or equal to 40 cents on the dollar in gold. That is to say, for the next two years the legal premium on gold in Argentine currency is to be two and a half of paper as equivalent to one in gold, irrespective of the actual value of the currency. Of course such a provision can apply only to present indebtedness, as no man would be foolish enough to sell goods now on a gold basis and agree to take in payment paper money for two and a half times the amount. But few people in this country can form any idea of the tremendous pressure of alleged necessity which induced the taking of this new step. In spite of the great plenty of rag money there it requires so much of it to buy a day's work or the equivalent thereof in products of labor that the "money" is terribly scarce. Government salaries are said to be many months in arrears. Members of the Cabinet have given up the attempt to draw their own pay, and current liabilities have to be put off from one week to another, while the case is still worse with the people who are lower down in the scale. Each of them finds himself poorer with $400 in paper money than he used to be with $100 in gold. He cannot buy as much with the former as he used to do with the latter, and in addition to that misery he has before him the prospect of a further depreciation in the purchasing power of his paper, so that there is no incentive to save the "money," while to invest it in the purchase of property would be to saddle himself with a still bigger load of taxation.

This is the pass to which the people of Argentina have been brought by the issue of a paper currency intended to make them prosperous. Substantially the same plan was adopted as that which the Ocala platform has demanded shall be introduced here. The idea was to issue so much money that it should be easy for everybody to borrow large amounts at low rates of interest on land and other property. The result was a big inflation of "values" as measured in the currency, and it did not take more than three or four years to discover that this inflation was only nominal, since it would not hold when measured by gold. It was the paper that had depreciated, not the property that had advanced in real price. Then it was found that it took three or four times as much of the paper to buy goods as it used to do when they had less of it, and as a new $5 bill would buy little more than an old-fashioned dollar they were not much richer with one than they would have been with the other. This is precisely the experience the people of the United States would pass through should they ever be so witless as to repeat the Argentine folly.

EVERYBODY UNDERSTANDS IT EXCEPT WATTERSON.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is still unable to understand the proposition that it would be much better for us to export another hundred millions of our surplus products than to send our bonds to Europe in payment for the goods we import in excess of our expenditures. It insists that:

> Bonds are merely merchandise, differing no more from petroleum than petroleum differs from cotton or wool. Bonds and stocks, too, are bought and sold every day in New York just as wheat is sold in Chicago.

It is a pity Mr. Watterson is unable to get through his head the fact that the transactions which settle trades as between single individuals do not necessarily settle trades as between nations. The transference of certain railroad bonds or shares of stock from one individual in America to another in Europe in exchange for certain goods settles the account as between them, but does not leave the two countries in the same position as before. It is very well known that the bond or the share of stock has to be paid for *at some time or other in money or in goods*, and only in that way can the account be squared. If a man in America buys more goods of another American than he can pay for at the time he gives his note for the amount due. He does not thereby square the account, but simply secures an extension of the time of payment, and there are certain little matters of interest to be attended to in connection with the same, the result of which is that he pays more money for the goods than if he were able to put the cash down at the time of purchase. Just the same between nations. When European goods are bought with American securities the debt is not thereby settled, but the time of paying for the goods is extended. It is left to be settled with current interest at some future period, and whether there be one or a series of these extensions the principal and interest have to be paid at maturity either in gold or goods. And the holder of the stock or bond has not to wait that long. He has only to send it to Wall street, sell it at current rate, and have the gold sent to him by the broker. When this is done on a large scale it deranges the whole stock and bond market and knocks down the value of billions of American securities, as was the case last fall, winter, and spring, from which blow they have not yet recovered, although the amount of gold realized on the sales and shipped off to the banks of Europe only amounted to 76 millions.

The note of the individual trader has to be taken up; and similarly all the bonds and stocks sent to Europe will be brought back for redemption and may be sent home for sale at any time, which is not the case with wheat, pork, and cotton. When they are sold they are never returned here for redemption. Their purchase closes the transaction as far as we are concerned.

Now these are facts, with which every merchant in Louisville is perfectly familiar. Any one of them who patronizes the advertising columns of the *Courier-Journal* could instruct its editor on these points and show him just where his ideas are ludicrously defective. So general is a knowledge of these familiar principles among those who have enjoyed the advantages of a common-school education that it is probable his office boy could set him right on the matter if consulted in relation to it. Even the elevator boy, if he could shake off his reverence for the boss and his fear of losing a place by showing that he knew more than the editor, could instruct Mr. Watterson about these business principles while carrying him up and down between the sanctum and the street. THE TRIBUNE is willing to turn over to these local geniuses the work of enlightening him on these topics. Either he is convinced already, and is sinning against the light because too proud to own up that he has been mistaken, or he is so dull, so inapt, and had been so thoroughly befogged by his free-trade fallacies that, like Ephraim, he is "joined to his idols," and may as well be let alone.

THE DEPLETED WATER FUND.

Controller May's plan for the relief of the water fund, which was presented to the Council last Monday and which will be discussed before the Finance committee today, seems to have the approval of the bankers and financiers of the city, and with some modifications had better be approved by the committee and adopted by the Council. If the certificates against the fund are in proper legal form—and Corporation Counsel Miller can be depended on for that—there ought to be no reason why they cannot be disposed of at about 4½ per cent. Perhaps they can be disposed of at 4 per cent. The deficiency in the fund is of course unfortunate, but it is the result of the reckless financiering and lawless extravagance of the Cregier Administration. About $300,000 of the money now to be made up has been sunk in the "hole-in-the-ground" known as the North Shore inlet and in making connections with that affair. An equal amount was wasted on political bummers and heelers employed as inspectors in the new tunnels at the Fourteenth street pumping station and in the Water Office under the Hamilton-Murray management. An amount of money equal to the total of the present deficiency was in effect stolen from the taxpayers for the contractors and the heelers, and out of this water fund. No wonder that it is depleted. By careful economy, by good management on the part of the Controller, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the Council the drain can be stopped soon. The Cregier hole in the ground will in a month or so come to an end. The inspecting force in the tunnels has already been reduced. The pumping engines have been paid for. The Lake View tunneling will hereafter be done in clay. The Onderdonk tunnels may be soon in use. There can be a general cutting down of expenses. Within eighteen months all the certificates to be issued under the proposed May ordinance ought to be taken up. The interest on them should not exceed 4½ per cent though.

Reciprocity—Its Patentee.

> "The long-existing jealousy felt by the President and his friends for the Secretary of State, because of the credit so fully given to the latter by the people for the benefits of the reciprocity policy of the administration, has been made a matter of public knowledge, and apparently with the sanction of the President. The evidence of this jealousy, which was first expressed in one of the periodicals with which Russell Harrison is connected, is presented today in an article in the Washington *Post*, edited by Frank Hatton, and over the initials of Gen. H. V. Boynton, who recently severed his connection with the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, after having served that paper ably and honorably for a quarter of a century. One of the reasons why Gen. Boynton left the paper is said to be that under the new management it is to be made a radical Blaine organ, and as Boynton had been for several years one of Blaine's open fighting enemies, as Hatton has been, he preferred to retire."

The above extract is taken from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Sun* (Dem.).

"THE indictment of the Louisiana Lottery company," says the New York *Morning Advertiser*, "was predicted in the *Advertiser* alone." In this way does the far-seeing Col. Cockerill scoop his loathsome contemporaries.

SOME years ago a wealthy shoe merchant in a flourishing city of Central Illinois retired from business, and having invested his funds in brick blocks and tenement-houses he had nothing to do but collect his rents and increase his bank account and time began to hang heavily on his hands. To relieve the tedium of the dragging hours he took to hunting through newspapers for the poems, original and otherwise, they contained, and copying them in a smooth, round hand into a large blank book purchased especially for the purpose. In order to be free from interruption while engaged in this sort of literary labor he fitted up a room in the third story of one of his business blocks, and thither it became his custom to repair on coming down-town in the morning. With a severely poetic and melancholy look on his face he was wont to climb the long flights of stairs leading up to his temple of the muses, lock himself in, look through the daily and weekly papers of the city and vicinity for their original and selected poems, and copy into his big blank book all that struck his fancy. Whenever he saw an opportunity to improve any of these poetic gems by making changes in the rhyme, rhythm, or sentiment, omitting stanzas or adding entirely new ones of his own production, he did not hesitate, but made the necessary improvement. From time to time, as the afflatus descended upon him, he evolved whole poems from his own exuberant fancy, and they went into the blank book with the others. The collection grew apace and at last the book was full. He got another one. In course of time he filled that also, but he had not yet worked all the poetry out of his system, and he kept on till he had a collection of several thousand poems and scraps of poems, grave, gay, somber, terrible, and unique. Such an aggregation of verse has never been scraped together since the foundation of the world and probably never will be again. He looked at the results of his labors with a pride that swelled and swelled until the idea of publishing them came to his relief. It was an inspiration. To think was to act. He took the entire grist to a printing and publishing house, asked for estimates on an edition of about 5,000 copies of a book a trifle smaller than a quarto in size, containing from 750 to 1,000 pages, to be printed and bound in first-class style, with a red line around each page and a portrait of the author and compiler as a frontispiece. The negotiations resulted in his giving an order for a large edition. The books were printed regardless of expense, according to instructions, and then the gifted poet and collator rested from his labors. A price of $5, if we mistake not, was fixed upon as about the proper figure, all things considered, and the book in all its gorgeousness and beauty was turned on the market. It seems incredible, but a dull, sodden, insensate public, with no poetry in its soul, neglected this marvelous work, spoke coldly and slightingly of it and for the most part refused to buy it; and one day the author in his righteous wrath loaded the priceless volumes on a huge truck wagon, had them shipped to Chicago, sold them to the second-hand book stores for the miserable sum of 20 cents a copy, and went out of the poetry business forever. What encouragement has a native bard to tune his soul to flights of lofty song in this prosaic country and in this barbarous age?

BY subduing and annexing Chile we would acquire twenty-three volcanoes.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

With the ever-present possibility that ex-Senator Blair might become active at any moment.

HE who lays his hand on a stovepipe at this season of the year in the way of kindness or any other way is apt to repent it.

PAWPAWS are worth five cents a peck in the Mississippi River towns. They will be worth five cents apiece in Chicago before long. The fruit men should not be grudged a moderate profit. They have got to live.

SEVERAL chemists of an investigating turn of mind have analyzed Dr. Keeley's bichloride of gold and not one of them thus far has found a trace of alum or ammonia in its composition.

GOV. CAMPBELL knows enough to know that free sugar is the foundation of the McKinley tariff; that the beginning of it is placing sugar on the free list, and that the fact that sugar is on the free list and the President has *power by proclamation to put on a tax of two cents a pound* of the product of a country that does not reciprocate with us, is the force that makes for us the reciprocity conventions that are opening for us markets in Brazil, Guatemala, the Spanish islands, and Germany. Putting a tax on sugar is the first thing the Democrats must do if they carry out their tariff-revision schemes. Dare they do it? Do they dare to go before the people with sugar taken off the free list and the reciprocity treaties knocked out?—*Halstead in Cincinnati Gazette.*

The President should of course have the power by proclamation to reimpose a tax of *two* cents a pound on the sugars of those countries who refuse to reciprocate favors. But that is not in the law. The President is limited to put on a tax of one cent a pound, or half the amount that is taken off. Why was he limited to *one* cent a pound? At whose instance was the blunder made? Who instigated that stupid piece of business? Why was the power of retaliation on unfair trade countries cut down one-half? We have often asked this question and never received an answer.

IN A MINOR KEY.

A Way of Escape.

Large and Imposing Female (at elevator door)—"Is the editor of this paper in?"

Elevator Boy—"Beg pardon, ma'am. Who are you?"

"My name is Vera——"

(Promptly closing the door.) "He is, ma'am, but you'll have to walk up."

The Probabilities as to Transportation.

Laura—"If papa gives his consent, George, dear, when you go to ask him, won't you be fairly transported with joy?"

George (somewhat apprehensively)—"Yes, Laura, and if it shouldn't happen to strike him favorably and he's feel'ng right well I shouldn't wonder if I'd be considerably moved anyhow."

The Mode All Right.

Scoffer—"There's Old Means, for instance. He thinks he's as good a member of the church as anybody, and he's got rich by watering his railroad stock."

Deacon Ironside (not altogether floored)—"Brother Means is all right on doctrine, anyhow. If he waters his railroad stock he does it by immersion."

[Goes to filing a saw again.]

PERSONALS.

Capt. Evan P. Howells of the Atlanta *Constitution* is talked about as the probable nominee of the Democratic party for Governor of Georgia.

"Honest" John Bardsley's present occupation in the Pennsylvania Penitentiary is making pepper-boxes. He has gained twenty pounds in weight since his term began.

Prof. Edwin J. Houston, who has been investigating the methods of Rainmakers Melbourne and Dyrenforth, declares it to be his deliberate opinion that rain can never be made to fall by artificial means unless certain rainy conditions already exist in the atmosphere.

John Tyler, once President of the United States, sleeps in Hollywood Cemetery at Richmond, and his grave has been wofully neglected. No tablet marks the spot beneath which are the remains of a Nation's former Chief Executive. In this respect it stands alone among departed Presidents.

Of the land pertaining to the late Chief Justice Chase's home, near Washington, D. C., called "Edgewood," about seventeen acres have been laid out for a villa site, but the remaining thirty-six acres Mrs. Kate Chase still retains with the old mansion, which continues to be her home.

"Squire" Charles Walter, a Washington Justice of the Peace, is very proud of a warrant in his possession dated April 10, 1866, charging Gen. Grant with fast driving. It is indorsed, "Fined $5; paid." Below in the General's handwriting are the words, "I will appeal at 4 p. m. U. S. Grant." No appeal, however, was taken.

Herman Hoffer, a 6-year-old boy, was committed a few days ago to the New Jersey Reform School at Jamesburg. The boy is a little over four feet high, with a blonde mustache, and can strike a blow from the shoulder that would do credit to a trained pugilist. He weighs 142 pounds, can lift 200 pounds, and set a barrel of flour on its end without the least exertion.

Washington Irving's nieces still occupy the rambling little cottage of their uncle. The old ladies would be bored by visitors and curiosity lunatics if they did not refuse themselves to scores of people who drive down to Sunnyside every summer. It is seldom that one can get even a peep into the library where the lives of Goldsmith, Washington, and Mahomet were written.

Prof. James Hall of New York is a grand example of well-preserved powers, physical and mental. He has been an incessant worker all his life, and at 81 he has vigor and strength that many men at 40 would envy. He is the Nestor of American geologists, and the recent International Geographical Congress at Washington, which he attended, honored him with a special greeting in writing, signed by many of the most eminent geologists in the world.

THE HOMESTRETCH.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* The only political betting done in Ohio now is effected on a basis of 20,000 plurality for McKinley. It is naughty to bet, but political wagers near the close of a campaign have considerable barometrical value.

Minneapolis *Journal:* When the returns begin to come in next Wednesday, Papa Cleveland will wish he had staid at home and walked little Ruth in the stilly night, instead of cavorting about the State for Flower and Tammany.

New York *Tribune:* A full vote ought to make Iowa safe beyond question. The Republicans this year have much to favor a full vote; particularly the natural indignation of men who were cheated by Democratic falsehoods last year.

Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.): While we look for encouraging results of next week's elections, we do not think that the Democratic position is as strong a one as it will be next year, when the fight will have to be made distinctly upon issues of national policy.

Wisconsin State Journal: The most careful observers incline to the opinion that Ohio will go Republican and Iowa Democratic; New York and Massachusetts doubtful, with the doubts in favor of the Republicans in the former State and of the Democrats in the latter.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette:* The soldier vote will be out in full force, and all that is needed to keep Pennsylvania creditably in line with her sister States is for the Republican masses to imitate the example of the soldier voters and put in an appearance at the polls.

Boston *Advertiser:* Even the Boston correspondent of the New York *World*, which is perhaps the leading Democratic paper of the United States, does not dare to claim anything more than that Gov. Russell has a chance of election, while admitting that nothing but a "political cataclysm" can save the rest of the ticket.

Lawrence (Kas.) *Journal:* There is no question as to where the Alliance men have gone. Last year they were as thick as the sunflowers that grew in the deserted corn rows. This year they are as scarce as silver dollars in the pocket of a tramp. They are back in the Republican party. Watch the vote on the 3d of November and see if we are not correct.

Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.): A careful survey of the field [Massachusetts] leads to the belief that in spite of the fact that Russell is supported by all the Independent as well as the Democratic papers of the State, such as the Boston *Globe* and *Herald* and the Springfield *Republican*, Allen's chances seem best for election. It is almost a foregone conclusion that the balance of the Republican ticket will be elected, as was the case last year.

Indianapolis *Journal:* The New York Democratic managers are encouraged because in the gamblers' pool-rooms the odds in betting are against the Republican ticket. This is always the case. In 1888 Cleveland's chances always sold higher in New York than did Harrison's. There is no reason why professional gamblers should have a more accurate knowledge of the drift of public opinion than careful campaign committees, and experience shows that they do not.

Boston *Journal:* As to the result next Tuesday we expect the election of Mr. Allen and his associates on the Republican State ticket, and a Legislature with a Republican majority in both branches. The Republican campaign has gathered force and momentum during the last ten or twelve days, and has been spirited and vigorous to a degree rarely seen save in Presidential elections. The present indications are that the Republican reserves will come out in strength sufficient to inflict a disastrous defeat upon the Democrats.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette:* Chairman Hahn of the Republican State Executive committee, under whose direction a careful and complete poll of the State has been made, finds every indication of an increased Republican interest and vote throughout the State, and of a sweeping Republican victory in this county. With but a nominal plurality in Hamilton County, Mr. Hahn says McKinley will be elected by a plurality ranging from 19,000 to 21,000. A safe working majority in the Legislature is assured, and the United States Senatorship will not be auctioned off, nor will Ohio be Michiganized next winter.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Central Music Hall was filled to overflowing last evening with the friends and well-wishers of Miss Eda Zuckermann, a young Chicagoan who, it is believed, wishes to adopt opera singing as a profession and who arranged last evening's entertainment to prove her aptitude for that profession and to serve as her début. Scenes from the second act of "Norma" and the second and fourth acts of "Trovatore" were given in costume and with such scenery and stage-setting as the Music Hall stage would accommodate. To judge Miss Zuckermann's work by the standard of criticism applied to that of grand-opera artists—a standard of which she, by appearing in grand-opera roles, announced as a professional, invites the application—would be to declare her work not alone worthless, but worse than worthless, since music and dramatic scenes entirely beyond her abilities are attempted and thus marred by inadequacy of interpretation. Judged as a beginner and pupil, however, it may be said that Miss Zuckermann possesses a mezzo-soprano voice whose tones are pleasing in quality and of good volume, especially those of the upper register. Certain elements in her singing might be said to indicate talents which will develop into the ability required for satisfactory work in opera. As yet, however, these are but indications and promises, which only study, hard work, and perseverance can bring to realization as artistic powers. Mme. de Marion, Johann Wass, Sig. Ganapoli, a chorus, and an orchestra of twenty under A. Rosenbecker's direction, assisted Miss Zuckermann.

SHALL WE FIGHT?

Kansas City *Journal:* Chile is a country we can lick, and we don't take any insulting remarks from her.

Troy *Times:* Chile is respectfully informed that the pastime of stabbing defenseless Americans cannot proceed unrebuked. If this is jingoism make the most of it.

Minneapolis *Journal:* The United States is in duty bound to show the smallest or the greatest power in the Western Hemisphere that it will not submit to insult or be trifled with.

Montgomery *Advertiser:* Now that the wrong has been suffered, all parties here will agree that the Washington authorities shall firmly insist upon reparation, and at any cost.

Boston *Traveller:* Unless prompt reparation is made Chile may discover her mistake only when it is too late. Our government has taken a firm stand, from which it will not recede.

New York *Herald:* Chile can hardly refuse to recognize the extent of the grievance or the justice of the demand. It is safe to assume that the issue will be amicably settled to the satisfaction of this country.

New York *Mail and Express:* We have no need to be at all anxious as to our physical ability to deal with this matter in any aspect of the case, nor do we expect that we shall be obliged to resort to force to settle this matter.

Springfield *Republican:* Under the same provocation we would not think of threatening any of the great European powers, even by remote implication, and Chile should be treated precisely as we would treat England or France.

Kansas City *Star:* Uncle Sam is spoiling for a fight with Chile. Uncle Sam might have had a row with England several months ago, but preferred to refer the dispute to the diplomats. But, then, England is a bigger man than Chile.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* If the United States had a stronger navy the insults to the flag by Chile would not have been perpetrated. But the navy is strong enough to prove to that bumptious little nation that such a course is attended with peril.

Omaha *Bee:* Chile should be compelled to apologize of course for the maltreatment of our sailors and reparation should be made to the relatives of those murdered, but this great nation can afford to be patient and considerate until the new government is fairly organized.

New York *Press:* It is for the Chileans to decide as to the next step. Full apology and ample reparation will remove every difficulty. But if they prefer to be obstinate they will find that the navy which tamed the pirates of Algiers can deal with the assassins of Chile.

San Francisco *Chronicle:* We must bear in mind that the Chileans are a nation of fighters, and that should we declare war against them they would possess the immense advantage of acting on the defensive, which is equivalent to a doubling of their numerical strength.

Savannah *News:* The New Orleans affair does not stand in the way of this country's demanding from Chile all that is necessary to satisfy justice and honor, and if the President and the Secretary of State do not show plenty of backbone they will suffer a great loss of popularity.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* If an outrage of this sort had occurred in Europe the new Mannlicher rifles and smokeless powders and heavy guns would have been fully tested in the field within three days. As it is, moderation and diplomacy will doubtless be utilized to settle matters instead of smokeless powders and heavy guns.

Indianapolis *Sentinel:* Every patriotic citizen, of whatever party school, will heartily sustain the administration in demanding reparation from Chile for any outrages which may have been committed within her jurisdiction upon American soldiers and sailors, or American citizens. But the people will insist that nothing shall be exacted of the Chilean Government which would not be exacted of the Government of England or France or Germany under similar circumstances.

CURRENT NOTES.

Right about face—The girl who won't paint.—*Life.*

Everything gets round in a sewing circle.—*Elmira Gazette.*

The householder who paves up his dooryard is not a sodder, but a wiser man.—*Washington Star.*

"Time's up," as the workman announced when he fixed the hanging clock.—*Baltimore American.*

A man's declining years begin at fifty; a woman's begin from fifteen to eighteen.—*Atchison Globe.*

The writer of cheap stories does not feel it at all degrading to live on his poor relations.—*Boston Transcript.*

In bread-making, as in baseball, there is nothing like a good batter in the hour of knead.—*Binghamton Leader.*

Cora—"Did you ever go to a fortune-teller's?" Merritt—"Yes, my dear. I went to Bradstreet's to find out about your father's fortune."—*Epoch.*

Jack—"Well, Jim, I proposed to Miss Summer last night." Jim—"Did she give you her heart?" "No; but I got a piece of her mind."—*Yale Record.*

Foreman—"They say old Jones is dying by degrees." Editor—"Just like him. He never will hustle when he strikes a good thing."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Watts—"O, yes, soap and civilization go hand in hand." Potts—"Guess you are right. As a scenter of civilization the soap factory is an undoubted success."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Clara (at the Simpkins' grand hop)—"Didn't Miss Muslin's ball-dress reach her in time today?" Maud—"I believe so." Clara—"Then how does it happen that she isn't here?" Maud—"It came C. O. D."—*Cloak Review.*

How Gov. Campbell Dodges the Silver Question.

Mr. Halstead in the Cincinnati *Gazette:* Gov. Campbell is quoted in the Eastern journals as a brave man who is facing all the great questions. The truth is, he is not meeting a single one of them fairly and squarely, but running away from them all and affecting friskiness in order to escape serious affairs. As to free silver, he has not said one word except to gibe at McKinley and Sherman with the most ineffectual irrelevance, that even impudence could not make appear in sense smart. He has noticed, we suppose, the matter of business that Ohio and New York Democratic Senator Cal Brice has put out in a railroad transaction three millions of *gold bonds payable, principal and interest, expressly in gold.* There are many such contracts. This indicates a movement of capitalists to protect themselves against the silver standard. Now what would the silver standard do? Simply lower the purchasing power of the lawful dollar 25 per cent. What would produce the silver standard? Why, unquestionably and immediately the free and unlimited coinage of silver. There is nothing more certain—not even taxation and death—than that the free and unlimited coinage of silver would bring about the silver standard in any country in the world. The man who disputes the proposition is ignorant or dishonest. The capitalists all know this. Money handlers know it. The New York and Ohio Senator Calvin Brice knows it. James E. Campbell knows it. Why do not all the farmers and all the mechanics know it? It is as plain as an elephant's nose and as true as the multiplication table. Brice, the Chairman of the National Democratic Executive committee, is taking shelter in gold contracts from the storm the Ohio Democracy would turn loose on the country. Capital will be fortified. The silver standard would mean the best dollars for the few, the debased dollars for the many. Gold for capital, silver for labor. The gold-bug would be safe and make money out of the confusion. The workingman would suffer first a loss of 25 per cent in his wages and he would have to fight for an advance of 25 per cent to be as well off in that particular as he is now. If he has put his savings in a savings bank, a building association, or a life insurance he is struck by a fall of 25 per cent in the value of all that he has laid up for a rainy day. This grave matter Campbell never touches. He knows what it is and dodges it.

FRANCE DROPS THE BAR.

THE AMERICAN HOG SUCCEEDS IN GETTING INTO THE REPUBLIC.

By a Vote of 179 to 64 the Senate Decides to Admit United States Pork—Lively Discussion Over the Matter—The Bride of a Prominent Englishman Guilty of Robbery—More Rioting in Cork—General News from Abroad.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Oct. 29.—This entire Paris day belongs to American pigs. The question has aroused the political and commercial world. This morning there was a meeting of the Ministers, with the President present, when the matter was decided. M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, and M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, urged upon their colleagues the desirability of the government taking upon itself the defense of American commerce.

The Ministers thereupon decided to ask the Senate to abolish the prohibition and tax American pork 20 francs per 200 pounds.

All the members of the Senate were present, and Paris attended the sitting. M. le Royer, President of the Senate, presided. After voting on an item in the estimates they reached the discussion which interests Americans. It was seen at once whence the opposition arose. M. Roche, Minister of Commerce, demanded urgency—that is, that the matter be settled at one sitting. M. Ferry supported the government, and M. Lareinty attacked it. Finally urgency was voted and the debate commenced.

M. Fresneau, Conservative, spoke first against the proposed bill. Trichinosis overwhelmed him, because two mouthfuls, said he, absorbed 40,000 trichinæ, and he urged that American pork was a great propagator of trichinosis. Moreover, he held that complete supervision is impossible at the unloading places. He proposed to throw out the bill without even discussing its clauses.

M. Cornil replied to him. He was well qualified to do so, as he is a doctor of medicine, a member of the Academy of Medicine, and visiting surgeon in the hospitals of Paris. Trichinosis, he said, is dangerous only among the Germans and Slavs, who eat their meat raw, but that there was no danger after the pork had been cooked for two or three hours, as was the case in France.

"Raw hams, even those from French pigs, are dangerous," he added. "Salting, when performed, suffices to kill the trichinæ. There is not, therefore, from a hygienic point of view, any objection to allowing the entry of American meats. I know only of one individual case of trichinosis in France, and that came from a French pig."

M. Roche, Minister of Commerce, finally arose. He asked that American meats be allowed to enter. If American meats are dangerous Americans would be. [Laughter.] American meats were imported into Belgium and there was no sickness; they were imported into England and there was no sickness; neither was there any disease in Germany. In Germany if there was any disease it was among the German pigs.

"If," he said, "we maintained prohibition it is hurtful to the interests of French workmen who eat this meat, which is healthy. It is against German pork, which is diseased, that we ask that measures be taken. [Laughter.] There is another reason why we urgently ask for a vote—the United States has made known its claims, which we find to be just. They are unobjectionable, and we cannot refuse the United States what has already been granted elsewhere. We hold excellent commercial relations with them. We will discuss tomorrow the amount of duty, but you cannot hesitate in conceding the principle involved. We have confidence in your foresight and your patriotism." [Great applause.]

The President rang the bell and announced that the vote was about to be taken. The officers of the Senate Chamber with their silver chains went around with urns, into which the Senators put blue papers, signifying the affirmative, or white papers, signifying the negative—that is, the abolition of the prohibition. The secretaries counted the papers in open baskets and the President rang again. He proclaimed the result—179 votes to 69—the Senate deciding in favor of the abolition of prohibition.

Tomorrow we shall know the rest. According to the general opinion if the government shows itself energetic it will carry off a second victory and the duty will be only 20 francs. At any rate it is certain that the day's work has been good for American commerce and for Franco-American relations.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VIENNA, Oct. 29.—The Austrian Government has resolved to comply with the request of the United States and to remove the restrictions on the importation of pickled pork and bacon, but will retain them on lard. The government is influenced by the fact that a similar concession was granted by Germany. The assent of the Hungarian Cabinet is still wanting, but will doubtless be obtained, as Hungary fears that otherwise the United States will make reprisals affecting the export of sugar.

MORE RIOTING IN CORK.

Bloody Battle in the Streets Between the Factions—The Injured.

CORK, Oct. 29.—At a Parnellite meeting held this evening Mr. O'Connor produced an instrument which he described as an assegai and said he had wrested from the hand of a McCarthyite. Mr. O'Connor indignantly declared that he would never speak to Mr. O'Brien again, for when he interfered to preserve peace at the afternoon meeting Mr. O'Brien had the audacity to say: "Come with me, John, and I will protect you." Late tonight a force of Parnellites marched out and made an attack on the anti-Parnellite meeting. A fight ensued, Mr. O'Connor receiving a serious wound behind the ear from a police truncheon, he says. Showers of stones were thrown and many persons were injured, including William Redmond. The police used their batons freely. A boy who was cheering for Redmond, the Parnellite candidate, was struck in the face with a stick handled by a priest with such terrible force that one of his eyes was destroyed.

Parnellite adherents this evening broke all the windows of the committee room of the anti-Parnellites.

There was a battle last night in which the Parnellites were routed. Many on both sides were injured. The Parnellites had to relinquish possession of the Market place and were driven helter skelter, once the retreat commenced, down the neighboring streets.

DUBLIN, Oct. 29.—Michael Davitt announced at Killarney today that he would be a candidate for Parliament at the general election in order to have the honor of assisting in the passage of the home rule bill. He said it was the universal feeling in America that the strife in Ireland must cease, and he appealed to the common sense and patriotism of the country to insist on peace.

Patrick McDermott, the McCarthyite candidate, has been elected without opposition to the seat in the House of Commons for North Kilkenny left vacant by the death of Sir John Pope Hennessy.

The *Freeman's Journal* says it is rumored that if Mr. Redmond is defeated in Cork all the Parnellite members of the House of Commons will resign their seats.

NEW ITALIAN OPERA.

"L'Ami Fritz" to Be Produced in Rome Tomorrow.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, Oct. 29.—The author of "Cavalleria Rusticana," which is now being played in New York, will give Saturday at the Constanz Theater a new opera which is an event for the European musical world, especially for the Italian world. For weeks past seats have been selling for the first performance. The action is taken from the novel of Erckmann-Chatrian, "L'Ami Fritz," the play of which was performed during the trip of the French company in America. There are only three principal parts—the Rabbi Sichel, baritone, played by Lherie; Ami Fritz, tenor, played by Lucia; and Suzel, played by Mme. Calve. The subject is the simplest. Ami Fritz is an old bachelor who does not wish to marry, but Rabbi Sichel opens his eyes to the disadvantages of single life. Fritz marries Suzel, the daughter of a farmer. The principal scores of the opera will make a great success. They are the overture and a violin solo played by Izigane, who comes to announce to Fritz the arrival of spring, and a popular march played in the wings. In the second act there were two duets between Suzel and the Rabbi, and another between Suzel and Fritz. Then a symphony is played by the orchestra which will become as popular as the symphony in the "Cavalleria." In the last act is a love duet, and finally a septet, in which all the characters join.

THE TRIBUNE correspondent today called upon Sig. Mascagni at the Hotel Massimo. The great composer is a typical Italian in his personal appearance. He impresses one at first sight as a man of unusual talent, is extremely nervous, speaks rapidly, but with feeling and modesty.

When asked to tell something about "L'Ami Fritz," he replied:

"I will tell you all you wish to know willingly. I must confess that I am a little nervous about the impression the opera may make upon my own public. The critics and the musical public generally expect a fine opera, but 'L'Ami Fritz' is only a comedy in music, different from 'Les Rantzau,' which is a strong musical opera, begun before 'L'Ami Fritz,' and which I hope to bring before the public early in the spring, with my confidence in its merit. In 'L'Ami Fritz' I have tried to express the idea of love in music and to put into music my idea of passionate sentiment; but the expectation with which I find the opera is awaited makes me wish many times a day that I had never composed it. Music, and above all dramatic music, however earnest and well intentioned, may easily fall short of public anticipation, and I confess that, though sometimes full of hope and ambition, I sometimes tremble for the result of my daring; but I have done my best, and man can do no more."

GENERAL NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Report on the Proposed Revision of the Belgian Constitution.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BRUSSELS, Oct. 29.—The Belgian agitation in favor of the revision of the Constitution and the extension of the suffrage entered today upon a new phase. The House of Representatives Nov. 28 last had voted upon the principle of revision and suffrage extension. The parliamentary committee, which afterwards had to discuss the details of such a measure, today issued its report, which newspapers are publishing in special editions all over the country. The report quotes Macaulay, rejects universal suffrage, and recommends the English system of the household franchise, and also a by-law giving the King power to submit any important law to ratification by the electorate on the Swiss referendum system. It pronounces, however, against any revision of the franchise measure being discussed before all parties are agreed as to its general scope.

Decline of the Seal in Australia.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Melbourne Government has notified Lord Knutsford, Colonial Secretary, in response to his recent circular on the subject, that it is preparing an exhaustive report upon the decline of the fur-bearing seal fisheries in the Southern Hemisphere. Similar information has been asked for from the other Australian Governments. It is understood that the information is expected to prove of great value in connection with the negotiations now in progress concerning Bering Sea fisheries. The southern fur seal (or sea bear) industry was an important one in the early years of this century, but the islands where the animals once abounded are now reported almost entirely deserted by them.

Censorship of French Plays.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The theatrical managers of Paris are much gratified at the prospect of being free for three years at least from vexatious censorship of their plays. It is believed that the Chambers will approve the report of the parliamentary committee in favor of suppressing the censorship for the period named in order that the government and the public may have an opportunity to see how the theaters get along without censorship. During the three years of trial theatrical managers will be perfectly free to have performed whatever pieces they may choose and to mount them as they think fit, the public being their only judges.

Ohio and Mississippi Bondholders Meet.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A private meeting was held today of the English holders of the Ohio and Mississippi bonds, when it was resolved to adhere firmly to the attitude decided upon at the last meeting, in spite of the opposition manifested in America.

Mr. Joseph Price, the Chairman of the English association of American bondholders, was interviewed this afternoon. He expressed the opinion that "the American opposition to the English bondholders' scheme for combining the English holders arose mainly through the former's ignorance of the benefits to be derived if the English holders' action was carried out."

Presents from France to Russia.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—A telegram from Brest says the pupils of the Lycée today went on board the Russian warship Minin, now at that port, delivered to its commander a bronze figure representing a French officer holding a sword in his right hand and the tri-color flag of France in his left hand, the figure being a present sent to the Czarowitz by the students at that institution. Upon the pedestal of the bronze statuette was inscribed the significant words, "Quand on voudra."

A liberal translation of this inscription would be, "Ready and willing."

Americans in Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Among the Americans registered at the Paris office of THE TRIBUNE today were: Mrs. and Miss Gould, St. Louis; C. Hinman, Columbus, O.; Mrs. P. R. Hardenbergh, St. Paul; R. Jones, Columbus, O.; A. S. Lockard, Indianapolis; H. Nagle, San Francisco; Miss S. L. Perin, St. Paul; Mrs. C. H. Smith, San Francisco.

Imported Arms for Chinese Insurgents.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

SHANGHAI, Oct. 29.—Mr. Mason, the British subject who was accused of importing arms for the Chinese insurgents, has pleaded guilty to the charge of unlawful possession of dynamite and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. It was expected that he would make disclosures of the relations of the secret society engaged in the conspiracy to overthrow the dynasty but he refused to commit himself to anything of the sort.

Passengers Bound for New York.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The City of Paris will have among her passengers for New York C. A. Barrattoni, the American agent of the London and Northwestern railway, on his return from a special visit to England; Maj. James Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Enoch Easily, H. F. Gillig, Theodore Fry, M. P., Hugh S. Laird of the Birkenhead shipbuilding firm, and James Parton, the London agent of the Inman line of steamers. The Germanic carries Allen Johnston and A. S. Northcote.

Two Brussels Banks May Close.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BRUSSELS, Oct. 29.—Rumors are afloat here tonight that two important Brussels banks will close tomorrow or Saturday. It is feared that the collapse will involve the failure of half the stock exchange and great anxiety prevails.

Brevities by Cable.

The yield of wheat in Italy is 15,450,000 quarters; of maize, 8,068,000; of oats, 2,060,000; of barley, 1,201,000; and of rye, 2,403,000.

The Count von Munster, who has represented for a long time Germany in France, will leave Paris Nov. 10 for his seat in Hanover.

A report sent to the official headquarters in regard to the recent trouble among the Grenadier Guards practically confirms the story of Wednesday, except that it says that only the corporals were arrested.

The French Chamber of Deputies yesterday, by a vote of 264 to 205, adopted a resolution holding the railway directors responsible for the numerous accidents which have occurred recently on their various lines.

W. B. Smith, the Treasurer of the Atlas company of Bilston, Staffordshire, a passenger on the City of Paris, was arrested at Queenstown yesterday as he was embarking on the tender on a charge of embezzlement.

In Canadian circles in England great disappointment is expressed at the failure of the British postoffice authorities to make the necessary arrangements for a fast-mail service between the Dominion and Great Britain.

A conflict between Turkish troops and an armed band under command of Chiefs Zaulas and Mauris, champions of the Cretan Christians, has occurred near Milopotamos. Thirty of those engaged in the fight, including Chiefs Zaulas and Mauris, were killed.

The Czar, Czarina, and other members of the Imperial family who have been visiting recently at Fredensborg, the Danish royal palace, started yesterday on board the imperial yacht Polar Star for Dantzic, whence the imperial party will proceed by train to Livadia.

WAR CLOUDS INCREASING.

THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE CHILEAN QUESTION NOT DIMINISHED.

Curt Reply of the Junta—It Does Not Propose to Be Hurried by the United States—Ships to Enforce the Demand—American Cruisers to Be Headed for Valparaiso at Once—Consultations at the White House.

[*Continued from first page.*]

different tactics would be adopted if the administration contemplated an attack on Chile. Vessels would not be dispatched one by one as has been done. Instead the vessels already there would be recalled and an entire fleet as large as possible sent together, not to Valparaiso, but to Iquique, where the nitrate beds are located. These are the pocketbook of the Chilean government, and here is where the first strike would be made. One of the first moves would doubtless be to blockade this port against all vessels, attacking Chilean vessels as they approached. What the department is doing now in the way of augmenting the forces in the Southern Pacific is what should have been done months ago. The purpose is not to fight Chile, but to educate that country up to the idea that we are not so poorly equipped from a naval standpoint. A respectable fleet, such as the Baltimore, San Francisco, Yorktown, Boston, Atlanta, Chicago, and Bennington make, would have some effect toward bringing the government to its senses and help the diplomatic negotiations along immensely.

The sooner we add to Admiral Brown's forces the readier, it is believed, the recalcitrant government will be to settle the outrage on the American sailor upon the lines laid down by this government. Capt. Evans of the Yorktown reported his arrival today a Bahia. A cipher telegram was immediately sent him giving particulars of the new conditions that have arisen in Chile and directing him to continue his voyage to Valparaiso as quickly as possible. His next stopping-place will be Montevideo, where he will again coal, and from there to Sandy Point, which will probably be his last coaling-place before reaching Valparaiso. Instructions sent him today direct him to stop at certain other points not indicated in the original program in order that the department may communicate with him before he reaches his destination if further developments should make it necessary. There is one important preliminary the administration must soon take into consideration if the present warlike conditions continue. This is to provide means of supplying our war vessels with coal while in the Pacific. The tardiness of this country in securing coaling-places in foreign ports will leave us in a serious plight in this respect if the present trouble should culminate in a declaration of war.

Neutrality would prevent our ships from coaling at any foreign port between here and Chile, and unless some means are taken in advance of a declaration of war to provide a supply of coal it would be simply impossible to get a fleet into Chilean waters. It has been suggested by some far-seeing naval officers that the State Department at once secure the services of several special agents and station them at various foreign ports between here and Chile, notably St. Lucia, Bahia, and Sandy Point, with authority and money to charter steamers and fill them with coal to be ready at a moment's notice to proceed to sea to meet our war vessels at certain stated points, which could be arranged through telegraphic communication beforehand.

AMERICAN GUNBOATS AVAILABLE.

Formidable Vessels That Could Be Sent to Chile on Short Notice.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The Brooklyn Navy-Yard, where a good part of the North Atlantic squadron is now stationed, exhibited no signs of excitement or sudden preparations today. Capt. Erben, the commandant, said that the official mail and dispatches from Washington today contained no reference to the possible movements of the navy in the Chilean matter or orders for extraordinary work in fitting out cruisers now in the navy-yard for service, or hastening the repairs which are under way on the vessels not in condition for a sea trip. Capt. Erben said: "It is the opinion held at the yard that the trouble between our government and Chile will not go so far as to necessitate the sending to Valparaiso of some of the cruisers. Nothing official relative to the course of the government has been received here. In case it should become necessary to send part of the navy to South America, not more than four ships would be needed to carry on our operations against Chile and its navy. During its recent war that country lost several of its vessels, and at present there are nor more than three or four warships in its navy which could offer resistance to our cruisers. It is hardly probable that England, Germany, or any of the great powers of Europe would interfere between the United States and Chile should war result between these countries from the recent episode at Valparaiso, and if it should be necessary to send out our navy to the South Pacific there would be no need of holding back a number of warships to protect the coast in anticipation of trouble with European governments. As far as Germany is concerned the Admiral of its navy has stated that he believed the treatment of the American sailors was an outrage and the United States Government had a right to reparation. England, however great may be its commercial and financial interests in Chile, will never take sides against the United States in trouble arising from the recent outrage. To get the cruisers and other vessels now here in condition for the voyage would take but a few days. The repairs on the Atlanta could be completed in a week or ten days. The trip from here would be to St. Thomas, where the vessels would coal up; from there to Pernambuco, to Rio Janeiro, to Montevideo, around the Cape and up the coast to Valparaiso, a distance, roughly speaking, of 12,000 miles. This could be covered in from forty to fifty days and in even less by some of the cruisers at extra speed. The statement made that a land force could coöperate with the navy by having troops carried to Colon across the Isthmus of Panama and thence by transport steamer to Valparaiso is impracticable for the reason that the United States of Colombia would not allow foreign troops in time of war to cross at that point."

The ships now in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard are the Philadelphia, the Atlanta, the Vermont, the Concord, the Remington, the Miantonomah, the Terror, the Petrel, and the Chicago. The Miantonomah stands alone as the most formidable fighting-ship in the navy. Although built for home protection there are plenty of officers who consider it available for offensive purposes, and in view of the serious turn the Chilean affair has taken, look upon its completion as timely. With this formidable craft in the harbor of Valparaiso the United States would be in a better position to press its demand for indemnity than with all the cruisers afloat. All the Chilean vessels put together could not do it any harm, while it could lie off at a distance of five miles or more and practically destroy the town with the four sixteen-inch guns.

The emergency would have to be great to induce Secretary Tracy to send this vessel out of home waters, for he looks upon the monitor as purely a coast defense vessel, but there are many officers, advocates of the monitor type, who would be perfectly willing to gurantee the safe arrival of the Miantonomah at Valparaiso, and in the absence of other powerful ships would urge such a course if the occasion should arise. The voyage there would necessarily be a slow one, for the vessel is equal to only ten and one-half knots an hour, and its coal capacity is sufficient for only six days at a time, though this could be increased by storing coal in bags on the decks. A convoy would doubtless be necessary for a part of the voyage, but the sense of security that would follow the ship's presence in Valparaiso harbor would, many believe, justify resort to these extreme measures in the event of trouble with Chile.

The Boston left for the South Pacific station and the Yorktown is on the way there. The Newark is at Boston and ready for sailing orders. The Charleston, flagship of the Asiatic station, is in China. The Vesuvius is expected here from Washington tomorrow. The first-class torpedo boat, Cushing, is at Washington. The San Francisco is on the Pacific Coast, and the Baltimore is of course at Valparaiso. In two days 4,000 men as crews of such vessels as could soon be sent to Chile could start on orders.

The batteries and guns on the Chicago consist of two five-inch, eight six-inch, and four eight-inch guns in the main battery, and two six-pounders, two one-pounders, four forty-seven-millimeter and two thirty-seven-millimeter cannon in the secondary battery. Besides there are two forty-five-caliber machine guns.

The Boston has six six-inch and two eight-inch guns in the main battery, and two six-pound, two three-pound, two one-pound, two forty-three-millimeter and two three-millimeter cannon in secondary battery, and two machine guns. The Baltimore, now at Valparaiso, has six six-inch and four eight-inch guns in main battery, and the secondary battery consists of four six-pounders, two three-pounders, two one-pounders, four forty-seven-millimeter and two thirty-seven-millimeter cannon.

The Atlanta has a main battery of six six-inch and two eight-inch guns. In the secondary battery are two each of the six, three, and one pounders and revolving cannon.

The Newark has twelve six-inch, but no eight-inch guns, and the secondary battery consists of four six-pounders, four three-pounders, two one-pounders, three forty-seven-millimeter, and four thirty-seven-millimeter cannon.

The Philadelphia has similar batteries to the Newark and the San Francisco has the same outfit.

The Yorktown, Concord, and Bennington are sister ships so far as their batteries are concerned, all carrying six six-inch guns, two two-pounders, two three-pounders, one one-pounder, and two forty-seven-millimeter and two thirty-seven-millimeter machine guns. The heavily-armored, double-turreted monitor, Miantonomah, was put on the commission Monday, and is a fearful antagonist for any warship. It carries four sixteen-inch guns, two six-pounders, two three-pounders, two machine guns, and two Gatling guns, and is ready to leave on notice.

The cruisers of the first class have twin screws and can make the fastest time. They are the Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark, and San Francisco.

This naval force in full condition could be assembled against Chile in a little over a month, and would find no vessels approaching them in power along the whole Pacific coast within that time.

STRENGTH OF CHILE'S NAVY.

List of the Ships It Could Muster in Case of War.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Chile's navy and the ships it can muster in case of war are naturally a source of great interest now. In mere matters of numbers Chile's navy is quite strong. Especially is this true of its torpedo boats. Of these it possesses a large flotilla, all of them being fast and capable of doing a great amount of damage if they get near enough. Of these the most formidable are the Almirante Lynch and the Almirante Condell, both of them of 730 tons displacement and with an estimated speed of twenty-one knots. They carry four torpedo tubes apiece and must be classed as dangerous, although their batteries are insignificant. Nor is it probable that they would be able to surprise our ships as they did the Blanco Encalada in the late war. They are built of steel. In the torpedo flotilla are also the following vessels, all of them of ninety tons displacement, with an estimated speed of twenty-two knots: Fresia, Geracolda, Sauca, Glaura, Tegualda, Janequeo, Guale, Quidara, and Rucumilla. All of them are steel and have four torpedo tubes each. The Colocolo and Trecapel are also torpedo boats of forty tons, eighteen knots speed and fitted with two torpedo tubes apiece.

As to armored vessels Chile is not by any means up to us. The most formidable of those immediately available is the Esmeralda, well remembered in connection with the Itata affair. The Esmeralda is a deck-protected steel cruiser of 2,810 tons displacement. It carries in its main battery two 10-inch twenty-four ton guns, surpassing any of ours in caliber. It is speedy. Its secondary battery consists of six 6-inch guns, and it also carries seven machine guns. Reports state its 10-inch guns have not as yet been worked satisfactorily. All in all, however, it is a good vessel in good fighting trim.

Another strong vessel is the Cochrane, an armor-clad battle-ship of 3,370 tons displacement and heavily protected with armor. Its battery consists of four 9-inch eighteen-ton guns, two 7-inch breech-loading guns, and four small guns. It has a speed of thirteen knots.

There are three vessels which the Chileans would doubtless like to have on hand if a sudden emergency were to arise. The first of these is the Capt. Prat, which is not in Chilean waters at all. This vessel is an armor-clad of 6,900 tons. It has a belt of steel 12 inches thick, and carries a battery of four 9½-inch guns and eight 4.7-inch guns. With the estimated speed of nineteen knots, it is stronger than any of our vessels now on the Chilean coast. It is not likely, however, that it could get anywhere near Chile in time to be of any avail. The two other ships, which are not now in Chile, are the fast cruisers Presidente Pinto and Presidente Errazuriz. They are twin ships of 2,080 tons. Their batteries are not particularly heavy. The vessels carry two 4.7-inch, and four 2½-inch guns. They are all quick-fire pieces. As stated above, these boats have not yet been reported in Chilean waters. They could probably be on hand in time for active operations. The other vessels of the navy need not be particularly feared. They are mostly entirely unprotected, carrying only small guns. They are also slow, and no match in any sense for our own vessels. Among them are the corvettes Obtao, 1,070 tons; Chacabuco, 1,100 tons; the rams Magellanese, O'Higgins, and Pilcomayo. The three latter have an average speed of ten knots and carry practically no guns. The Amazonas and Augamo are dispatch vessels of fourteen knots.

There are besides a few transports and some small gunboats hardly worth mentioning. On the whole not more than half a dozen ships in the Chilean navy can be counted on for sharp service.

THEY ALL HATE CHILE.

The Arrogant Republic Cordially Disliked by All South American Countries.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—One merchant largely engaged in trade with Chile said:

"The statement of Julio Foster that trouble between the United States and Chile would endanger our scheme of reciprocity with other South American nations is all rubbish. Chile is cordially hated by all the other South American nations. It has fought with Bolivia and Peru and threatened war with the Argentine. In all its dealings with other South American powers it has been so arrogant that there is not one that loves it. It believes itself to be the strongest and most civilized power in South America, and is jealous of the influence of the United States. A chastisement of Chile by the United States would be just what would delight the other South American nations."

A naval officer said: "In case of actual hostilities with Chile we should be under great disadvantage on the coal question. A ship bound from the east coast around to the Pacific would have to be accompanied by a collier, and would have to take coal from it at sea, a difficult operation, though I believe it could be done in good weather. As it is now our ships bound from here to Chile coal first after leaving New York either at St. Thomas or at St. Lucia. Then they take coal again at Bahia, and in the case of some of them again at Rio Janeiro or at Montevideo. The coaling station in the straits is at Sandy Point, a Chilean coaling station in the Straits of Magellan."

HOW ENGLAND VIEWS IT.

A General Impression That Chile and the United States Will Fight.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The greatest ferment exists in the South American trade over the news from South America. The general impression is that Chile will fight, and that the United States is now in a position where it must fight or retreat with dishonor. No person of responsibility has yet been found who doubts that America will come out foremost in the end, but the general impression is that Chile will have for the present a decided advantage. The sentiment of the mercantile houses trading with Chile is strongly against war, and the nitrate interests are also opposed to it on the ground that war might result in the United States, through an arrangement with Peru, getting control of the nitrate deposits; also that a successful war would have the effect of raising American prestige in South America, to the detriment of England. The change of feeling since yesterday is most significant. Then the idea of war was pooh-poohed. Now the South American opinion in London is exactly the reverse, and war is regarded as almost inevitable.

Minister Robert T. Lincoln was shown the cable dispatch with regard to the boycott of the Baltimore. He simply smiled and said:

"It is unfortunate that the majority of people do not realize that Chilean civilization is widely different from that either of Europe or America."

In reply to a further question he said he was compelled to decline to discuss the situation.

Mr. Ross, the Chilean Minister, was also seen by THE TRIBUNE correspondent. He said:

"I have received no communication whatever, and such ideas as I have of the situation are based simply upon the telegrams which have been furnished the papers."

In commenting editorially upon the Chilean situation the *Daily Telegraph* will say tomorrow:

The intelligence that matters between the United States and Chile have reached such a pitch that at any moment war may be declared will be received in this country with feelings of surprise and regret. It is lamentable that so grave an outcome of the recent massacre of American sailors at Valparaiso should become possible. Although it must in all fairness be admitted that President Harrison's advisers would be perfectly justified in demanding explanations with a peremptoriness that might almost amount to menace, yet it may be considered tolerably certain that the Government of the United States will not act in so serious an emergency without full information. It would be singularly rash, as well as unworthy its traditions and its strength, if the republic were to have presented an ultimatum to Chile without giving the Chilean Government an opportunity of inquiring into all the circumstances and of offering redress if found to be a case where redress was needed.

On behalf of Chile much may be pleaded in excuse of any offense against international law which it may have committed. We have to remember what President Harrison's advisers are perhaps rather too inclined to forget: that Chile has just emerged from one of the most calamitous civil wars that the South American Continent ever witnessed. A nation which for months past has been struggling to be free cannot be expected to regain its composure within a few weeks. If this be what is expected from the new government at Santiago by the United States Minister, then some sympathy will be felt throughout Europe for the unfortunate holders of power in the former country if they find themselves brought suddenly face to face with an international difficulty to add to the internal troubles from which they are gradually emerging.

Of the result of a war between the United States and Chile there could be no doubt whatever. But there is no reason in the world why the Chilean Ministers should adopt a defiant attitude and decline to make proper inquiries or to punish men guilty of recent murders.

If they refused this reasonable satisfaction they are acting under the impulse of an insensate pride, and it will unhappily be necessary for the United States to give them a salutary lesson. That the government of Harrison should be reluctant to draw the sword is only natural, considering that the United States is ever the champion of arbitration. Yet even a peace-loving power can hardly allow its sailors to be killed and itself to be insulted without laying itself open to worse outrages in the future. We hope, however, that common sense will prevail and that the danger of recourse to arms may be averted.

Tomorrow's *Times* will make the following editorial comment upon the Chilean situation:

Minister Egan's extracts from the Chilean reply to Secretary Blaine's ultimatum do not, we admit, reveal a conciliatory disposition, though there is much excuse for the irritated tone of it, for it cannot be reasonable to anticipate the findings of the judicial inquiry now in progress. Even if the government at Santiago should repudiate all responsibility for the lamentable results of the chance collision such repudiation might be admitted at Washington, if it were accompanied by an expression of regret for the unfortunate event.

We need not insist further on the fact that the United States Government itself recently declined to admit its responsibility for a much more serious and deliberate lynching of Italian subjects in New Orleans; nor is it necessary to point out in any greater detail the harshness in its dealing with the Chilean Government in a too exacting spirit, when that government is endeavoring to reconstitute its administration after going through the terrible ordeal of lawless tyranny, anarchy, and civil war. Mr. Blaine may find that he has somewhat overdone his appeal to national vanity. In view of the election next Tuesday we feel tolerably certain he will not be allowed to go beyond the limits fixed by prudent traditions of American statesmanship, although there may be more tall talk perhaps, for which the tone of the Chilean reply will furnish material. But the suggestion that nothing will be done till Congress is consulted seems intended to prepare the way, when the vote has been taken in Ohio and New York, for a return to the more temperate levels of thought and language.

The *Post*, after remarking that the naval inferiority of the United States will make it difficult for it to coerce Chile, expresses the hope that both parties will modify their attitude before proceeding to hostilities. The *Post* then enters into an elaborate argument, quoting from authorities on international law and giving practical instances to prove the invalidity of Minister Egan's views on the exterritoriality of the United States Legation, and concludes: "The whole question is so important that the action of the United States will be awaited with interest everywhere and not without anxiety at the prospect of a confusing revolution of international customs."

The *Chronicle* thinks the affair is hardly a matter for war or even a mobilizing of the United States navy. It says that Chile will doubtless find it more prudent to apologize, punish the assailants of the American sailors and pay a compensation rather than to risk its iron-clads in an encounter with the United States.

Activity at Vallejo's Navy-Yard.

VALLEJO, Cal., Oct. 29.—There seems to be considerable extra activity about the vessels at the navy-yard. Naval officers have been forbidden to give information regarding the movements of vessels. A telegram came today asking for an estimate of the cost of preparing the Mohican for sea duty within two weeks, and it is expected that a large force of men will be immediately set to work upon the vessel. The monitor Comanche, though designed for harbor defense, can be put to sea in a few days. The Monadnock will not be in condition for six months yet. Few vessels here are available, nearly all being up North, at Honolulu, or China.

BOLD ROBBERIES BY A YOUNG BRIDE.

Valuable Jewels Stolen by the Wife of a Prominent Englishman.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Oct. 29.—For some months past a great deal of gossip has been going on in society concerning the young and beautiful bride of a man of wealth and good family who has been detected in stealing at private houses where she visited. The society papers have frequently contained paragraphs referring to this scandal in mysterious terms. The culprit's name is known to but a few people and the family numbers royalty among its friends and is connected with the nobility. Among the people robbed was Mrs. Hargreaves, wife of Maj. Hargreaves, who lost £800 worth of diamonds last February, when the gentleman and his young wife were stopping at their home. These jewels were concealed in a secret drawer, the knowledge of which Mrs. Hargreaves confided to the bride and to her only.

Detectives traced the jewels and proved beyond a doubt that they were stolen by the young bride, whose name, however, was studiously concealed. The case came up Friday at Guildhall Court. Maj. Hargreaves sued Spink & Sons, the jewelers to whom the thief had sold her goods, for the recovery of the jewels or their value. Evidence showed that early in the year Mrs. Hargreaves was living at Torquay, and that Feb. 18 there was stolen from a secret drawer in her room a box of jewels containing a pair of earrings of pear-shaped Brazilian brilliants mounted with small silver loops and claws; also two pear-shaped pearls as large as filberts, two smaller diamonds and some brooches. When the property was missed Maj. Hargreaves communicated with the police and discovered that the jewels were sold to Messrs. Spink & Son Feb. 19. The jewelers alleged they were in the habit of buying jewels, and that those in question were purchased in the ordinary way in the market. This, it is contended, renders it necessary under the statute that they establish their claim to the jewels. Mr. Channell, Q. C., counsel for the defendants, namely Spink & Sons, said that the jewels were sold to his clients for £500. Upon his clients' pressing the lady for a name and address she gave her name as Mrs. Price and her residence as No. 14 Hyde Park Gardens. Photographs of different people who have been staying with the Hargreaves family were shown to Mr. John Spink, who identified one of them as that of the lady who sold the jewels. The police have been instructed not to take criminal proceedings. The point at issue between the parties was whether the sale was a sale in open market. Upon that depended whether the plaintiff was entitled to recover or not. The Judge expressed his opinion that the evidence of identification was sufficient for prosecution, and that he thought the culprit should be brought to justice.

Judgment was deferred, but it is expected that after the above intimation by the Judge the lady will be prosecuted by the police.

Ex-State Treasurer Woodruff on Trial.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 29.—A large crowd was present at the opening of the Woodruff trial this morning. Among the spectators were many of the bondsmen of the ex-State Treasurer. When the preliminaries were over Prosecuting Attorney Pemberton read the indictment and Attorney-General Atkinson for the State made a concise statement of the facts in the case, setting forth what the prosecution expected to prove. Col. Thomas B. Martin then addressed the court on the part of the defense.

UNION SEMINARY IS FIRM.

THE DIRECTORS RESOLUTELY UPHOLD THE REV DR. BRIGGS.

Close of the Two Days' Conference with the Committee of the Presbyterian General Assembly, with a Decidedly Unsatisfactory Result—Prof. Smyth Discusses the Decision in the Andover Case—Other Religious News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The directors of the Union Theological Seminary met again this morning to confer with the committee of eight ministers and seven ruling elders from the General Assembly regarding the General Assembly's disapproval of Prof. Briggs' appointment to the chair of biblical theology in the Union Theological Seminary. The session began at 2 o'clock. At 4:30 o'clock Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, President of the seminary, emerged from the meeting-room, his scholarly face having taken on more than its usual look of seriousness. Dr. George Alexander of the University Place Church of this city and Elder Col. McCook and other members of the General Assembly's committee came out soon afterwards. All refused to divulge the proceedings, but it was evident that a heated discussion had been going on. Upon the result of this conference practically hinges whether Union Seminary will hereafter be under the control of the General Assembly or launch forth as an independent institution.

When the conference adjourned tonight the proceedings of the two days' session were made public. The directors of the seminary have maintained their independence and allegiance to Prof. Briggs, whose election to the chair of biblical theology was vetoed by the General Assembly. The two days' session resulted in a great deal of talk, but the matter is still unsettled, with indications unfavorable to any near settlement yet. Dr. Hastings on behalf of the seminary directors read a statement in which the board says:

"We recommend that in order to prevent future misconceptions of the interests of the board in this matter the following minute be entered upon our record: Inasmuch as there appears to be in some quarters a misconception of the meaning and intent of the action of the board taken in 1870, whereby all appointments of professors were to be reported to the General Assembly, and further providing that no such appointment should be considered as a complete election if disapproved by a majority vote of the assembly, this board would hereby record its conviction that the said action of 1870 was then understood by this board to refer to the election of additional members of the faculty and not to the appointment to new departments of instruction of professors already in office or to their transfer from one chair to another, as may seem expedient to the board."

The assembly committee then caucused and made this response:

"Whereas, President Hastings, representing the directors, communicated to this committee that the directors reserved the right to determine this question hereafter, and at the same time expressed the readiness of the directors to hear views of the committee on the subject, therefore this committee states that the General Assembly has always regarded the said agreement or arrangement as binding legally or morally upon both parties to the same, and it desires to know the views of the directors upon the fundamental point, for if the agreement or arrangement is not legally or morally binding on both parties it is of no practical use to discuss what is the true construction of the said arrangement or agreement."

The directors withdrew from the conference after the document had been read and after an hour's deliberation submitted this reply:

WHEREAS, The question has been raised by the committee of the General Assembly now in conference with this board as to the attitude of this board towards the arrangement of 1870,

Resolved, That this board, without surrendering its interpretation of said arrangement, fully recognizes its binding force until it shall be proved to be illegal or shall be properly abrogated.

Thus the conference ended.

PROF. SMYTH IS GRATIFIED.

The Decision in the Andover Case Will Enhance the Seminary's Usefulness.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—Prof. Egbert C. Smyth, when asked how he regarded the decision in the Andover case yesterday, said: "The decision is eminently satisfactory, not only in its effect but as respects its grounds. It leaves the seminary standing intact and in full vigor. The visitors remain, but their method of procedure when professors are accused is defined and limited. This gives increased security to the professors in the prosecution of their studies. It maintains the power of the trustees and at the same time leaves to the Board of Visitors a large responsibility and an important sphere of action. The way is now open for the seminary more freely than ever before to fulfill the purposes of the founders and to adapt itself to its work from generation to generation. It is hoped and believed that the friends of the institution will now unite in large and vigorous plans for its usefulness. This decision, of course, gives me immense personal relief. I would like to say that I have not seen any full report of the decision, but as far as received it, of course, seems satisfactory. Everything now seems to be most felicitous. The institution can stand erect on its feet, and the hands of the professors are untied."

Methodist Woman's Missionary Meeting.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 29.—The adoption of the report of Mrs. Cowen of Cincinnati, Chairman of the Reference committee, was the first business transacted today by the Executive committee of the Methodist Woman's Missionary Society. The chief resolution recommended for adoption provided for the holding of a missionary convention in Chicago during the World's Fair. Mrs. J. G. Gracfe, Secretary, read her report. The receipts for the year were shown to be $263,660, an increase of $43,330 over last year's receipts. It was estimated that the foreign fields next year would need $380,000. Mrs. Pauline J. Waldon, agent of the society's publication, the *Heathen Woman's Friend*, reported the paper to be in a flourishing condition. The afternoon and evening sessions were devoted to reports of missionaries from India and the discussion of the needs of that field.

Iowa's Christian Endeavor Convention.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The State convention of the Y. P. S. C. E., which has been in session here this week, concluded its session tonight with addresses by the Revs. Mr. Henry of Des Moines and Gates of Grinnell. The following officers for the coming year were elected: President, Austin D. Wolfe of State Center; Secretary, Dr. Frances S. Carothers of Des Moines; Treasurer, D. W. Fahs of Le Mars.

Unitarian Sunday-School Society Meeting.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Oct. 29.—The annual meeting of the National Unitarian Sunday-School Society was held here today. The Rev. Edward A. Harton of Boston was elected President and the Rev. Henry G. Spaulding of Newton, Mass., Secretary. Among the directors chosen were the Rev. George A. Thayer of Cincinnati and the Rev. William Fenno of Chicago.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

Science

MEDICAL SCIENCE has achieved a great triumph in the production of

BEECHAM'S PILLS which will cure Sick Headache and all Bilious and Nervous Disorders arising from Impaired Digestion, Constipation and Disordered Liver; and they will quickly restore women to complete health. Of all druggists. 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St. 47

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

"The Putnam"

Men's Overcoat Department.

Finer Overcoats Cannot be Produced.

Carr's English Melton.

Treble Weave Oxford and Black, sizes 35 to 44, stouts included....$40

ENGLISH KERSEY,

Lined throughout with Skinner's Satin....$40

ENGLISH KERSEY.

Black, Blue, Brown, Tan, and Fog; shoulders lined with satin, body lining of plaid worsted, single and double breasted....$25, $30, $35

DRIVING COATS.

Tan-Brown, English Kersey, extra long, box or shapeless style, strap seams, double breasted, satin shoulder, and plaid body lining. Gentlemen fond of driving will find this the handsomest garment in town. Price....$50

Special Values for $20.

Kersey and Melton OVERCOATS, our own make, from THE BEST American makes, all the popular colors, worsted, lasting and silk linings, some with satin shoulder linings, with warm *all-wool* plaid cassimere body linings, all sizes....$20 Real value, $25.

Greatest $15 Worth Offered.

King, Kersey, and Sterling Melton Overcoats.

Black, Blue, Oxford, Gray, Tan; single and double breast, with and without velvet collars; longs, stouts, and regular shapes; *all-wool*, sizes 33 to 50....$15

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,

131 and 133 Clark-st.
113 to 117 Madison-st.
Surrounds the N. E. corner Clark and Madison.

Shoes 2.00
Blacking 20
20/2.00—10 bottles.
CHILDREN LEARN ECONOMY.

Teacher.—If by the use of Wolff's ACME Blacking you save one pair of Shoes a year, and a bottle at 20 cents lasts three months, for how many years blacking will one year's saving in shoe Leather pay?

10c 10c 10c 10c Will pay for the Cost of Changing Plain White Glass vessels to Ruby, Emerald, Opal, or other Costly Glass. 10c 10c 10c 10c

PIK-RON FOR GLASS WILL DO IT.

KIRK'S SHANDON BELLS TOILET SOAP

NO OTHER LEAVES A DELICATE AND LASTING ODOR.

For sale by all Drug and Fancy Goods Dealers or if unable to procure this wonderful soap send 25c in stamps and receive a cake by return mail.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

SPECIAL.—Shandon Bells Waltz (the popular Society Waltz) sent FREE to anyone sending us three wrappers of Shandon Bells Soap.

WHAT IS A COLD?

IT IS CONGESTION

(Filling with blood) of the skin or vital organs, caused by exposure to wet weather, to imprudence in dressing, to overheating, to constitutional weakness which makes one very sensitive to changes of the weather.

This congestion closes the 2,500,000 pores of the skin, and the perspiration is driven in, and settles upon the weakest organ or part of the system. If the pores are not at once reopened, and the affected organ is not restored promptly, the end, sooner or later, will be fatal.

First Relax the system by using

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

Then sweat out the cold and strengthen the Stomach with

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC

And restore the Lungs by the use of

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

Dr. SCHENCK'S Book on Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, sent Free. DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

COOLEY'S RECORD TOLD.

FACTS IN HIS CAREER AS ENGINEER OF THE SANITARY DISTRICT.

Murry Nelson and George W. Smith Tell, Over Their Signatures, the Story of His Failure While Filling That Position—An Issue That the Candidate and His Friends Cannot Shirk—Cooley's Oath as to His Residence in Chicago Not Borne Out by Statements of Others.

L. E. Cooley is now going up and down the city telling the people that he wants the drainage channel "promptly cut;" that "there must be no more delay," and that further delay means the decimation of the population by typhoid fever and kindred diseases. Persons who listen to his utterances are deceived into the belief that had he continued in his position as engineer the drainage channel would be cut half way to Joliet by this time, or at least that it would be under way. Christopher Hotz, Chairman of the Engineering committee of the Sanitary District Board; Dr. Gilmore, and others have already said in THE TRIBUNE that Mr. Cooley as Engineer was an obstructionist; that had he been continued in the position from which he was discharged last summer the drainage route would not be determined until the summer of 1892—if then. They declared and the records of the Sanitary District Board confirmed these declarations that Mr. Cooley could not be induced to push the work of the surveys vigorously, and that his promises in relation to the selection of the route could not be relied on.

Those statements and declarations now find emphatic confirmation in the following document issued over their own signatures by Mr. Murry Nelson, the first President of the Drainage Board; and by Gen. George W. Smith, who was attorney during most of the time that Cooley was engineer. Both men are not at present connected with the Sanitary Board. Both severed their connection with it voluntarily. Their assertions, therefore, are not in the interest of any clique, party, or faction in the board. Their high standing in the community is a sufficient guarantee of the truth of their assertions. Their statement is as follows:

A Statement of Facts.

> In view of the false statements widely circulated in furtherance of the candidacy of L. E. Cooley for election as Trustee of the Sanitary District of Chicago a sense of duty compels us to make the following statement to the public:
>
> L. E. Cooley was appointed Chief Engineer of the Sanitary District Feb. 1, 1890, and continued in such employment until Dec. 10, 1890, when he was discharged. During all that time he was furnished with all the men and means for the execution of the work of the Engineering Department that he called for, and was entirely uncontrolled in the selection of a staff and subordinates. During that time there were repeated failures on his part to comply with the promises that he had made for the submission of a report to enable the board to locate the route of the main channel. He finally stated that he could not and would not submit any such report until the summer of 1892, and thereupon he was discharged by the board.
>
> Dec. 10, 1890, the following members of the board being present at the meeting: Messrs. Altpeter, Gilmore, Hotz, Russell, Wenter, Willing, and Prendergast, no other members of the board being then present and all voting in the affirmative, the board voted to make Gen. John Newton Consulting Engineer.
>
> The following members of the board were present at the meeting of May 9, 1891: Messrs. Altpeter, Gilmore, Hotz, Wenter, Willing, and Prendergast, and all voted that day for the appointment of Samuel G. Artingstall as Chief Engineer. Mr. Artingstall immediately entered upon his duties, and had completed his reports for the location of the route of the main channel from Summit to Joliet by Sept. 16, 1891, and thereupon the board located the route according to his report, and thereupon condemnation proceedings were instituted by the Circuit Court of Cook County to condemn the land.
>
> **The Chosen Route.**
>
> The route reported by Mr. Artingstall and adopted by the board is for a right of way 800 feet in width. The law requires the board to construct in that route a channel not less than 160 feet wide at the bottom and capable of flowing 300,000 cubic feet of water per minute from Chicago to the point in the route where a rocky stratum is met, which point is below the so-called Sag. From that point the law requires the channel to be of a capacity to flow 600,000 cubic feet of water per minute.
>
> The plans and profiles for the construction of the work, fully and completely according to law, are substantially completed and in the office of the engineer, and are open to the inspection of any citizen who desires to examine them. The board at no time attempted to do less than the law required, and always in its operations fully and completely complied with the law.
>
> The amendment to the law proposed at the last session of the Legislature was to relieve the sanitary district from the extra cost of making a channel through the rock section double the capacity of the channel from Chicago down to that point. This was a distinct matter altogether from the bill to repeal the law entirely, which was advocated in Springfield by L. E. Cooley during the last session of the Legislature.
>
> MURRY NELSON,
> President of the Board.
> GEORGE W. SMITH,
> Attorney of the Board at the time of L. E. Cooley's discharge.

Cannot Shirk the Issue.

It will be useless for Mr. Cooley or his sponsors to ignore or pooh-pooh these assertions, as they have sought to ignore or pooh-pooh the assertions of Dr. Gilmore and Mr. Hotz. They must meet the issue squarely. They cannot shirk it.

But they cannot explain. Cooley and his sponsors stand condemned by this declaration as hypocrites and falsifiers. They have been trying to deceive the voters of the district. They have raised false issues. They have been making false promises.

As for Cooley himself, he stands condemned by this declaration as an obstructionist, a do-nothing, ready to profit at all times by the falsehoods of his sponsors and backers. He is discovered to the voters as a man who frequently promises and seldom or never performs.

But it would not be surprising now to find Cooley and his coadjutors shift their ground. They have been shifting it for some time. When they first appeared before the public they were advocates of a great commercial waterway. They talked largely and loudly about the great ship canal which was to connect the gulf with the great lakes. They eschewed the sanitary features of the scheme. It was all commerce with them. Now they have dropped the commercial feature and it is all sanitation. They want "pure water." They want it at once. They want it before their candidate promised to have outlined the route. They are plentiful in promises of the speedy cutting of the channel. Their crocodile tears are shed over the victims of the diseases prevalent here because the drainage channel has not been already constructed. Carter Harrison, Wenter, Cooley's fellow obstructionist, Kraus, and all the rest of them are now for a drainage channel, with the waterway incidental. They have abandoned their own platform. They want to get on the Republican platform, which has been from the beginning in favor of a speedy construction of the drainage channel on economical lines in accordance with the law.

The Public Not Deceived.

But the intelligent people understand those old tricksters and will not be deceived by them. They have followed the course of Obstructionists Wenter and Russell on the Sanitary Board. Cooley stands unmasked before them now. His supporters are little better off. The voters of the district will not reinforce Obstructionist Wenter and Russell by adding Obstructionist Cooley. There are three Trustees to be elected, and the best men before the people for those offices are Boldenweck, Eckhart, and Bogle.

Cooley is registered as a voter in the Second Precinct of the First Ward. He gave his residence as the Sherman House and made oath that he was a resident there two months, or else the Board of Registry did not keep the record properly. And yet A. J. Toolen and thirty members of the Chicago Democracy caucus made affidavit, bearing date Sept. 30, that Cooley was then a resident of Evanston. Many other persons, including leading men of Evanston who know Cooley, would corroborate them. His family lives at Evanston yet. He is merely a temporary lodger at the Sherman House. Can Cooley be a resident of Evanston and a voter of Chicago? If he attempts to vote next Tuesday the vote ought to be challenged. Cooley is a versatile sort of person. He was an active advocate last spring of the repeal of the Drainage law under which he now, though a non-resident of the district, seeks an office. And this is the manner of man that "Reformer" Charter H. Harrison supports nightly from the Democratic "pure water" platform.

COOLEYITES ARE NOW IN A CORNER.

Where Will They Get Their 600,000 Feet of Water?

Carpetbag Cooley, the water doctor, the iceman, Hurd of Evanston, and the rest of the little coterie who insist that Chicago must cut a drainage channel through the rock of sufficient capacity to discharge 600,000 cubic feet of water a minute, and that this city must furnish the water from the lake, have been asked again and again how the water was to be supplied; how that much water was to be got through the South Branch. But they have not dared to face the music and answer the question. They have never denied that to force 600,000 cubic feet a minute through the South Branch of the river as it is would make it a raging torrent. They have never asserted that more than 250,000 cubic feet could pass through the South Branch, after the narrow places were widened to 160 feet, and navigation be preserved. They have never told how the money could be raised which it would take to widen the river and South Branch to pass 600,000 cubic feet and pay the land damages. The only answer came from a wild-eyed engineer named Williams, who proposed to build a slant-wise cross-town canal 300 feet wide and eighteen or twenty feet deep across Hyde Park and Lake, a dozen miles of extra canal costing thirty or forty millions for excavation, land damages, and steel bridges for streets and railroads.

The water doctor who does the newspaper work for the Cooleyites is insisting still on the 600,000 cubic feet. But he has found out and confesses in his columns that it cannot be supplied through the Chicago River, that if that stream is deepened to give the twenty-two feet of ship canal navigation demanded by him the buildings on both sides will begin to sink into the soft substratum spoken of by Gen. Fitz-Simons and the clay will swell up in the bed of the river. If dredged out the buildings will sink still more. Hence the Cooleyites appear to have at last reached the conclusion that they cannot get 600,000 feet through the Chicago River into the Desplaines and at the same time get the depth they insist on. Therefore it becomes unnecessary for them to explain where the tens of millions of dollars are to come from which it would take to widen the river, for they admit it has not half or hardly a third of the capacity without destroying navigation. But they still say Chicago *must* pour 600,000 cubic feet of water into the rock cut per minute.

The question recurs: "How is that quantity of water to be got out of the lake into the Desplaines?" Will Mr. Cooley oblige the public with an answer to that inquiry? The Drainage Trustees tried to get him to answer it before he was bounced, but he refused.

These questions will strike the reader as exceedingly plain, and deserving straightforward answers. But he may rest assured that Cooley will not give them. He may quibble and equivocate, but he will be afraid to own up that he has not the least idea how that amount of water, double the quantity called for by the law, is to be supplied to the Desplaines by this drainage district. But the 600 cubic feet flow is the vital part of his deep water ship canal scheme, which, he says, the taxpayers of Chicago are bound to furnish.

CREGIER AND HIS SPEECHES.

The Organ of the Evanston Carpet-Bagger Pulls Feathers Out of the Dead Duck.

D. C. Cregier, ex-mayor, does not appear to be so enthusiastic for the local Democratic ticket as he was in the early part of the week. Or is it that he is being thrust aside to make way for the Harrisonians at the front? Carter's speeches were reported rather fully in the Democratic Cooley organs in the early part of the week. Cregier's speeches were condensed into a "stickful." And now, toward the close of the week, the Cregierites are being pushed aside to make way for Harrison, Harry Donovan, Frank Lawler, and other enemies of the last Democratic Tammany mayor. Donovan seems to be in charge of the machinery of the party, Harrison and Lawler of the oratory. Kraus and Wenter are regulating the hustlers. No wonder the Cregierites are lukewarm.

And not content with ignoring Cregier, the chief organ of the Harrison-Donovan-Lawler-Cooley combination indulges in the bitterest abuse of him. In an editorial yesterday this organ said:

> Under the Cregier administration even the inadequate plant now at Bridgeport did but a tithe of its legitimate work. Political "bummers" did the "overseeing," with a result that at times the pumps were practically useless. The disgusting sewage of the South Branch was backed up and out into the lake; polluting the city's drinking-water and causing epidemics of filth diseases.

And this is based on a local article in a previous issue in which it was charged as follows:

> DeWitt C. Cregier was a sample of what might at any time be done with a pumping station. In the first winter of his term the pumps were closed down entirely and a lot of political pluggers were put at work cleaning out the water inlet to the pumps. The pumps were stopped nearly three months. During that entire time the filthy water of the river was flowing into the lake. As a result the lake water became contaminated with sewage and an epidemic of typhoid-fever set in that has been growing ever since. . . . The lake seems to have been stocked with disease germs under Cregier's administration.
>
> Early last winter the pumps were shut to save the expense of coal, and ward-heelers and toughs were put on to draw the money that had been appropriated to buy coal. And all the water was flowing from the city into the lake. At the same time that this was done, in order to prevent complaint against a short supply of water, the city's supply was pumped from the shore intake instead of from the two-mile crib. . . . That the Mayor and his henchmen were aware of the danger was shown by the fact that the whole City Hall was supplied with mineral water by order of the Mayor and at the tapayers' expense. The people, unwarned, were permitted to drink the polluted water in total ignorance of its condition until the *Daily News* exposed its condition.

The friends of Cregier are expected after this rather strong indictment to support the Drainage Trustee candidate of the organ and of Carter Harrison, Donovan & Co.—Lyman E. Cooley of Evanston. Perhaps they will meekly do so. Indeed the charges are made for the purpose of basing arguments on them in favor of Cooley's election. Thus is "harmony" wrought in the Democratic party in Chicago.

IS THE POLICE FUND EXHAUSTED?

The Demand Made on the Council for $180,000.

It appears that the police appropriation for this year will be exhausted the first week of December. There is now a demand on the Council to withdraw $180,000 from the general fund and place it to the credit of the police fund so as to meet the expenses of the department for the last month in the year. There is some opposition to this line of financial policy. But there is little doubt that it will be adopted. As Ald. Kent of the Finance committee says: "We cannot afford to disband our police force in December." The total appropriation for police purposes this year was $2,394,435, an enormous sum, surely. It was 10 per cent larger than the amount appropriated for the previous year. It was acknowledged to be sufficient by Mr. Marsh, who was in control of the department when it was made. But it has been found inadequate because of the wasteful and lawless political extravagance of the department under Marsh and Cregier. And, if the truth must be told, because that wasteful and lawless policy was not checked promptly enough and with a firm hand.

During the first three months of the year, before the appropriation was made, Marsh and Brennan, at the instance of the Cregier workers, crowded the Police Department with ward workers and partisan toughs. This was directly contrary to the law. Over 200 men were added to the department without warrant of law. Offices were created to promote political pets. The Assistant Superintendency was a case in point. It was created in January by Marsh in utter disregard of the charter. But the Democratic Council legalized Marsh's lawlessness later on. When the new administration came into power there was a strong demand that the political heelers put in place by Marsh, Cregier, and Brennan should be retired. This was only partially complied with. Many of the extras were weakly allowed to hold on. The ornamental officers, the assistants, inspectors, secretaries, etc., were all maintained in full force. They are yet maintained, probably under the influence of Marsh and Brennan, who yet occupy positions of prominence in the department.

The Council will do wisely now if before it appropriates the extra $180,000 demanded it insists that the force shall be reduced to proper proportions by the abolition of the useless and ornamental offices. Under the Marsh-Cregier régime the department became top-heavy. There are too many officers and probably not enough patrolmen. It is time for reform. Supt. McClaughry needs only a hint from the Council to lop off the expensive excrescences whose growth was promoted by the rankness of the Cregier-Marsh Administration.

Mass-Meeting at Cavalry Armory.

A Republican mass-meeting will be held at Cavalry Armory, Michigan avenue and Monroe street, tomorrow evening under the auspices of the Veteran Union League. The meeting will be in the interest of the business-men's ticket in favor of good government and pure water. Nevans' brass band and Hubbard's Quartet will furnish music. Among the speakers will be Thomas Cratty, Alex. H. Revell, William E. Mason, John A. Roche. Candidates will be present to speak.

OFFICIAL TICKET TO BE VOTED IN COOK COUNTY NOV. 3, 1891.

○ DEMOCRATIC.	○ REPUBLICAN.	○ PROHIBITION.	○ PEOPLE'S TRADE AND LABOR.	○
For Judge of Superior Court,	For Judge of Superior Court,	For Judge of Superior Court,	For Judge of Superior Court,	For Judge of Superior Court,
☐ THEODORE BRENTANO.	☐ THEODORE BRENTANO.	☐	☐ THEODORE BRENTANO.	☐
For Judge of Superior Court, (To succeed John P. Altgeld)	For Judge of Superior Court, (To succeed John P. Altgeld)	For Judge of Superior Court, (To succeed John P. Altgeld)	For Judge of Superior Court, (To succeed John P. Altgeld)	For Judge of Superior Court, (To succeed John P. Altgeld)
☐ JONAS HUTCHINSON.	☐ JONAS HUTCHINSON.	☐	☐ HENRY McKEY.	☐
For County Superintendent of Schools,	For County Superintendent of Schools,	For County Superintendent of Schools,	For County Superintendent of Schools,	For County Superintendent of Schools,
☐ CHARLES F. BABCOCK.	☐ ORVILLE T. BRIGHT.	☐	☐ HOMER BEVANS.	☐
For President of the Board of County Commissioners,	For President of the Board of County Commissioners,	For President of the Board of County Commissioners,	For President of the Board of County Commissioners,	For President of the Board of County Commissioners,
☐ JOHN S. COOPER.	☐ JOHN M. GREEN.	☐ WILLIAM F. SINGLETON.	☐	☐
For County Commissioners,	For County Commissioners,	For County Commissioners,	For County Commissioners,	For County Commissioners,
☐ JOHN J. HARKINS.	☐ JAMES SKALLERUP.	☐ GEORGE F. GATES.	☐ DAVID BRUCE BIRD.	☐
☐ HERMANN LIEB.	☐ GEORGE W. SPOFFORD.	☐ BENJAMIN S. CHAMBERS.	☐ PEHR W. NILSSON.	☐
☐ DANIEL WALL.	☐ CHARLES BURMEISTER.	☐ ARTHUR GOURLEY.	☐ HENRY L. MENGE.	☐
☐ JOHN S. COOPER.	☐ WILLIAM R. MANIERRE.	☐ STEPHEN F. WELBASKY.	☐ FRANK L. UMBACH.	☐
☐ HENRY P. FLEMING.	☐ GUSTAVUS L. NELSON.	☐ IRA J. MASON.	☐ ROBERT L. NELSON.	☐
☐ HENRY GELDER.	☐ FRANK A. STAUBER.	☐ L. D. ROGERS.	☐ JOHN P. FARRELL.	☐
☐ PATRICK J. NASH.	☐ JAMES F. STEPINA.	☐ THOR A. THORSEN.	☐ JAMES A. O'CONNELL.	☐
☐ JACOB STAINER.	☐ ADDISON BALLARD.	☐ WILLIAM R MOULDING.	☐ FRANK A. STAUBER.	☐
☐ FREDERICK ROHDE.	☐ JOHN M. CARROLL.	☐ OMMUND HAVELAND.	☐ JOSEPH E. PREUCEL.	☐
☐ JOHN R. BRANDT.	☐ GEORGE W. SPENCER.	☐ AMASA ORELUP.	☐ JAMES CONROYD.	☐
For Trustees of Sanitary District of Chicago,	For Trustees of Sanitary District of Chicago,	For Trustees of Sanitary District of Chicago,	For Trustees of Sanitary District of Chicago.	Republican by petition For Trustees of Sanitary District of Chicago.
☐ LYMAN E. COOLEY. 1½ votes.	☐ WILLIAM BOLDENWECK. 1½ votes.	☐ ARTHUR B. REYNELL. 1½ votes.	☐ MICHAEL HALEY, 1½ votes.	☐ OSSIAN GUTHRIE. 1½ votes.
☐ WALTER S. BOGLE. 1½ votes.	☐ BERNARD A. ECKHART. 1½ votes.	☐ CALEB G. HAYMAN. 1½ votes.	☐ CHARLES G. DIXON. 1½ votes.	☐ 1½ votes.

The proposition to refund County Bonds maturing May 1st, A. D. 1892, to the amount of $1,350,000.00	YES.	
	NO.	

FAVOR HONEST METHODS.

REPUBLICANS WHO SEE THE NECESSITIES OF COOK COUNTY.

Needed Changes in County Institutions Heartily Indorsed—What the Exercise of Economy Would Accomplish—Voters of All Parties Indorse the Men Who Cherish This Belief—Instructions to Judges and Clerks—Campaign Committee Duties—Wakely Injunction Petition Refused.

Gustav L. Nelson, one of the candidates for County Commissioner on the Republican ticket, has been a resident of the Twenty-third Ward for nearly a quarter of a century. He is a well-educated, substantial business-man, popular among the Scandinavian-Americans, among whom he is recognized as a leader. He is being warmly supported by them regardless of party lines. He is sound on all the issues of county government. He said yesterday:

"I certainly favor the erection of a contagious disease ward on the hospital grounds. It strikes me as passing strange that such a ward has not been erected long ago. I think it is one of the first structures that a new board should let the contracts for. I understand that the money at the disposal of the County Board next year will be from $350,000 to $400,000 more than last year. If that is the case we ought to be able to set aside $500,000 for the improvement of the County Building, which is in bad condition and which has not sufficient space for the needs of the county. I am in favor of such improvement. I am also heartily in favor of the improvement, perhaps I should say the enlargement, of the Criminal Court Building and of the County Jail. Our public buildings are not creditable to Chicago, to say the least. We ought to make them as commodious and presentable as possible. In the expenditure of the public funds I am in favor of a strict accounting, and economical and honest methods."

A Foe of Boodle Measures.

Charles Burmeister was a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-second Ward for four years. His record is unimpeachable. He always voted for honest and useful measures. He was at all times the foe of boodle measures. He was a straightforward, honorable, and useful representative. His four years' experience in the Council would be of great advantage to himself and to the public in the County Board. As to his course in the latter body he said yesterday: "If I am elected I shall serve the people as well and as faithfully as I know how. I believe in a proper system of checks on the officers charged with the expenditure of public funds and the distribution of supplies purchased by such funds. I am afraid the spirit of the Budget Reform law has been departed from in these respects. Hence we have the coal scandal, and the meat scandal, and other scandals. The institutions at Dunning have always been a source of scandal in Cook County. They ought to be placed under one medical superintendent. The business managers of both should be subordinate to the superintendent, and some system of discipline and reform ought to be established.

"As to the improvement of the County Building, that is a necessity. Our present County Building is a monstrosity. Some changes ought to be made in the interior so as to provide better ventilation. It should be enlarged, and I think the additional two stories if erected would improve the external appearance. There is no doubt in my mind that by careful economy and without stinting the county institutions in the least, we could spare enough money from the revenue of next year to make the County Building adequate to the county needs, and at the same time more presentable. It is little less than barbarous that we have not a contagious disease ward in connection with the hospital and that we should be dependent on private benevolence for the relief of the unfortunate poor stricken with contagion and who are properly a charge on the public."

Mr. Burmeister is making a fine canvass. He is popular in the North Division and among German-Americans all over the city, and, indeed, among all who know him. His friends are confident of his election.

Far from Being Idlers.

The Republican candidates do not spend much time around the headquarters. They are out among their friends canvassing and from all reports are meeting with much encouragement. Mr. Green, the candidate for President of the Board, and Mr. Boldenweck are especially active and are doing good work. The stale calumnies indulged against Mr. Boldenweck by the Cooley organs are making him friends daily among the Democrats who object to the Evanston carpetbagger. Mr. Green's stand in the recent investigation at the county institutions has won for him many supporters. His record as a member of the board is in keeping with his action in this matter. He daily receives assurances of Democratic support.

The main business of the Republican Campaign committee during the few remaining days of the canvass will be to get out the Republican vote. If the Republicans turn out even fairly well there is no doubt of Republican success. Thousands of honest Democrats, disgusted with the candidates for County Commissioner and the cheap importation for Drainage Commissioner, will either refrain from voting or vote the Republican ticket. Many more will remain away from the polls in order to avoid the unseemly scrimmages at the Democratic primaries near the polls.

It is noticeable that the Democratic speakers, from Carter Harrison to Sol Van Praag, avoid all reference to the Democratic candidates for the County Board. They are so unsavory that the orators are afraid to touch them lest they may raise a political bad odor. They sail away from those candidates into the Guthrie-Cooley waterway and get lost there until they are reminded it is time to quit talking.

At Democratic Headquarters.

At the Democratic headquarters the statesmen in charge, from Henry F. Donovan, the political brand lately plucked from the burning, to Henry Carmody, talk of nothing but the new constitution, the ward committeemen, and the organization. They are letting the candidates shift for themselves. They had a stormy meeting yesterday when an attempt was made to discipline ex-Ald. Mulvihill. Congressman McGann was intrusted with that duty. He was assisted in the task by Messrs. McDonald, Hopkins, Wenter, and Kraus. But Mr. Mulvihill maintained his ground. He was not to be disciplined in the way that was attempted. He refused to support candidates unfairly nominated—this was understood to refer to Cooley. He would maintain his independence as he did last spring, and he would fight the ring in his ward. Mr. Mulvihill was indignant and eloquent. His speech brought on a general discussion. The lie was passed, but no blood was shed. The statesmen were not surprised at Mr. Mulvihill's bold stand. They have been used to those little rebellious episodes. The statesmen are mainly working to secure control of the party organization themselves regardless of consequences to the ticket. The candidates are wrathful at this kind of management. They are beginning to think their contributions to the campaign fund are being used for the purpose of bolstering up the "new constitution."

POINTS FOR JUDGES AND CLERKS.

Instructions Issued by the Election Commissioners.

The Election Commissioners issued instructions to the judges and clerks yesterday. The only novel features of those instructions are as follows:

> A voter who declares on oath that he cannot read the English language or that by reason of any physical disability is unable to mark his ballot he shall, upon request, be assisted by two of the judges or clerks of different political opinion. Such officers shall be designated by the judges of election at the opening of the polls and they shall mark the ballot as directed by the voter and shall thereafter give no information regarding the same. The clerks of election shall enter upon the poll-book after the name of every elector who received such assistance in marking his ballot a memorandum of the fact. No intoxicated person shall be entitled to such assistance.
>
> If challenged cause must be shown by the challenger, whereupon the person challenged shall be examined under oath by the judges and challenger. If a majority of the judges deem such person entitled to vote his ballot shall be received; if not, he can by proper affidavit of himself and another registered voter in the same precinct establish his right to vote, provided he is registered as a qualified voter.
>
> Any judge of election or poll clerk who shall willfully cause any unnecessary delay in receiving the ballot of any voter or in entering the name of such voter upon the poll-books or who shall refuse to receive such ballot as required by law shall be deemed and held to be guilty of a misdemeanor and will be punished according to law.
>
> It is the duty of the judges to prevent any person whatsoever from doing any electioneering or soliciting of votes on election day within 100 feet of the polling-place.
>
> In counting the ballots the clerks of election are particularly instructed that they must tally at once upon the blank tally sheets furnished by the Commissioners the votes as called by the judges of election, and that no memorandum of any description should be used for that purpose other than said tally sheets.
>
> Immediately after closing the polls the judges shall, at the polling place, canvass the votes without adjournment or postponement until the canvass and the statements required of them and of the clerks have been completed.
>
> If it is possible from the face of the ballot to determine the voter's choice for any office to be filled his ballot shall be counted for such office.

The Commissioners will issue special instructions to the judges as to the manner of counting the votes.

SELECTION OF THE CHALLENGERS.

The Duties of the Republican Campaign Managers.

Besides getting out the Republican voters the Republican campaign managers have other important duties to perform election day and in the meantime. All the challengers are not yet selected. In some cases the challengers are not the kind of men that ought to be selected. They are not sufficiently bright and aggressive, and they will bear scrutiny. Some of the best work in this matter of selection has been done in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards by E. J. Dwyer and M. R. Mandelbaum. They have selected for challengers the best men that it has been possible to secure—steady, alert, well-posted men, who will fearlessly perform their duty. In the First Ward, also, the selections are admirable. But there seems to be something lacking yet in the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Twenty-fourth Wards, and for some unexplained reason the list of challengers for the Eighth and Ninth Wards has not yet been handed in. It is promised today.

Election Commissioner Coyne said yesterday that if any authenticated report was made to him or to the Election Board of the encroachment by the Democratic primary managers in the vicinity of the regular polling-booths he would take measures at once to check the encroachments. Now, here is an opportunity for the Republican campaign managers. They complain of those encroachments, and no doubt with good reason, but they lack energy to formulate the complaints and to present them to the proper authorities. If they will only present the complaints to the Election Board and substantiate them there is little doubt that the encroachments will be prevented. But it is no use presenting them to the newspaper-men at this time. The Republican committeemen should look into this matter.

The Republican Campaign committee is printing a large number of copies of the official ballot on tinted paper, so as to prevent the possibility of duplication or the appearance of it. Those tinted official ballots will be used at the polls to show voters wanting to "scratch" how the scratch can be made, and to otherwise instruct them. In this way they will be quite useful.

REFUSES TO ISSUE THE INJUNCTION.

Judge Tuley Declines the Petition in the Wakely Case.

In Judge Tuley's court yesterday Ebenezer Wakely appeared to ask for an injunction to restrain the judges and clerks of election of the First Precinct of the Thirty-second Ward from refusing to accept and count the vote of Mrs. Emma Wakely. Mr. Wakely had very little to say, as Attorney Hirschl, who represents Mary A. Ahrens in a mandamus case, edged his way to the front with a red-hot argument. Mr. Hirschl contended the election matters were subject to the control of a court of equity when it was shown that a suit at law for damages was inadequate. There were no precedents of authorities for this case, as such a state of affairs has never before existed. The Election Commissioners labored under an erroneous construction of the law. An action at law for damages was not a complete remedy. Courts have held that where damages were difficult to estimate a court of chancery could interfere. A jury could not estimate the value of a vote which may be the turning one of an election.

Judge Tuley materially differed with the counsel. The application, said the court, grew out of instructions given by the Election Commissioners to the judges of election prohibiting the registering of women not naturalized prior to 1870. There was not a word in the Election law which authorized the Commissioners to give such an instruction. With as much propriety the Commissioners could prevent a man from voting because he had only one arm. Judges of election are to comply with the Election law as laid down, and if they act with honest intentions a damage suit is of no avail. The Election law provides for an appeal to the Board of Commissioners and then to the County Court, which has full jurisdiction of such matters. The Supreme Court has held that a court of equity can deal only with property interests, and here the court was asked to interfere with personal rights.

"Suppose I were to issue an injunction just before election," continued the Judge, "preventing judges from receiving votes or recording them, I would simply be controlling the election; a position which I do not propose to assume. There is no foundation whatever for this bill, and the motion for injunction must be denied."

An appeal was prayed and allowed to the Appellate Court. The next move relative to the woman suffrage question will be an attempt to bring to hearing the petition for mandamus filed by Mary A. Ahrens, either in the Supreme Court or the Circuit Court of this county.

Three women whose attempts to register have been successively defeated by election judges and the Board of Commissioners have appealed to the County Court. They are Flora P. Tobin and Susan R. Jenks of the Thirty-second Ward and Anna Soterfield of the Thirty-third. Each one filed a petition setting forth that she was a legal voter in her ward and precinct and that the officers have refused to accept her name. Judge Scales is asked to enter an order directing the judges to place each of their names on the list.

DEMOCRATIC HYPOCRISY MADE PLAIN

The Efforts to Malign Orville T. Bright a Manifest Absurdity.

An absurd fuss has been made by the Democratic organs over a passage in a letter written by O. T. Bright, Republican candidate for County Superintendent of Schools, to a German-American friend. It has been sought to put on this passage an interpretation which would convict Mr. Bright of truckling to a faction or of playing double. The following is the passage, and it will be seen that it is not capable of such interpretation:

> As to compulsory education, I believe that the State should see that all children go to school, with rare exceptions, but that the parents should be left free in the choice of schools, whether public, parochial, or private; that the conduct of parochial and private schools should be left to the care of those who support them. I have no fears about the English language in these schools. The practical need of instruction in this language in this country and the common sense of the people who support and who teach in private schools will be safeguard enough.
>
> The teacher in a Lutheran school said to me recently, "We could get no scholars if we did not teach the reading and writing of English." The pupils in these schools know that they are to become citizens of the United States, and the parents know they are to have a part in the government. They know, too, that the English language is indispensable to their success, either in business or citizenship.

There is nothing of the truckler or of the double dealer in this. It is a frank expression of honest views by a candid, liberal, fair-minded man. The attempt to use it to Mr. Bright's injury will not work. The abuse to which he has been subjected on account of this utterance is wholly undeserved. The denunciations of him based on it by one of the holier-than-thou organs is sheer hypocrisy.

HARRY AND HARMONY.

Donovan Now Says He's for Unity All Around—The Reason Why.

Harry F. Donovan, having been taken back into the fellowship of the Democratic party, is for "harmony" all around. He will doubtless "take back" all the charges he leveled against Commissioners Lieb and Brandt in his paper a week ago, when he accused Mr. Brandt of being a member of a know-nothing society, and said concerning Lieb:

> Inquiry at Democratic headquarters developed the fact that Gen. Lieb's assessment has been guaranteed by certain clerks in the County Building.
>
> It is known that the General has not put up any money himself.
>
> Perhaps the clerks gave up their money voluntarily, because Gen. Lieb is a veteran.
>
> All classes of people take care of their veterans. Why not the officeholders?

Mr. Donovan will doubtless withdraw all the harsh things he has said about Cregier also in the interest of "harmony and unity."

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A Well Attended Meeting of the South End Club—The Speeches.

John Meyer presided at a well-attended meeting of the South End Republican club of the Eleventh Ward last evening at No. 602 West Harrison street. D. B. Cole was the Secretary. Orville T. Bright, Republican candidate for County Superintendent of Schools, said that he believed lessons of patriotism should be inculcated in school children by national songs, and he thought the poor teachers should be laid aside for good ones.

Alfred E. Moore explained the drainage law in detail and made sport of the inability of the present board to accomplish anything. He added that the present board had exploded the Jeffersonian doctrine that officeholders never resign and seldom die, for three trustees had resigned and six employés, three of them lawyers, had thrown up their jobs.

Ald. D. W. Kent of the Eleventh Ward pointed out the excellencies of the Republican nominees; D. B. Cole said that he was sure the Republican ticket would win; and Col. L. W. Perce hoped the Eleventh Ward would offset its mistake in electing Prendergast by electing Eckhart for Sanitary Trustee. Thomas Sennott explained the Australian ballot system to the 200 voters present.

EVERYBODY IS AFFECTED.

Importance of the County Election Clearly Defined.

Under the auspices of the Abraham Lincoln club 500 voters assembled in Skeel's Hall, Fifty-first and State streets, last evening. They were not all Republicans, as many in the hall admitted in response to the friendly thrusts of some of the speakers. They were Democrats, and from the Stock-Yards district. Some were friends of Carter Harrison and a few acknowledged allegiance to Cregier during the Mayoralty campaign, but all confessed disgust with the advertised unity of the factions.

Charles A. V. Standish, as President of the club, was in the Chair. He introduced Commissioner of Public Works J. Frank Aldrich as the first speaker.

The Commissioner said Tuesday's election was a matter of personal interest to every man who paid a dollar as a tax into the City or County Treasury, and it was of interest to every laborer who worked for the man who had a tax to pay. An economical administration of the affairs of the city and county meant less taxes to the man of property and more money to invest in business. This increased investment meant additional labor and uniform wages. He then sketched the condition of the Department of Public Works as he found it at the conclusion of the Cregier administration, and told of the measures of reform and economy introduced since the advent of Mayor Washburne. An array of statistics supported his statements and elicited the hearty indorsement of the audience.

State's-Attorney Longenecker followed with a caustic review of the administration of county affairs by the Democratic party. The county institutions, by confession of the board itself, were mismanaged, the public funds recklessly squandered, and the unfortunate inmates of some of the institutions subjected to cruelties at once outrageous and inhuman. A change was necessary. Honesty and economy in the administration of county affairs was the need of the hour. The same business principles which prevailed in the conduct of the present city administration should be applied in the affairs of the county.

Importance of the Election to All.

Stephen A. Douglas was warmly received when introduced. He said:

> This election is more important to you, gentlemen, than a Presidential election. You are to elect ten men to tax you. They are both the legislature and the government of Cook County. You can't turn round without they touch you, and yet many of our best citizens will not spoil a silk hat to get in a good man for County Commissioner. The taxes on things over which Congress has control are not affected by a Presidential election. If you go into a saloon and take a drink, the worthy Democrat behind the bar pays the tax. Now, if these gentlemen who are afraid of their silk hats will assist in getting in honest and capable Commissioners, they can increase their stock by what they will save in taxes. It is all well enough to pass resolutions and hold indignation meetings over the atrocities at Dunning, but the meetings that will count next Tuesday will be held in those little booths. If you cannot attend both meetings you had better attend the one held in the booths. I have no hesitation in saying I think the Australian ballot system the invention of the devil. It is a splendid thing to perpetuate gang rule. Under the old system, if they put up a bad ticket you could knock it out at the polls. You can't do that under the Australian system. Many a college-bred man will go into these booths Tuesday and make a blunder. We are asked, What is going to become of the Democrats under this system? The whole intent and purpose of this Australian system is to put through a whole ticket. Republicans think they know all about it, but they don't, and that is where our danger lies. The Democrats are educators at this time if they never were before. They are teaching their cohorts how to make a cross in the ring and are thoughtfully neglecting to say anything about the squares. Republicans should wake up. Apathy and assumed knowledge of the law threaten our defeat. We want an honest county, government and capable and economic men to solve the drainage question. This election is a question of good government at home—a question appealing to every man who loves his hearthstone and who would secure and promote the happiness and prosperity of his family.

Ald. Vierling, Kinney, and Kerr also addressed the meeting.

IN THE TWELFTH WARD.

Voters Listen to Addison Ballard, O. T. Bright, and G. W. Spofford.

Three hundred Twelfth Ward voters met at Van Buren Hall, No. 1249 West Madison street, last night to listen to Republican addresses. Ald. D. W. Mills presided. Addison Ballard dwelt upon the issues of the election, discussed the drainage question, and ended by heartily indorsing every candidate on the Republican ticket. W. S. Ellis emphasized the necessity of bringing the Northwest into closer relation with the rest of the commercial world and impressed upon the audience the new demands that would be made by the continuation of the policy of reciprocity. A more commodious method of transportation could only be found in the completion of a ship canal, he asserted.

O. T. Bright discussed the public schools in their relation to good citizenship and true Americanism. He emphatically contradicted the charges made by Democratic papers that he had shown himself narrow-minded and bigoted. In support of his assertions he held up his record of twenty-one years.

G. W. Spofford had been searching the County Board for figures—when it happened that figures were kept—and he was ready to bring them up in support of some startling statements. He reviewed the corruptions in the County Board and said, all that existed to show for the money spent for drainage was a "map and chromo." He said that, in proportion, the corruption of Tammany had not been so great as the corruption in Cook County.

The Twelfth Ward Republican Campaign committee will hold another meeting tonight at Ogden avenue and Robey street.

Republican Meetings.

Announcements of Republican meetings tonight: Douglas Hall, Thirty-fifth street near Indiana avenue; speakers, T. S. Quincey, E. A. Calkins, Edward Maher, David Ward Wood, Addison Ballard, William Boldenweck, George W. Spencer. Schubert's Hall, Twelfth and Loomis streets; M. E. Dickson, A. C. Higgins, George W. Spofford, C. A. Dibble, Samuel Parker, J. L. Campbell. Swedish Music Hall, Thirty-first street, between Portland and Fifth avenues; F. Richolson, C. R. Matson, Harry Olson, Edward Maher, G. L. Nelson, F. A. Lindstrand. Ogden Hall, No. 402 Ogden avenue; Elmer Bishop, Miles Kehoe, E. H. Cunningham, Francis Riddle, Bernard Eckhart. Bromsted's Hall, Sixty-third and Halsted streets; T. S. Banning, E. W. Adkinson, G. H. Schulte, C. S. Dencen, Ald. E. J. Noble, J. M. Green. Fasking's Hall, No. 3012 Archer avenue; E. P. Langworthy, R. S. Iles, William Boldenweck, Peter Bushwah, Eugene Cary, G. E. Detwiler, J. M. Green. Waite's Hall, Fifty-third street and Lake avenue; J. F. Scanlan, J. A. Henry, E. S. Metcalf, O. T. Bright, G. W. Spofford, L. D. Condee, J. M. Carroll. Turner Hall, Nos. 723 and 725 Ogden avenue; Daniel Munn, E. H. Morris, H. L. Hopkins, O. T. Bright, Bernard Eckhart. No. 636 Milwaukee avenue; Stephen A. Douglas, James W. Nye, G. W. Spofford, J. F. Stepina. Diven's Hall, northeast corner Lawndale and Chicago avenues; J. M. Green, G. W. Spofford, R. M. Littler. Victor Johnson's Hall, One Hundredth street and Ewing avenue (Colehour); James Skallerup, Frank Stauber. Mooney's Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee avenues; C. S. Bartholf, Wilson Brooks, Orlando Briggs, O. N. Carter, J. F. Stepina. Father Mathew's Hall, No. 357 West Taylor street, near Blue Island avenue; L. H. Bisbee, J. P. Ahrens, J. A. Adair, W. S. Brackett, G. W. Spofford.

Labor Party Meetings.

The People's Trade and Labor party held several meetings last night. One at No. 3609 South Halsted street was addressed by Messrs. Temple, Haley, Rohrbach, Umbach, Bird, Nelson, and Conroyd. One at No. 102 Wade street was addressed by Messrs. O'Connell, Farrell, Shea, and Dixon. Another was held at Forty-third and State streets and one at No. 337 Thirty-first street. Two band wagons were sent out from which addresses were delivered.

Bohemian Republican Meeting.

The Bohemian Republicans held a largely attended meeting at the De Koven Street Turner Hall last evening. J. F. Slepnia, Frank Schultz, and Joseph Smejkae made addresses. At the close the meeting unanimously passed a series of resolutions adopting the Republican ticket as the one which will best serve the interests of taxpayers.

Fifth Ward Republican Club.

The Fifth Ward Republican club held an enthusiastic meeting last night at Doerr's Hall, No. 2806 Wentworth avenue. The speakers were: Isaac Clements, William Boldenweck, E. Bishop, J. H. Porter, E. J. Magerstadt, and others.

Candidate Haley's Challenge.

Michael Haley, the People's Trade and Labor party candidate for Drainage Trustee, last evening issued a challenge to Carter H. Harrison, D. C. Cregier, or any other accredited representative of the Democratic party to discuss with him in public the issues of the campaign.

REASONS GIVEN FOR RESIGNING.

Secretary Brewster Talks of the Washington Park Club and the Turf Congress.

The Washington Park club at a recent meeting decided to resign from the American Turf Congress for business reasons and has notified President M. Lewis Clark to that effect. The St. Louis Jockey club has also taken the same step. The resignation will be acted on at the next congress, which was to have assembled at St. Paul Oct. 11, but will instead be held at Chicago, to fit in with Col. Clark's work as judge at the Garfield Park winter racing track. St. Louis leaves the congress for local reasons, which cut little or no figure in the situation, but run along the lines of Latonia opposition in 1892.

Secretary Brewster of the Washington Park club said last night:

"We have sent our resignation to the American Turf Congress because it is to our interest to do so. It has outlived its usefulness, though its influence in Western turf affairs has been generally good."

The Washington Park club's resignation was sent in Oct. 10. It has outgrown the turf congress. Its expanded plans for 1893 were broader than the congress. Rule 17 of the American racing rules declares that: "An entry shall state the name of the owner and the name and description of the horse and (if the race be for horses of different ages) his age." Many entries to the 1893 Washington Park stakes are for unnamed colts.

In the same stakes are many Eastern and some English entries. Eastern owners need protection in the way of forfeit collections. By a rule passed in last year's congress, at which the Washington Park club was not represented, the collection of forfeits for Eastern stakes was prohibited.

In discussing the reasons for resigning from the congress Secretary Brewster said: "Our organization is not against but is in favor of the mile rule, which has been a salutary one. We always lived up to the rules adopted; even that relating to forfeits last year being rigidly observed. The rule relating to changing names of horses was only observed, as it should have been, by the Washington Park club."

Mr. Brewster's reference was to the Royal Garter and similar cases.

The turf congress was organized in the autumn of 1883. Its present members are: Washington Park, Louisville, Lexington, Latonia, Birmingham, Ala., St. Paul, St. Louis, Denver, and Kansas City. It was expected that out of its union with the Eastern jockey clubs a national organization would spring. It failed of its purpose through carelessness of members of its committee appointed last year.

The Washington Park club has no intentions for the future outside that of an independent organization. The Garfield Park club, through President M. L. Clark, may take its place in the congress, though such a move is doubtful.

Secretary Brewster considers that the Washington Park club's action will aid the organization of a national jockey club, in which all reputable jockey clubs will hold membership and race under a national code of rules.

Swung Him from a Jail-Yard Tree.

COVINGTON, La., Oct. 29.—Jack Parker, colored, has been confined in jail since Oct. 10 for the murder of John Handy, colored, at Abita Springs. At the preliminary examination yesterday witnesses testified that Parker had freely and voluntarily admitted his crime. At a late hour last night a mob of negroes surrounded the jail, took Parker out and hanged him to the limb of a tree in the jail yard.

PICKED ONLY ONE WINNER

NASHVILLE BETTERS PLAY IN EXTREMELY HARD LUCK.

Ceverton Wins Another Easy Race and Demonstrates That He Is the Crack 2-Year-Old of the Track—Vortex Concedes Weight to Van Buren and Easily Defeats Him—The Winner Bought by a Local Syndicate of Brewers for $5,000.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Only one favorite went to the front today and there were long odds against two of the winners—Nettie Kent and John G. Ceverton, the only winning favorite, won yesterday as well as today, and each time with ridiculous ease. In his present fine form he can show his heels to any 2-year-old at the track. In the third race Vortex, conceding lumps of weight to Van Buren and Donnell, won a fast race in a big gallop. Before the race he was purchased by a syndicate of Memphis brewers, who run under the name of the Gambrinus Stable, for $5,000. The colt is by Vocalic and is probably the best 3-year-old in the West.

It was a veritable Indian summer day. The attendance numbered over a thousand, but there were no close finishes, except in the last race. A big field started in the opening dash, five and one-half furlongs, and, as they were rather an ordinary lot, it was 4 to 1 and take your pick, Borealis (Hoggett), Sidney (L. Jones), and Cornie Buckingham (Perkinson) being most favored. Nettie Kent (Meux) was 10 to 1. Borealis led for half a mile, when she was passed by Nettie Kent, who won quite handily, Cornie Buckingham a head before Borealis. Time, 1:10.

The second race was at seven furlongs, with eight starters. Lemon Blossom (Curtis) and Boro (Thorpe) carried the bulk of the money bet, the former being at 2½ to 1, and the other 3 to 1. Grandpa (Freeman) was 5 to 1, Clark (Jordan) 7 to 1, John G. (Sparger) 25 to 1. The last named had a soft snap nearly all the way and won in a gallop by two lengths, Grandpa a length before Clark. Boro was lame before starting and never showed prominently from first to last. Time, 1:30¾.

A dash of a mile followed with five starters, and four of them were well backed. It was generally supposed Vortex (Thorpe) could not concede twenty pounds to Van Buren (Perkinson) and beat the latter, and so Van Buren was 7 to 5, Donnell 2½ to 1, Vortex 3 to 1, Rorka (Lilly) 6 to 1, Jugurtha (Meux) 10 to 1. Van Buren and Donnell made the pace hot for six furlongs, running lapped in the lead, Vortex two lengths away. When the head of the homestretch was reached Vortex passed the pair as if they were tied, and won a fast race in the easiest fashion, Rorka beating Donnell a head for the place. Time, 1:42¾.

Six 2-year-olds started in the fourth race, five furlongs, and Ceverton (Perkinson) was backed down from 2 to 1 to 6 to 5. Clintie C. (Bryant) was 2½ to 1, and her owner, Byron McClelland, had nearly $1,000 on her. There were long odds against the others. It was Ceverton and nothing but Ceverton from first to last, as he led all the way, and won in a gallop by three lengths, Clintie C. two lengths before Ollie Glenn. Time, 1:03¼.

A scramble of half a mile, for 2-year-olds, closed the sport. Annie House (Lowry) was 2½ to 1; Income (Lindsay), 5 to 1; Belle Barley (Freeman), F. G. Murphy (Meux), and Celerity (Moore), 6 to 1 each; and Ten to One (R. Jones), 10 to 1. The real contest, and a driving one, was between Murphy and Ten to One, Murphy winning by a neck, Celerity third, two lengths away. Time, 51¼.

The following are the entries for tomorrow's races:

First race, divided, selling, five-eighths mile—Chestnut Belle, Joe Walton, and Nettie Kent, 107 pounds; Borealis, Elzarra, 108; Long Broeck, Ruth, Tom Hood, 110; Ithaca, 111; Melanc, 114.

Second race, selling, one mile—Warplot, 105 pounds; Carus, 108; Rock, 110; Somerset, 112; Bob Forsythe, Hydy, Osborne, 114.

Third race, handicap, for 2-year-olds, five-eighths mile—Lizzie English, Warner C., Ollie Glenn, 98 pounds; Clintie C., Blaze Duke, Forrest, 110.

Fourth race, handicap, one mile and seventy yards—Little Annie, 90 pounds; Joe Carter, 93; Donnell, 93; Ethel Grey, 110; Vortex, 120.

Fifth race, selling, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Gen. Mitchell, 97 pounds; Bessie Bisland, Kendora, Gretchma, Miss Wailing, 101; Josephine Cassidy, Hindoogam, Patti Rosa, Alary, Gayoso, Parole, Buckhound, 104; Sullivan, Rally, Lou Dudley, Tom Elliott, 110.

Sixth race, extra, same conditions as first race—Coronet, 99 pounds; Phantom, 101; Little Phil, 102; Toad, Jack of Diamonds, 104; Dick Delaney, 107; Capt. Jack, 108; Stemwinder, Chicago, Cold Deck, 110 each.

JOCKEY SIMMS TAKES THE HONORS.

He Places Three Wins and Two Seconds to His Record at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Jockey Simms had the call at Bennings today and placed three winnings and two seconds to his string out of five mounts. He should have had another winning mount on St. Charles in the second, but when he had Gold Dollar beat Simms thought the race won and took a nap just as Watterson made a rush at the finish. The Kentucky editor's namesake collared St. Charles, and going like a steam-engine won with a dash. Things did not go the bookmakers' way, for what the favorites left strong, popular second-choice horses carried off. The crowd, consequently, went home on very good terms with itself, especially as the racing showed considerable improvement over previous days.

The club announced today that it would run its regular ten days' meeting out, and that Starter Rowe and his New York backers would then give an extra meeting of two weeks under club auspices. A lot of horses and good betting men will come down from Guttenberg, so that Rowe and his friends think they have a sure thing for two weeks at least. After that the meeting will depend on the encouragement offered to continue.

Lamplighter at very short odds spreadeagled the field in the opening six furlong dash. St. Charles the favorite would have had a sure victory in the five furlong sprint but for Simms' overconfidence and Watterson's brilliant finish. With only Senorita and Kingmaker in the mile and a furlong stake race the former had an easy victory, as did Margherita in the mile, despite a bad send off. Margherita in the last half of this race showed what a speedy filly she is by eating up in short order five lengths of daylight in favor of Cerberus and Tattler, the leaders.

In the last race Tarantella went out of her maiden class a 6 to 5 favorite, having only an inferior lot of horses to beat.

First race, purse $500, divided, for 2-year-olds, six furlongs—Lamplighter, 118 pounds (F. Littlefield), won; Madrid, 110 (Simms), second; Mrs. Peck, 100 (R. Harris), third; Dora Rockhill, Queen d'Or, and Alcina colt also ran. Time, 1:15¾. Betting: Lamplighter, 5 to 2 on against Alcina colt, 4 to 1; Madrid, 10 to 1; Mrs. Peck, 12 to 1, and 40 to 1 against each of the others.

Second race, purse $500, divided, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling, five furlongs—Watterson, 4, 117 pounds (Thompson), first; St. Charles, 3, 104 (R. Harris), second; Gold Dollar, 3, 104 (Simms), third. Village Maid, Bailaret, Queenston, and Lady Ballard also ran. Time, 1:02. Betting: St. Charles, even money; Gold Dollar, 3 to 1; Queenston and Watterson, 6 to 1 each, and the others at 20 to 1 up.

Third race, handicap sweepstakes, with $600 added, divided, mile and a furlong—Senorita, 5, 108 pounds (Simms), won; Kingmaker, 4, 95 (W. Mingdey), second. Time, 1:57. Betting: Against Kingmaker 2 to 1.

Fourth race, purse $400, divided, for 3-year-olds and upward, weights 10 pounds above the scale, selling, one mile—Margherita, 3, 105 pounds (Simms), won; Tattler, aged, 114 (Moore), second; Cerebus, 3, 111 (A. Covington), third. Larchmont, Umpire Kelly, and Ed McGinnis also ran. Time, 1:43¾. Betting: Umpire Kelly, 6 to 5; Margherita, 5 to 2; Cerberus, 4 to 1; Tattler, 6 to 1; Ed McGinnis, 15 to 1; and Larchmont, 20 to 1.

Fifth race, purse $500, divided, for maidens of all ages, weights ten pounds above the scale—Tarantella, 2, 103½ pounds (Simms), won; Balbriggan, 2, 111 (A. Covington), second; Gondolier, 2, 104 (C. Hill), third. Iberia, St. Mark, Morton, King Thomas, George W., Somerset, and Do Do also ran. Time, 1:05¾. Betting: Tarantella, 6 to 5; George W., 5 to 2; St. Mark, 6 to 1; and 10 to 1 up against each of the others, Balbriggan and Gondolier being at 10 to 1 each.

Following are tomorrow's entries:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Count Dudley, 118 pounds; Miss Williams, 93; Noonday, 107; Mollie V., 101; Enston, 102; Bothwell, 110; Louise, 92.

Second race, five and a half furlongs—Knapsack, 100 pounds; Cottonade, 105; Constantinople filly, 95; Grand Prize, 108.

Third race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Portchester, 112 pounds; King Mac, 85; Pickpocket, 87; Lynn, 85.

Fourth race, one and one-quarter miles—Prather, 90 pounds; Celia, 90; Abi, 104; St. Luke, 107.

Fifth race, handicap steeplechase—Futurity, 159 pounds; Repartee, 143; Flipflap, 137; McKenzie, Stonewall, Grey Gown, 135 each; Killarney, 135; Capt. Manning, 122; Benefit, 120.

GOOD SPORT AT GUTTENBERG.

Six Well-Contested Races Fill the Money-Boxes of the Bookmakers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Three thousand people witnessed the Guttenberg races today. The track was fast and the sport exciting, three favorites, one second choice, and two outsiders getting home first. It was a bookmakers' day in every sense of the word, the public losing heavily in four of the six races. Mary D., at 20 to 1, took the opening event at five furlongs, winning by a neck from Gonzales, who was two lengths before Lord Dalmeny. Gold Wave, the favorite, finished ninth in a field of thirteen. Summaries follow:

First race, purse $400, of which $50 to second, for all ages, selling allowances, five furlongs—J. Dwyer's b. f. May D., 113 pounds (Martin), won; J. S. Campbell's b. c. Gonzales, 113 (Taral), second; W. Lakeland's b. f. Lady Roseberry, 127 (Dorsey), third. Time, 1:02¾.

Second race, purse $400, of which $50 to second, for maidens, six furlongs—F. M. Bray's b. c. Donohue, 110 pounds (Miller), won; Oxford Stable's ch. g. Gilmore, 114 (Taylor), second; P. J. Flinn's ch. f. Jane, 110 (Flynn), third. Time, 1:16¾.

Third race, purse $500, of which $100 to second, for 3-year-olds, selling allowances, six furlongs—Eugene Leigh's br. c. Irregular, 104½ pounds (Martin), won; [illegible]'s ch. c. John Hickey, 106 (Taylor), second; M. T. Danaher's b. c. Glen Roller, 112 (De Long), third. Time, 1:17¾.

Fourth race, purse $700, of which $100 to second, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, one mile—W. C. Daly's blk. c. Roquefort, 116 pounds (Lamley), won; W. R. Jones' b. g. Belwood, 109 (Flynn), second; W. H. Roller's b. c. Little Fred, 92 (Clayton), third. Time, 1:43¾.

Fifth race, purse $600, of which $100 to second, for all ages, six and a half furlongs—W. Lakeland's ch. g. John Cavanagh, 104 pounds (Walker), won; E. Leonard's b. g. Mohican, 105 (Flynn), second; M. J. Daly's br. g. Salisbury, 105 (Lamley), third. Time, 1:21¾.

Sixth race, purse $500, of which $50 to second, for all ages, selling, allowances, seven furlongs—E. Leigh's b. f. Mabelle, 114 pounds (Martin), won; Khaftan Stable's ch. h. Sparling, 122 (Taral), second; J. Dean's ch. g. Durango, 119 (Flynn), third. Time, 1:29¾.

Following are the entries for tomorrow's races:

First race, purse $400, for all ages, selling allowances, six furlongs—Little Minnie, 119 pounds; Jay F. Dee, 112; Houston, 112; Glenmound, 109; Centaur, 122; Marie Lovell, 109; Ville Marie, 101; Gyda, 109; Glideaway, 107; Headlight, 107; Cortez, 112; Penzance, Preston B., 89; Polly S., 114; Rialto, 94.

Second race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, penalties and allowances, five and one-half furlongs—Zampast 110 pounds; Macintosh, Gambler, Longard, 103; Fagot, 118; Panway, 100; Vernon, Manhasset, 103; Alma F., 95; Double Cross, Lady Wenlock filly, Gold Digger, 98; Florence S., 95.

Third race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, selling allowances, one mile and one-sixteenth—Esquimau, 114 pounds; Kenwood, Rover, 105; Kimberly, 107; J. B., Mountain Deer, 105.

Fourth race, handicap purse of $600, for all ages, six and one-half furlongs—Madstone, 118 pounds; Autocrat, 118; Rambler, 109; Inferno, 103; Sir George, 104; Kirkover, 108; Granite, 92; Fidelio, 80; Sirocco, 108.

Fifth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds, penalties and allowances, seven furlongs—Sandstone, 99 pounds; W. B. H., Stratagem, Lowlander, 102; Milt Young, Sirocco, 112; Maggie Beck, 109; Flavilla, 99; Servitor, Alderman Mac, 102; Footlight, 97.

Sixth race, purse $400, selling allowances, one mile—Little Jim, 108 pounds; Queen of Trumps, 105; Bonnie King, 97; The Sheriff, 110; Australitz, 104; Forest King, 107; Puzzle, 103; Dalesman, 105; Brussels, 104; Pelham, 100; Boyle Rhodes, 107; The Forum, 105; Kern, 110; Mohican, 99; Silent, 105.

WAS HARD ON THE TALENT.

Only One Favorite Wins at Gloucester—Details of the Day's Sport.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Umilta in the second race was the only favorite that won. The second choices were Prince Edward in the first, Rose Howard in the third, and Patrocles in the sixth race. Emma J. won the longest odds, 10 to 1, in the fifth race. Summaries:

First race, seven furlongs—Prince Edward (McDermott) first, Faustina (J. Tribe) second, Roger (Larrissey) third. Time, 1:32¾. Betting: Prince Edward, 3 to 1; Faustina, 4 to 5; Roger, 20 to 1.

Second race, six furlongs—Umilta (J. Bergen) first, Sister Ione (Larrissey) second, Leon T. (McDermott) third. Time, 1:19. Betting: Umilta, 4 to 5; Sister Ione, 10 to 1; Leon T., 5 to 1.

Third race, seven and a half furlongs—Rose Howard (Larrissey) first, Erie (Carroll) second, Question (Kuchen) third. Time, 1:39¾. Betting: Rose Howard, 4 to 1; Erie, 4 to 1; Question, 5 to 2.

Fourth race, one mile—Lotion (Morris) first, Belisarius (Carroll) second, Lonely (Rueston) third. Time, 1:46¾. Betting: Lotion, 4 to 1; Belisarius, even; Lonely, 7 to 1.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs—Emma J. (Hill) first; Benjamin (McDermott) second; Basil Duke (J. Tribe) third. Time, :57¾. Betting: Emma J., 10 to 1; Benjamin, 8 to 5; Basil Duke, 2 to 1.

Sixth race, six and a quarter furlongs—Patrocles (Bender) first, Lady M. (Snedeker) second, Albert Stull (Merrick) third. Time, 1:23. Betting: Patrocles, 5 to 1; Lady M., 8 to 1; Stull, 6 to 1.

Entries for tomorrow's races are as follows:

First race, six and a half furlongs—Lancaster, 117 pounds; Repeater, 117; Baltimore II., 112; Bravo, 112; Arizona, 112; Rustic, 112; Lannes, 107; Amboy, 107; William Henry, 107; Raymond, 107; France, 107; Quintoness, 104; Harzburg, 102; Grafton, 102; Kate Clark, 99.

Second race, four and a half furlongs, maidens, 2-year-olds—O'Kelly, 112 pounds; Ted Gegg, 112; Emblem, 112; Copeland, 112; Virgin, 109; Lord Stanley, 105; Baby, 105; Ed Marks, 105; Silver Maid colt, 105; Marble Heart, 102; Valkyr, 102.

Third race, one mile, 3-year-olds—Flemington, 112 pounds; Passmore, 107; Blackwood, 107; Prince Charming, 107; Solicitor, 107; Logan, 107; Twilight colt, 102; Glenall, 102; Onze, 102; Repent, 94.

Fourth race, four and a half furlongs—Censor, 116 pounds; Boodle, 113; Dickens, 111; Morrisina, 111; Frank L., 110; Wiley Buckles, 110; Topmast, 110; Sunflower, 108; P. J. H., 107; Patrocles, 107; Sock, 107; Adolph, 107; Babette, 104; Nettie, 99; Reve d'Or, 99.

Fifth race, one mile and a sixteenth—Lotion, 114 pounds; Middlestone, 110; Jersey Pat, 102; King Idle, 102; Grimaldi, 102; Ceawood, 102; Glendale, 102; Sam D., 94.

Sixth race, six and a quarter furlongs—Shakespeare, 110 pounds; Little Addie, 107; Sweetbread, 98; Sir William, 98; Avery, 94; Lakewood, 94; Silence, 91.

TIED THE 2-YEAR-OLD RECORD.

Ralph Wilkes' Fine Performance on the Independence Track—The Mile in 2:18.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Oct. 29.—Sunol's and Monbars' record for 2-year-olds was again tied in a grand mile made here today by Ralph Wilkes, b. s., by Red Wilkes. Two weeks ago he made the acquaintance of the kite track and three times during this meeting he has been started to beat his record of 2:21. Each trial he has knocked off a notch, and today he stands before the world with but one superior, but he is on the record-breaking track and has the blood and the speed to overtake the Californians. C. W. Williams handled the ribbons and sent him to the first quarter in 34½, half 1:09½, mile 2:18 flat. The heat was made without a skip, and he will be started again to beat his present mark. Summaries:

2:35 class:

Carrie B.	11	7	4	6	1	1	1
Almont Hambletonian	2	1	2	1	3	2	4
Pride	1	4	1	2	4	4	2
Good Time	6	11	13	5	2	6	6
Don Miff	10	5	3	4	5	3	3
Julien	7	12	12	7	7	5	5
Storm	12	7	5	10	10	7	dr
Iron Duke Jr.	4	3	9	3	8	dr	
Silver Wilkes	5	9	10	8	11	dr	
Crossman	10	8	6	11	6	dr	
Yellow Jacket	8	10	7	9	9	dr	
Archbishop	3	2	8	dr			
Robert G.	14	13	11	dr			
Mimeawa	15	14	dr				
May Queen	16	15	dr				
Prince Karl	9	dr					

Time—2:25¾; 2:26¼; 2:28; 2:24¾; 2:25; 2:27½; 2:24¼.

2-year-old 2:30 trot:

Jessie McCorcle	1	1
Knightmont	2	2
Sirius	3	3
Bifty Duck	4	4
Effie Payne	5	dr

Time—2:28¾; 2:26½.

2:25 trot:

Clara	2	1	1	1
Newton	1	11	6	2
Tocsin	4	2	2	3
Armand	8	3	3	5
Beeswax	3	9	9	6
Brown Cedar	6	4	5	4
Oca[illegible]	14	10	10	7
Buckshot	12	8	8	8
Maud White	5	6	4	dr
Ebony Wilkes	10	5	7	dr
Kate F.	11	7	dr	
Oricone	7	dr		
Stratford	9	dr		
Happy Pilot	13	dr		

Time—2:22; 2:20¼; 2:22¼; 2:22¼.

The 2:25 class pace was left unfinished. Hermit won the first heat in 2:25; Lulu McCurdy carried off the second in 2:18¼; while Bonaventure claimed the third in 2:18½.

COMEDY'S SURPRISING RACE.

English Turf Circles Exercised Over the Cambridgeshire Stake Winner.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Sportsmen interested in the Newmarket races are much stirred up regarding the performance of Mr. W. W. Fulton's bay filly Comedy in the race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes, which was run at the Newmarket-Houghton meeting yesterday. There was much surprise when Comedy, who started at odds of 7 to 1 against her, set the pace in the race and won by half a length, her previous performances not having warranted betters in placing much confidence in her as a winner. The Newmarket turfmen are betting heavily that the judges will not award the race to the filly. So confident are they that offers of 10 to 1 were made against the judges deciding in her favor, but their offers found no takers. Subsequently the believers in the squareness of the filly, her owner, and jockey plucked up courage and accepted odds of 6 to 1. At these figures much money was laid and the offers at this quotation found so many takers that the odds dropped to 9 to 2. The stewards of the Jockey club are now making a close inquiry into the running of Comedy. Since she won her maiden victory at Kempton Park in May last her running has been regarded as inconsistent with the brilliant victory she scored yesterday in the large field of twenty-eight horses that ran against her.

Trotting Contests at Racine.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—At the trotting matinée at the Hickory Grove Stock Farm this afternoon Alencon, owned by Uihlein Bros., won the 2:30 trotting race. Best time, 2:28¼. The free-for-all pacing race was won by Yandal Wilkes, owned by J. I. Case. Best time, 2:24¼. Arascene trotted against her record 2:42½ and reduced it to 2:38½.

Tied the Three-Mile Pacing Record.

KNOXVILLE, Ia., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—At a matinée at the track of the Iowa Driving Park this afternoon Joe Jefferson, 2:19¼, went to beat the world's three-mile pacing record, 7:44. He made the three miles in 7:44, the fastest time since James K. Polk made the record in 1847.

General Sporting Notes.

The Philadelphia papers say Jim Corbett will have no trouble whipping Peter Maher.

The New York Racquet club is trying to induce Champion Latham of England to visit this country in December.

Joe McAuliffe and Patsy Cardiff are matched to fight before the California Athletic club in December. They are both back numbers.

The opening game of the Chicago Football Association for the Jackson challenge cup will be played Sunday, Nov. 1, between the Chicago Swifts and Pullmans, at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue. Kick-off at 2:30 p. m. The recent changes in playing rules will be followed.

A football team on the West Side averaging 140 pounds would like to get a game with a good team of same average weight for Thanksgiving morning. The team will consist of the following: Durand, h. b.; Dewey, f. b.; Owsley, q. b.; Yaggy, h. b.; Rising, c. r.; Busse, l. e.; Shultz, r. e.; Duggan, r. t.; Tracy, r. g.; Dean, l. t.; Chappell, l. g. Address Fred H. Rising, No. 503 Jackson boulevard.

Recently on a Saturday 122 teams contested in Rugby football matches in Yorkshire. As each team consists of fifteen players, and as one referee and two "touch judges" are required in each match, it follows that 2,150 "kickers" were on the field in one county in England one Saturday afternoon. Each of these matches was patronized by at least 5,000 spectators. These facts speak volumes for the popularity of Rugby football in England, and especially so in the "County of Broad Acres."

COL. JACK CHINN'S FLAG.

IT HAS BEATEN MANY A FAVORITE OF LATE AT GARFIELD.

Old Lemon's Defeat Ascribed to the Starter's Signal—A Public in Hard Luck Plunges in Vain and Finds Cause for Loud Complaint—Three Choices Land Their Races—A Good Day's Sport—The Summary and the Program for Today.

Col. Jack Chinn, the Garfield Park starter, is in dreadful form in these days. His flag has beaten many a favorite of late, and to it was ascribed old Lemon's defeat yesterday. Plunged on by a public in hard luck the old gelding was dispatched eight lengths behind Warren Leland, and never had a chance. Judicial wisdom was thrown upon the race without result. The chances are that Warren Leland would have won had Lemon been at his side when the flag fell, as he ran the six furlongs in 1:14¼ and won easily. Lemon's 1:14 performance against Verge d'Or Oct. 16 was the bettor's line on the race. The time of that race was questioned. Good outside watches made it 1:15, and the flag hurt Verge d'Or's chances as much that day as it figured in Lemon's defeat yesterday.

In the other races only Dore's victory in the handicap was a tight fit and exciting. The rest were won away off. Three favorites—Berndine (Seaman), 4 to 1; Adelina (Penny), 4 to 5; and Harry Dixon (Bain), 3½ to 1—landed their races. The other winners were Blue Banner (Butler), 20 to 1; Dore (Rowe), 8 to 1; and Warren Leland (McDonald), 7 to 1. The same old trouble of a double race through the carelessness of "hurry up" jockeys turned up in the second race. The starter was not to blame for it. A "parleed" dollar would have yielded about $80,000 on the day. The track was fast, the air and racing perfect, and the attendance 3,000.

Berndine Wins in a Canter.

As common a lot of 3-year-old maidens as were ever gathered contested the first race at five furlongs, under selling weights. Berndine was favorite at 4 to 1, took the lead at the first turn, and ran away with the money, winning in a canter by four lengths from the Scalper, Lucy Hitt, two lengths back, third.

There were two races in one before the money was won in the second event, at three-quarters under welter weights. In the early betting Adelina was at 2 to 1; Intruder, 5 to 1; Diamond Dick, 6 to 1; Sunny Broeck, 8 to 1; and Miss Patton, 8 to 1. Vincent was out in front with Sunny Broeck, and after a dozen breaks all but Adalina, Miss Patton, Sea King, and Von Tromp raced out and past the flags. Good Day, Diamond Dick, and Intruder grouped up at the eighth pole and made an exciting finish of it, all under punishment, Good Day beating Intruder by a neck in 1:16½, with Diamond Dick half a length back. After this side race Adelina's price declined to 4 to 5, Von Tromp's from 7 to 5 to 1, Miss Patton's to 4 to 1, and Sea King's from 15 to 8 to 1. The prices against those who had gone the route all rose. Adelina got off in front, cantered all the way, and won by four lengths, pulled up, Von Tromp nipping the place right at the post by a head from Miss Patton. Sea King was fourth. The rest, who had gone over the ground before, were strung out over a furlong of ground, with Sunny Broeck last. For rushing out and pulling up in alternation with Sunny Broeck, Vincent was set down for the remainder of the year.

My Queen was again a good thing for the selling race at one mile. With that poor boy Mooney up she was installed favorite and backed down from 4 to 1 to 11 to 5 at the post. Lizzie B. was at 2½ to 1 and the others long shots. Blue Banner was clear at the first turn and Butler hustled him all the route and saved enough to win with him by a length and a half from Barney, who beat Lizzie B. a neck for the place. The favorite ran cheaply and was a bad sixth, never showing speed or quality. Old Renounce was a pulled-up and broken-down last.

Dore Wins a Splendid Race.

The mile handicap for 2-year-olds gathered eight cracks at the post and brought out brisk betting. Falero was a steady favorite at from 2 to 1 to 7 to 5. Salonica's price declined from 4 to 1 to 11 to 5, Jennie S. was at 3 to 1, and Dore was backed down from 15 to 8 to 1. The start was a beauty, with Salonica, Dore, Roy M., Falero in front. Salonica and Big Casino raced together to the half, where Big Casino took the lead and held it to the three-quarters. There Penny sent the favorite through and led Salonica and Dore to the eighth pole, were all were being hard ridden. Before the stand Dore and Falero drew away, under punishment, and Dore won a splendid race by half a head from Falero, who was two lengths before Salonica.

Six of the track's best sprinters were thrown together in the fifth race. Old Lemon, on the strength of his defeat of Verge d'Or in 1:14 Oct. 16, was favorite. He opened at even money and lower, but 6 to 5 could be had about him at the post. Zed's price fell to 3 to 1 at the post. Warren Leland, strongly backed, was at 7 and 8 to 1 with Audrey, and Lucinda's odds were 15 to 1. The race was settled at the post again. When the flag fell Warren Leland was clear of Lucinda and Miss Nelson, and Lemon was nearly four lengths back of the Ruddys' filly, Zed behind Lemon. Warren Leland, vigorously ridden by McDonald, kept in front all the way, winning easily by two lengths from Lucinda, three before Zed, who came fast through the stretch. Lemon was fourth, two lengths behind Zed. He ran fast on the stretch turn, but seemed to be tied up before Penny ceased to try with him in the stretch. There were howls over the inexcusably bad start and Penny's post tactics and riding. The judges called up Penny and questioned him about his riding, a not very reasonable proposition, and announced that they were satisfied that he had done the best he could.

The last race was at five furlongs, under selling conditions, for the track's "crabs." Harry Dixon and Maggie Jordan were selected to win, and each was strongly backed at 7 to 2, Frank Shaw making a closing plunge on Dixon. He got off third, and well ridden and saved for the finish by Bain, came up at the sixteenth pole, headed Oakdale, and won in a hard drive by half a length, McDearmon third, a length behind Oakdale. Maggie Jordan, last away, made up a lot of ground and was a good fourth. H. Stover, the Orange Grove Stable trainer, bid $150 for Harry Dixon and got him. He was entered at $100. The racing summary follows:

Summary of the Racing.

First race, purse $400, for maiden 3-year-olds, five furlongs—Berndine, 109 pounds (Seaman), 4 to 1, won; The Scalper, 103 (Bain), 8 to 1, second; Lucy Hitt, 100 (Madison), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾. Black Dan, 97 (Kunze); 6 to 1; Mary G., 96 (H. White) 15 to 1; Concave, 98 (Imes), 15 to 1; Frances, 104 (Wright), 20 to 1; Balleen, 102 (Mooney), 10 to 1; Ed Finn, 107 (Butler), 7 to 1; Florence E., 104 (Rowe), 6 to 1; and Red Bud III., 106 (J. Jones) 15 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $500, entrance $10, for 3-year-olds and upwards, welter weights allowances, six furlongs—Adelina, 111 pounds (Penny), 4 to 5, won; Von Tromp, 119 (Seaman), 5 to 1, second; Miss Patton, 111 (McDonald), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:17¾. Sea King, 114 (R. Smith), 8 to 1; Intruder, 119 (Butler), 10 to 1; Good Day, 119 (Rowe), 50 to 1; Diamond Dick, 119 (Monahan), 10 to 1; Romp, 126 (Buckner), 50 to 1; and Sunny Broeck, 129 (Vincent), 10 to 1; ran unplaced.

Third race, purse $500, $15 each starter, for 3-year-olds and upwards, non-winners since July 19, selling allowances, one mile—Blue Banner, 104 pounds (Butler), 20 to 1, won; Barney, 105 (McDonald), 12 to 1, second; Lizzie B., 104 (Penny), 2½ to 1, third. Time, 1:43¾. Anna Race, 98 (Kunze), 20 to 1; Folsom, 117 (Rowe), 4 to 1; My Queen, 95 (Mooney), 11 to 5; and Renounce, 107 (Burns), 12 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, free handicap, $15 each, $800 added, for 2-year-olds, one mile—Dora, 108 pounds (Rowe), 8 to 1, won; Falero, 112 (Penny), 7 to 5, second; Salonica, 107 (Doggett), 2½ to 1, third. Time, 1:43¾. Big Casino, 90 (Kuhn), 15 to 1; Jennie S., 106 (Butler), 3 to 1; Roy M., 93 (W. Mooney), 30 to 1; Walter, 97 (Burns), 30 to 1; and W. B., 96 (Thompson), 15 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse $500, entrance $10, for 3-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs—Warren Leland, 105 (McDonald), 7 to 1, won; Lucinda, 97 (Mooney), 15 to 1, second; Zed, 103½ (Doggett), 3½ to 1, third. Time, 1:14¼. Lemon, 102½ (Penny), 6 to 5; Audrey, 100½ (Butler), 7 to 1, and Miss Nelson, 97 (Kuhn), 25 to 1, ran unplaced.

Sixth race, purse $400, for maidens, 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, five furlongs—Harry Dixon, 97 pounds (Bain), 3½ to 1, won; Oakdale, 103 (Burns), 4 to 1, second; McDearmon, 108 (Buckner), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:02½. Maggie Jordan, 99 pounds (Kuhn), 3½ to 1; Mary L., 95 (H. Smith), 10 to 1; Viola Guild, 95 (S. Allen), 15 to 1; Rebound, 99 (J. Mathews), 15 to 1; Jimmie R., 105 (McDonald), 8 to 1; Bon Ton, 111 (Seaman), 8 to 1; and Dick Norton, 113 (Richardson), 15 to 1, ran unplaced.

Program for Today.

Today's races, entries, and weights are as follows:

First race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, six furlongs—Miss Patton, 90 pounds; Jennie Cottrell, 95; Cast Out, 96; Modjeska, 101; Eddie R., 103; Miss Lou, 104; Adversity, 104; Dr. Iceman, 105; Ed Leonard, 107; Dock Wick, 109.

Second race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, beaten and unplaced at Garfield, five furlongs and one-half—Dolly Nobles, 115 pounds; M. A. B., 115; Louise, 115; Maggie Martin, 115; Bengal colt, 118; Actina, 118; Powers, 118; Cherry Bounce, 118.

Third race, purse $600, for 3-year-olds, selling allowances, one mile—Falerna, 99 pounds; Getaway, 102; Duster, 104; Conundrum, 105; Black Bart, 108.

Fourth race, $700 added, free handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs—Good-Bye, 100 pounds; Fan King, 114; Eugenie, 88; Robin Hood, 95; Audrey, 97; Rudolph, 104; Kildare, 97; Sister Linda, 90; Lorenzo, 107; Warren Leland, 106; Lizzie Gwynne, 90.

Fifth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, non-winners of two races at Garfield, one mile—Lucille Manette, 97 pounds; Lucinda, 97; Ella Blackburn, 97; Tom Jones, 100; Rudolph, 109; Bankrupt, 112.

Sixth race, same conditions as first race—Little Midget, 95 pounds; May Blossom, 101; Getaway, 104; Crispino, 104; Crab Cider, 105; Roley Boley, 106; Vedette, 108; Kismet, 109; Starter Caldwell, 109; Fitzhue Lee, 113; Gaylor, 116; Maud, 113.

Turf Notes.

Toronto will ask for a week in the grand trotting circuit of 1892 between the Buffalo and Rochester meetings.

Kingston has won $114,682 for Mike Dwyer. Only Hanover, Salvator, Miss Woodford, and Firenzi lead the great horse in the total winning list.

John Lamley, another of Father Bill Daly's pupils, is just now doing the best riding in the East. He is a steady, hard-working boy, able to ride at 100 pounds, and the best starter in the East.

Civil Service is a wonder in his way. He has started twenty-five times, won fourteen races, ran second eight times, third twice, and been unplaced but once.

CHICAGO ASSOCIATION GROUNDS.

The New Ball Club Will Play at Ogden Avenue and Rockwell Street.

George H. Williams, on behalf of the Association baseball club, yesterday closed the negotiations for a five-year lease of grounds for the use of Anson's rival team next season. The park covers a block of land at Ogden avenue and Rockwell street, measuring 425x600 feet, just south of the new viaduct. The grounds will be conveniently near to several horse-car lines, the prospective Ogden avenue cable line, and Mr. Yerkes has promised to extend to the park the lines which do not run there now. The Wisconsin Central will run trains from the depot to the park in ten minutes at a five-cent fare, it is expected, and the Burlington trains can also be used by the patrons of the new club without much walking. The transportation facilities, it is believed, will be superior to those for the league grounds. The contracts for the improvement of the grounds and erection of grand stand, etc., have not yet been let, but the club officers say the park will be a model one, with all the seats under cover, and accommodation for 10,000 spectators. The grounds are larger than those of the West Side League Park.

SCHAEFER AND SLOSSON MAKE UP.

An Enmity of Years Patched Up at New York.

The Chicago enthusiasts that went to Milwaukee to see the Ives-Carter match returned yesterday. Schaefer was with them and felt rather blue over his defeat at New York. Before he left Gotham, however, he and Slosson patched up the differences which have existed between them for years. Those who have seen these two giants of the cue shake hands at the billiard table after a contest little knew that when they passed each other on the street there was scarcely a nod of recognition passed from one to the other. Slosson's peculiarly cold manner led to the open rupture. But all this has been patched up now. Slosson made advances to Schaefer in New York that were gladly reciprocated, and before the Wizard left arrangements for a match for the championship to take place in New York were well under way. The game will probably be played some time in February.

Shooting of the Dixon Gun Club.

DIXON, Ill., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The fourth annual shoot of the Dixon Gun club was held at Maple Park today. A number of prominent sportsmen were in attendance. Six matches of ten live birds, $5 entrance, were shot. In the first Cairncross of Amboy and Funk of Dixon divided first money. In the second Wooster of Amboy and Steele of Dixon divided first money, ten straight. In the third Parkhurst of Grand Detour took first money, ten straight. Fourth match—Wooster first, ten straight. Fifth match—Steele, Wooster, and Trout divided first money. Sixth—Wooster and Steele divided first money. In the two last matches of five birds Hillis, Steele, and Trout divided. During the pooling C. R. Ken accidentally shot H. Treffer, a building contractor, in the face, some of the shot going through the nose into his mouth. In the 100-yard foot race between Al Woodyatt of Dixon and Will Smith of Beloit Woodyatt won. Time, 10½ seconds.

Elliott and Kleinman to Shoot.

Champion trap shot Jim Elliott has found Chicago money rather hard to pick up, but he is back after some he left here a year ago, and this afternoon will shoot with George Kleinman at 100 live birds under American Association rules. Both the Kleinmans have defeated Elliott in matches here, but the latter thinks he can turn the tables. The match will take place at Watson's Park, Burnside, and a big crowd will probably witness it.

Vicious Football Match at Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The wickedest game of football for many days was played on Norton's field this afternoon by the class teams of '92 and '93. It was the second in the class championship series and was played for blood. Slugging was frequent and vicious. The game was played in two halves of twenty minutes each, and at the finish the game was a tie score at 12 points each. Several of the men in both teams were disabled and obliged to leave the field.

International Tug-of-War.

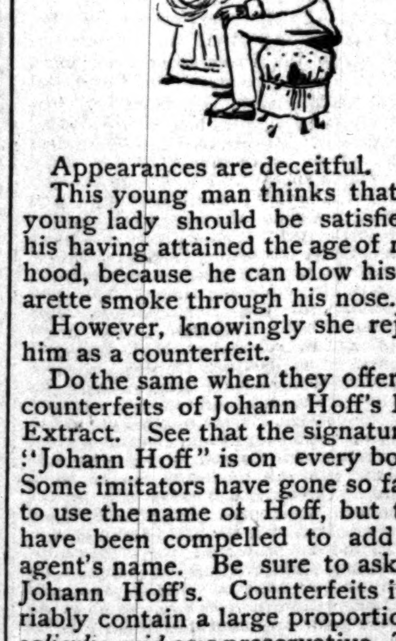
An athletic exhibition under the auspices of the English Dreadnaughts will be held at Reveck's Hall, California and Armitage avenues, Saturday evening, Oct. 31. Among the exhibitions will be an international tug-of-war contest and lightweight sparring, in which Jack Reed will meet all comers for the amateur lightweight championship of Chicago and a $75 gold medal.

John L. Sullivan Returns to America.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 29.—The steamship Alameda arrived today from Sydney via Auckland and Honolulu. Among the vessel's passengers were John L. Sullivan and party. Sullivan expressed himself as glad to return to this country. He had, he said, formed no plans as yet for returning to the ring in the future.

The Ryan-Howson Fight.

The proposed fight between Tom Ryan and Frank Howson hangs fire. Ryan's backer refuses to talk match unless Howson can produce more money than he has been yet able to show. Howson in the meantime is more than anxious for the match, and it may be arranged.



Appearances are deceitful.

This young man thinks that the young lady should be satisfied of his having attained the age of manhood, because he can blow his cigarette smoke through his nose.

However, knowingly she rejects him as a counterfeit.

Do the same when they offer you counterfeits of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. See that the signature of "Johann Hoff" is on every bottle. Some imitators have gone so far as to use the name of Hoff, but they have been compelled to add the agent's name. Be sure to ask for Johann Hoff's. Counterfeits invariably contain a large proportion of *salicylic acid* as a preservative. This acid wholly suspends the digesting power of the stomach. Johann Hoff's Extract is absolutely free from salicylic acid and other deleterious ingredients. It is acknowledged by the highest medical authorities to be the best malt extract for use in convalescence, for mothers while nursing, and as a table beverage for the sick and debilitated. Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, 6 Barclay-st., New York.

TO SMOKERS.

Accumulations of mucus are especially well marked in the morning, after smoking during the evening hours, when the gastric walls are covered with a thick, tenacious layer. Food entering the stomach at this time will become covered with this tenacious coating, which for a time prevents the action of the gastric ferments, and so hinders proper digestion. One or two of the Soden Mineral Pastilles taken in the morning before breakfast will clear the throat and stomach of all these accumulations of mucus. These Pastilles are also an excellent remedy for sore throat, colds, and all catarrhal affections.

Pennsylvania Military Academy

Chester, Pa. 30th year opens Sept. 16.
A Military College. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, Arts. A Preparatory Course of one year. Circulars of Mr. W. J. Wilcox, 1 3 Monroe-st. city.
COL. CHAS. E. HYATT, President.

We were satisfied you would furnish the heads if we would furnish the right sort of Hats at the right prices. So it has proven. Thousands of men and boys here in Chicago can attest we've done our part in good faith. Nothing but reliable headwear is allowed in this Dept., and we're content with a smaller percentage of profit than exclusive hatters demand on no more attractive goods. Take, for instance, these immensely popular $3.00 Black Derby Hats of ours. You can get no better styles, no more satisfaction, if you pay some "crack" hatter $4.50 or $5.00. You get his name, that's true enough; but is that worth $1.50 or $2.00 extra to you? If it is we don't expect your patronage.

Did you ever give yourself the pleasure of wearing one of our Rogers, Peet & Co. Suits or Overcoats? If you have, then you realize they enable people to escape two annoyances—viz.: One is the vexation which goes with low-priced, ill-made, ill-fitting, short-lived ready-made, and the other annoyance is the excessive cost of clothes made to order by the best tailors. By furnishing stylish, satisfying garments at fair, reasonable, inside prices, we're touching the hearts of a very large constituency of sensible buyers.

F. M. ATWOOD,
N. W. Cor.
Clark and Madison-sts.

Mark Twain Abroad.

Six Letters from Europe written for the "Sunday Tribune"

By MARK TWAIN,
Author of "Roughing It," "Tom Sawyer," "Huckleberry Finn," etc.

Before Mark Twain went to Europe THE TRIBUNE arranged with him to write a series of letters. Twain's first great success was an account of his experiences in Europe, called "The New Pilgrim's Progress." In these letters he has the same general subject, though under changed conditions. Travel experiences afford perhaps the best material for the humorist, for there is constant change and variety; a series of ever fresh incidents and observations; and the oddities and incongruities of foreign life and character supply delightful material for his wit and satire.

The first letter for publication, SUNDAY, NOV. 8, is called

"The Paradise of the Rheumatics,"

With Incidental Remarks upon the use of Kings for Advertising Purposes, and is about Aix-les-Bains.

HATS

LATEST POPULAR STYLES IN SILKS AND DERBYS

Youmans' Celebrated Hats

Novelties in Canes and Umbrellas.

A. BISHOP & CO
THE RELIABLE
FURRIERS & HATTERS
156 STATE ST.

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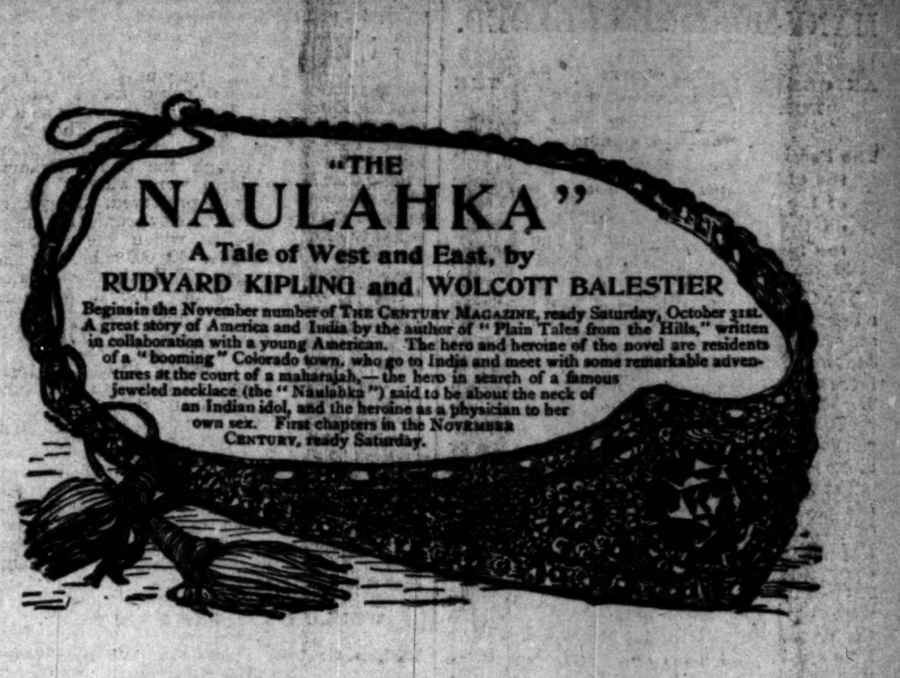
DR. GOLIS'
Universal Digestive Food Powder.

Formula Discovered in 1867 by
DR. GOLIS, VIENNA.

The best known and most effective remedy for assisting digestion. Those troubled with indigestion should never be without it. Retail price per bottle, 50 cents. A. KLINE, Gen'l Ag't, 191 5th-av., Chicago. Chicago Wholesale Depots: Morrison, Plummer & Co., Humiston, Keeling & Co., Peter Van Schaack & Sons, The Old Salamander Drug House; Fuller & Fuller, Robert Stevenson & Co.; Lord, Owen & Co. Milwaukee Depots: The Dohmen Co., The Greene & Button Co., Drake Bros.



"THE NAULAHKA"
A Tale of West and East, by
RUDYARD KIPLING and WOLCOTT BALESTIER

Begins in the November number of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE, ready Saturday, October 31st. A great story of America and India by the author of "Plain Tales from the Hills," written in collaboration with a young American. The hero and heroine of the novel are residents of a "booming" Colorado town, who go to India and meet with some remarkable adventures at the court of a maharajah,—the hero in search of a famous jeweled necklace (the "Naulahka") said to be about the neck of an Indian idol, and the heroine as a physician to her own sex. First chapters in the NOVEMBER CENTURY, ready Saturday.

DAILY AT 9:00 P. M.

From Central Station, Chicago.

NEW ROUTE
NEW TRAIN
ELEGANT
EQUIPMENT

VIA THE CENTRAL ROUTE I. C. R. R.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R.R.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS
THE DIAMOND SPECIAL

SOLID TRAIN

Lighted by Gas throughout.

VESTIBULE TRAIN

Running via Gilman, Gibson, Farmer City, Clinton, Decatur, Pana, and reaching St. Louis 7:30 a. m., without change or waits en route. Elegant new Pullman Compartment Sleeping Car, Drawing-Room Sleeping Car, Reclining Chair Cars, Compartment Coach and Smoker. A train having

NO SUPERIOR IN
COMFORT AND ELEGANCE.

Tickets and Sleeping-Car reservations can be obtained at Illinois Central stations at Hyde Park, Thirty-ninth St. and Twenty-second St., or at its

City Ticket Office, 194 CLARK ST.

Train stops at Van Buren St. Station.

FINE FURS

HIGH-CLASS

Alaska Seal Garments

OF ALL DESIGNS TO ORDER.

Perfection in Fit Guaranteed

Shoulder Capes

OF EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY.

Furs Repaired and Remodeled

IN AN ARTISTIC MANNER AND AT LOW PRICES.

A. BISHOP & CO
THE RELIABLE
FURRIERS & HATTERS
156 STATE ST.

FURNITURE

We are quoting lower prices on FINE and MEDIUM Furniture than any other first-class house in Chicago. Call and be convinced.

Wirts & Scholle.
222 WABASH
Avenue, near Jackson-st.

When sick and tired of taking drugs, and when at loss how to regain health, do not give up the ship, but try

Arend's Kumyss.

Its restorative power is wonderful. Nothing else makes flesh and blood so fast. Send for pamphlet. Beware of imitations.

AREND'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

KNOX HATS

Swell Styles.
Absolutely Correct.
Are Ready.

Fine Umbrellas and Canes.

191 and 193 State. JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO

You Must Rely on the Brand

When buying Flour. There's no other way to be sure of getting the best.

There are many imitations of Minnesota Flour for sale.

WASHBURN, CROSBY CO.
WASHBURN'S
Superlative
FLOUR
WASHBURN MILLS
MINNEAPOLIS.

You can obtain the genuine article by ordering your grocer to send you

Washburn's Superlative Flour,

Made in the famous Washburn Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.

CAPACITY 9,000 BARRELS DAILY

The Original and Genuine
(WORCESTERSHIRE)

LEA & PERRINS

SAUCE

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

SOUPS,
GRAVIES,
FISH,
HOT & COLD
MEATS,
GAME,
WELSH-
RAREBITS,
&c.

Beware of Imitations;
see that you get Lea & Perrins'

Lea & Perrins

Signature on every bottle of the Original and Genuine.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

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CHASE BROTHERS PIANOS

219-221 Wabash Av.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES—OFFICE of Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, 3 East Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., October 16, 1891.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. on Monday November 16, 1891, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the furnishing and delivering of the following army supplies—viz.: Pork; bacon; beef, corned; flour; sugar; candles; yeast-powder; apples, evaporated; blacking, shoe; brick, bath; brushes; chamois-skins; cigarettes; cigars; clothes-line; crabs; white fish; flavoring extracts; hams; matches; peaches, evaporated; tobacco; tongue, beef; etc. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality or price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Blank proposals and full information as to conditions of contract will be furnished on application to this office. THOMAS WILSON, C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR PLUMBING—OFFICE OF Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, in charge of construction, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, Oct. 16, 1891.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon Oct. 31, 1891, for furnishing all materials and labor required in plumbing and gas-fitting one hospital building at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at this office, where blank forms of proposals and any information desired can be obtained. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for plumbing," and addressed to Capt. L. E. CAMPBELL, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

PRESERVENA SAVES THE SHOE
FOR SALE AT ALL SHOE STORES.

MANY MORE MEN NEEDED.

AN ORDER ISSUED TO DOUBLE THE FORCE ON FAIR BUILDINGS.

The Progress Is Not Rapid Enough to Suit the Chief of Construction—J. F. Wallace of the Illinois Central Gives His Views on the Transportation Problem—What the State Department Is Doing for the Fair—Other Exposition News.

The Chief of Construction yesterday threw a bomb into the camp of the contractors who are constructing the World's Fair buildings at Jackson Park by ordering them to double the force of men now employed on the buildings. The Chief of Construction made the order imperative, and said that they would have to work two shifts of men eight hours each or make sixteen hours constitute a day's work.

The necessity for stirring up the contractors has been apparent for some time to a number of World's Fair officials. Several weeks ago Exposition officers visited the grounds and discovered that on the Electricity Building, over 700 feet long and nearly 300 feet wide, there were but forty-seven men employed. On the Manufactures Building, which is 1,800 feet long and 700 feet wide, not more than twice that number of men were at work. Throughout the grounds a similar ratio of workmen to the size of the building prevailed. Since that time there has been a careful survey of what was going on, and it was decided that the contractors would have to increase their working forces 100 per cent.

The buildings actively under way and on which visible progress has been made are the Mines and Mining, Electricity, Manufactures, Administration, Woman's, Horticultural, and Transportation. Several other structures have been started, but on these at least there appears to be little excuse for the lack of activity and employment of sufficient men to push the construction of the buildings ahead.

W. J. Edbrooke started the ball rolling in this line Wednesday morning when he visited the grounds and found the contrator for the Government Building plodding along, as he expressed it, with an insufficient number of men. He lost no time in ordering the force doubled, and the Chief of Construction has not been slow to issue similar and immediate instructions. He said yesterday that he would brook no further delay on the part of the contractors. He is in a position to carry out whatever orders he may issue. According to the specifications agreed to by the contractors he may at any time if he sees fit engage as many addititional men as he thinks necessary, put them to work on the several buildings, and deduct the cost of their services from the amount of the contract price for the entire structure. This the Chief of Construction says he will not hesitate to do in case the contractors fail to comply with his order.

Little, if any hardship, it is thought, will be entailed upon the contractors, since by the recent completion of the electric light service adequate provision has been made for working men night and day. The necessity for crowding things a little it is thought will be understood when it is known that on the seven buildings indicated, which are under way, less than 1,000 men are now employed. Some of the contractors have complained that they were waiting upon the iron men; but in the case of the Manufactures Building, which is two blocks wide and six blocks long, and where on the foundation work no iron is to be used, the belief is expressed among World's Fair officials that the force might be quadrupled rather than doubled.

The order issued by the Chief of Construction applies to all work being conducted in the park, with the exception of landscape gardening. This is under the immediate supervision of Mr. Burnham and is progressing in a manner satisfactory to himself.

MR. WALLACE ON TRANSPORTATION.

He Tells What He Thinks the Illinois Central and Other Roads Can Do.

Engineer of Construction J. F. Wallace of the Illinois Central told the Joint Subcommittee on Transportation to Jackson Park yesterday that the railroad which he represents must have additional transportation facilities if it carried more than 15,000 passengers per hour between the city and Jackson Park. Mr. Wallace produced figures and facts which he thought would demonstrate the correctness of his assertion. But while stating the necessity for additional facilities Mr. Wallace gave no intimation that the Illinois Central would be willing to spend anything in order to secure them.

There are on the joint subcommittee, of which Mr. Wallace is a member, also Chief of Construction Burnham and City Engineer Clarke. They represent a full committee of World's Fair, Illinois Central, South Side cable, and elevated railroad officials, besides the City of Chicago, and have been asked to formulate a report on the transportation problem and submit the same to a full committee tomorrow afternoon.

Engineer Wallace told the subcommittee at its meeting yesterday that his railroad was now exhausting its present facilities in carrying 15,000 suburban passengers an hour. He said that to secure better service during the World's Fair there should be two additional tracks constructed, and advised that a double track loop at Jackson Park be provided for loading and unloading trains. He estimated that a single train should consist of ten cars capable of carrying sixty passengers each. He said further the trains should not be run at shorter intervals than two and a half minutes, and this would make 14,400 passengers an hour. He calculated further that a train of such capacity could not be unloaded in two and a half minutes, and that therefore there should be a double-track loop for the Illinois Central at the park. At the city end of the line he suggested a single loop, but was silent on the question as to who should pay for the construction of Illinois Central tracks and loops.

After disposing of the road which he represents Mr. Wallace submitted estimates showing, according to his figures, that if the Wabash avenue cable line were given a loop down-town independent of the State street cable the two lines might carry 48,000 passengers an hour to Jackson Park.

In speaking of the Illinois Central Mr. Wallace urged that an interval of at least two minutes and a half would be necessary between trains, owing to the numerous delays at Sixteenth street, where he said the company did a great deal of switching and brought out its engines for hauling its numerous trains.

MILITIAMEN AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.

Visiting National Guard Officers See Many Things to Admire Here.

A merry party of National Guardsmen boarded the 2 o'clock train on the Illinois Central road yesterday afternoon en route for the World's Fair grounds. Once past the grim sentries at the main gate the company, eighty in number, climbed up a plank into the flat-cars hitched to a switch engine. As there were no seats on the flat-cars everybody preferred to stand up. The journey through the grounds began with a lurch which nearly threw the visitors overboard.

O. A. Berry, chief yardmaster, and E. G. Nourse, chief engineer of railways, acted as guides and pointed out the interesting features of the grounds as the train wound its serpentine way among the rapidly growing buildings.

The visitors were specially delighted with the progress on the woman's building and the building for mines and mining, the framework of both being already completed. The imitation man-of-war Illinois, which is being built of brick and cement for the naval display, also excited great interest. At the workshop of the Phillipson Decoration company the citizen-soldiers inspected the interesting process of making the ornamental stucco work with which many of the Fair buildings will be faced. The heroic statues of Benjamin Franklin and the Goddess of Electricity came in for their share of admiration. The excursionists returned at 5 o'clock and attended the First Regiment concert at the Auditorium last evening.

DISAPPOINTED BY MEXICO'S ACTION.

World's Fair Officials Expected an Appropriation of $750,000.

There was a great deal of disappointment in World's Fair circles yesterday when it was announced that Mexico had appropriated but $50,000 for an exhibit of that country at the World's Fair. The disappointment arose largely over the fact that it had been announced by Commissioner H. B. Payne that Mexico would appropriate $750,000. This was a drop of 1,400 per cent on the Commissioners' estimate, and the Committee on Foreign Exhibits, which at its meeting yesterday received the information, was almost dumfounded. It lost no time in immediately resolving that a special commission should be sent to Mexico to work up a World's Fair sentiment in that country. The resolution is in accordance with the idea of Director-General Davis, who has for several months been insisting that Mexico should be visited. He has been previously told, however, that any commission sent to Mexico must be without expense to either the National Commission or the Board of Directors. It appears now that the directory will be willing to send a commission, even if it costs something.

Chief Fearn of the Department of Foreign Affairs said that while the action was a disappointment he thought the Mexican Government would eventually do better.

President Diaz of the Mexican Government recommended an appropriation of $750,000. He also sent a Commissioner to Chicago, who secured the first location for a State building granted to any foreign government. This location is in the improved portion of Jackson Park, where all other States are to be represented, and the Mexican Commissioner has absolutely first choice. The one feature about the appropriation of $50,000 which gives hope to the Exposition management is the fact that it is a preliminary one.

WOULD HAVE THE FAIR OPEN.

Bishop Grafton Expresses Liberal Views on This Question.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 29.—The Rt.-Rev. Bishop Grafton of the Episcopal Diocese of Fond du Lac, Wis., arrived here Monday for the purpose of taking part in the services attending the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Nicholson as the Bishop of Milwaukee. He was interviewed last night in regard to the question of opening the World's Fair Sunday. He said:

"I am certainly in favor of having the Exposition open Sunday or at least that part of it that includes the art and kindred displays. The doors should be open, say, about noon, when all those who wished to attend church services have done so. After one has properly observed his duties of the Sabbath there is no possible reason why he should not devote the remainder of the day to healthful recreation. That is a real benefit to man, woman, and child.

"Also I would suggest that the restaurants should remain open in order that refreshments should be served to the people. I think that the keeping of the Fair open Sundays would draw to it a great deal of the saloon and theater patronage. It is foolishness to attempt to do that which our intellect opposes and which was not literally intended."

WORK OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

A Circular Sent to Ministers and Consuls to Foreign Countries.

The State Department at Washington has decided to utilize the foreign Ministers and Consuls in advertising the Fair. The following was sent out by the State Department yesterday.

To the Diplomatic Officers of the United States—Gentlemen: The Department of Foreign Affairs of the World's Columbian Exposition, in a letter to this department of 8th inst., represents that there is a general demand from the newspapers of foreign countries for cuts of all the buildings, maps, surveying, electrotypes, and the like, relating to the Exposition, but that it has been only partially able to meet the request for such articles owing to the fact that in many countries they are dutiable. It is the wish of the Exposition authorities to send cuts to such papers as may desire them and thereby secure the greatest possible publicity of the Exposition, provided they can receive assurances that such articles will be admitted duty free. The conditions under which they expect to avail themselves of this privilege are that the articles are to be distributed free of charge and published in the same way; in other words, that the Exposition authorities shall neither demand nor receive any money whatever for them.

You will accordingly make proper representation of this matter to the government to which you are accredited and ask to be advised whether, in case its laws are such as to prevent the importation of these cuts, maps, engravings, and electrotypes duty free, there is a possibility that this privilege may be accorded under the conditions stipulated.

Your immediate consideration of this request will be duly appreciated.

WILLIAM F. WHARTON, Acting Secretary.

For an Indian Exhibit.

Miss Emma C. Sickles of Chicago has been commissioned by Prof. F. W. Putnam, Chief of the Department of Ethnology, to visit all the Indian agencies in the interest of obtaining information for the Department of Ethnology. Miss Sickles left Wednesday night for Pine Ridge Agency. She carried with her letters of indorsement from Secretary Noble of the Department of the Interior, and letters of introduction from Gen. Nelson A. Miles. Miss Sickles was accompanied by Miss Teneyck. The government and the Exposition will take charge of all displays of Indians made at the Fair. John M. Ewing, Special Agent of the Indian Bureau, Washington, called on Director-General Davis yesterday to confer with him in regard to this subject, and was assured that there would be no special outside exhibit of Indians.

Will Locate in Chicago.

The directors of the Acme Cement Plaster company of Salina, Kas., a corporation that is furnishing much of the material used in the preparation of the staff used on the World's Fair buildings, held a meeting at the Grand Pacific yesterday at which the company's headquarters were transferred to this city. The company has just been incorporated under the Illinois law, with $500,000 paid-up capital. The officers are: President, W. W. Watson; Vice-President, O. P. Hamilton; Secretary and Treasurer, M. J. Wellslayer; Directors, G. W. Clowson, Paul Franke, J. A. Finkler, A. M. Claflin.

Restaurants on the Grounds.

Restaurants are to be numerous and convenient in the World's Fair buildings of Jackson Park. The Committee on Grounds and Buildings yesterday decided to place twenty-six of them as follows: Mines and Mining Building, four; Manufactures Building, sixteen; Electricity Building, four; Woman's Building, two. In some instances the restaurants will be on the ground floor and in others in the galleries. Chief Skiff suggested that those in the Mines and Mining Building be placed in the gallery in order to afford additional inducement to visitors to seek the gallery.

A New Kind of Staff.

There is to be a new kind of staff used in the ornamentation of the Fine Art Palace at Jackson Park. Some time ago bids were asked and received for the staff work. In the meantime the Medusaline Manufacturing company of New York and Chicago had entered the contest with a different preparation, and since then all previous bids have been declared off. This new staff is more expensive than the ordinary staff, but is susceptible of being molded into the forms of material which usually require hand-cutting and polishing.

Exposition Notes.

The State Department has received information that Paraguay and Bolivia have officially accepted the invitation to take part in the Exposition.

At the meeting of the Grounds and Buildings committee yesterday contracts were awarded for the construction of water pipe to T. C. Brooks & Co. of Grand Rapids, Mich., for $66,816.

Space for the South Sea Islands exhibit has been awarded on the Midway Plaisance, between Madison and Monroe avenues, and a plat 400x600 feet has been granted. Thirty feet on the south side of the concession was reserved for the Barre Sliding railway.

I. N. Weston, President of the Michigan Wold's Fair Board, writes to Chief Buchanan that Michigan will spend $50,000 in collecting specimens of seventy varieties of trees in that State. The specimens of standard trees which he will collect will be eight feet long. There will be in addition an exhibit of the methods of lumbering which will show two sections of logs to be cut this winter.

Director Ryerson, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Exhibits, has received a letter from Commissioner Gustavus Goward at Nagasaki, Japan, saying that the press of Nagasaki Ken called a World's Fair meeting of the merchants and artists of the city for the purpose of listening to Mr. Goward. About 150 gentlemen gathered at the Commercial club, and nearly all the leading industries of that section of Japan were represented.

At a meeting of the Press and Printing committee yesterday Chief Handy of the Department of Promotion and Publicity was requested to formulate his plans for the Newspaper Building to be erected on the grounds with a view of presenting the same to the Grounds and Building committee at an early day. A separate building for the press is deemed advisable by the committee, inasmuch as it will afford many advantages over any quarters which could be afforded in the Administration Building.

Do You?

When you're talking about your neighbors
And the foolish things they do,
Do you ever think that somebody else
May be criticising you?
—*New York Press.*

CLAIMS DENVER'S HEART.

TITLE TO PROPERTY WORTH MILLIONS OF DOLLARS DISPUTED.

A Deed to 480 Acres of Land in the Middle of the City Offered for Record by an Original Settler—Illinois Commission of Claims Decides Against State Scrip—Bitter Feeling Between Two G. A. R. Posts Results in a Slander Suit—Northwest Notes.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 29—Property-owners in Denver are terribly worked up over a deed offered for record at the County Clerk's office this week. The deed is made by Jeff Hildreth to Martin E. Cole and transfers to the latter 480 acres of land in the heart of the City of Denver. The title to the land is claimed by the right of preëmption, Hildreth claiming to have settled upon it and acquired the right of possession thirty-two years ago and it has never been before disposed of. The Real Estate Exchange refuses to recognize the validity of the instrument, but it will put up a large bond in order to prevent its going upon the records. The land in question is worth several millions, and should the deed be sustained by the court it will involve hundreds of citizens in endless litigation. The general impression, however, is that the deed is worthless.

DECIDED AGAINST STATE SCRIP.

Interesting Decision Rendered by the Illinois Commission of Claims.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The State Commission of Claims, composed of E. D. Blinn, R. D. Adams, and W. S. Kay, met in regular session here today, considered a number of claims, and filed a decision in the case of Jefferson Trickle vs. The State. The amount of the claim in this case was only $100, but there has been a good deal of interest in the case, owing to the fact that it involves the question as to whether State scrip issued in 1840 can be collected at this time. The Claims Commission is of opinion that it cannot. Toward the close of the year 1840 Martin B. Mason of Knox County, as the administrator of the estate of his father, Jacob Mason, who died in 1837, turned over to Jefferson Trickle, his brother-in-law, a $100 piece of State Canal scrip as part of his share of the estate. This scrip read as follows:

Issue on N 754—Office of the Board of Public Works, Springfield, Ill., No. 5,545 B.—Fund Commissioner of the State of Illinois: Pay to the order of H. Fellows, Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, $100, with interest, from Aug. 14, 1840, until paid, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum and charge same to draft No. 754, dated July 15, 1840.

WILLIAM PRENTISS, Secretary.
J. MORGAN, President.

There was an indorsement "Pay bearer, H. Fellows, Commissioner." Mr. Trickle never presented this scrip for payment until Aug. 1, 1882, when his claim was filed with the Auditor of Public Accounts. The Claims Commission, after securing an opinion from the Attorney-General and after making a thorough examination of the authorities on the subject, now declares that the claim is barred by the statute of limitations, not having been presented within two years from the time the claim may have arisen nor prior to Jan. 1, 1840. Commissioner Kay files an additional opinion, in effect that the commission has no jurisdiction of the claim. He says: "I think the claim should be presented to the Legislature in order that, if satisfied the paper evidenced a legal demand, it should determine whether public policy demands that the statute of limitations should be enforced."

PUT ON TRIAL FOR SLANDER.

Result of the Enmity Between Two Illinois G. A. R. Posts.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The bitter fight that for three years has raged between the Grand Army posts of Elmwood and Yates City is now being rehearsed in the trial of B. F. Pittman, W. S. Pleckner, and O. P. Felters in the Circuit Court for alleged slander. The plaintiff is Orange Daniels of the Elmwood Post. The defendants, who belong to the Yates City Post, signed a document read in their lodge room in which Daniels was pictured as a drunkard and dishonest. They claim that they signed this as an official answer of the lodge to equally severe strictures made upon their members by the Elmwood Post. The document was printed by one of the members and distributed. Disgusted with an election three years ago the Yates City members withdrew from the Elmwood Post and formed the Yates City Post. The Elmwood Post tried to prevent them from procurring a charter and the case was carried up until the National Commander of the Grand Army decided in favor of the Yates City Post. There are forty witnesses here and both sides have employed able counsel.

Will Remove the Ledge at Kankakee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 28.—Gov. Hovey announces tonight that the long-delayed work of removing the ledge of rock from the Kankakee River at Momence, Ill., will now be pushed to completion, as he has found two representative men who are willing to accept appointment upon the commission and give bond that the work shall not exceed the legislative appropriation. The gentlemen selected are Franklin Landers of this city and John Brown of Crown Point, Lake County, and the appointments were made today. The Legislature of 1889 appropriated $40,000 for the work, but legal questions arose and nothing was accomplished. When the Legislature met in January last the Kankakee act was so amended as to require a bond from the commissioners that the cost to the State should not exceed the appropriation. Commissioners Campbell and Dunn resigned rather than give bond, and the Governor has since been trying to find two men of business character who would accept the appointment. It is understood that an arrangement has been made with parties owning land along the Kankakee to do the work for the $37,000 of the appropriation which remains unexpended.

The Romance of a Wisconsin Couple.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 29.—A marriage will take place in this city in a few days which savors of the romantic. Miss Margaret Findlay will wed Charles Cuneo, until recently a Captain in the Italian army. Miss Findlay was educated abroad, and while in Rome met her lover. Her father, Alexander Findlay, who is a merchant of Madison, refused his consent and Miss Findlay came home. To prevent her death from decline Mr. Findlay relented, and with the understanding that Capt. Cuneo should resign his commission and come to America. This the young man consented to do, selling his commission for $3,000—all he has in the world—and sailing for America arrived here a week ago. He will, after his marriage, become a clerk in the store of his father-in-law.

Fatal Result of a Dust Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 29.—An explosion occurred at the Chester and Keller Manufacturing company's works on the southeast corner of Main and Victor streets today as a result of which two men will probably die. The concern is a handle manufactory and employs a large number of men. Edward Weilen, the engineer, and Henry Rosher, the fireman, entered the dust-room with a torch, and directly afterward the dust ignited, and instantly there was a terrific explosion, followed by flames. Fireman Adams, Henry Batz, and Cornelius rushed into the burning room and dragged the fireman and engineer out, but in spite of their bravery the latter can hardly live.

Ogle County's Temperance Mass-Meeting.

OREGON, Ill., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The temperance mass-meeting held here today was well attended from all parts of the county. E. L. Wells was made Chairman. A committee of seven was appointed to select the County Central committee. Congressman R. R. Hitt was made the Chairman of the seven members chosen. All were Republicans. The entire committee was captured by the Republicans. The county has about 2,000 Republican majority. Neither the Farmers' Alliance nor the Prohibitionists show much strength.

Robbed a Store in Broad Daylight.

ASHLAND, Wis., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The boldest daylight robbery that ever occurred in Ashland was accomplished by burglars right in the heart of the business portion of the city this noon. Thieves entered from the rear of Kelly's store on Second street, stole a whole case of watches, gold and silver, and a quantity of chains and other jewelry. The money drawer was rifled, about $100 in money and a $200 check being obtained. The robbery was committed while the proprietor was at lunch and his two clerks busily engaged in the front part of the store.

Equal Suffrage Association's Meeting.

KEWANEE, Ill., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Over 100 delegates and visitors are present at the Equal Suffrage Association meeting. Addresses were made today by the President, Mrs. M. E. Holmes of Galva, ex-Senator M. B. Castle of Sandwich, the Rev. Florence Kollock of Englewood, Elizabeth Boynton Harbert of Evanston, and Mrs. E. V. Eady of Kewanee. Amy T. Mace, pharmacist of the hospital at Anna, read a paper.

Is the Happy Owner of a Winged Frog.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—David L. Okes is the owner of the only winged frog known to have ever been caught in this State. The curiosity is eighteen inches long and weighs a little less than five pounds. Mr. Okes has refused a good sum offered by the Crawford County Fair Association, and he will have the reptile stuffed and mounted for future preservation.

Flight of a Nebraska Contractor.

BEATRICE, Neb., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Contractor W. C. Smith, who was building two large school buildings for this city, drew an estimate of $2,500 yesterday and left for parts unknown. The School Board had partially taken the work from his hands several days ago, but failed to put a check on his ability to draw money.

New Water Works for Arcola.

ARCOLA, Ill., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The first election under the new ballot law was held here today on the question of bonding the city for $20,000 for a system of water works. The election passed off quietly, only a half vote being polled. The ballot resulted 157 for to 48 against the proposition, thus making a signal victory for the new city administration.

Taken in Custody for Swindling.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Horace R. Hamilton was arrested last evening at the Merchants' Hotel in this city on the charge of swindling. He is also wanted at Detroit, where, as Secretary of a building and loan association, he embezzled $1,000. His real name is said to be C. S. Detherick.

Northwest Notes.

The Niantic coal mine near Decatur, Ill., was purchased yesterday by Albert Barnes for $15,000.

Edward S. Staves, a grocer of Bloomington, Ill., was yesterday adjudged insane and will be taken to Kankakee. He is 70 years old.

Esquire Duncan of Canton County, Ill., attempted to commit suicide yesterday by hanging. He was discovered in time to save his life.

Michael Wilkins, one of the richest farmers in Atchison County, Kas., was run over at a railroad crossing yesterday and instantly killed.

John Williams, a farm hand at Heyworth, Ill., was thrown from a wagon and run over yesterday, receiving injuries that it is thought will result fatally.

James McCoy, a farmer, sold a lot of hogs at Boone, Ia., yesterday. While on his way home he was held up by a highwayman and robbed of every cent he had.

Judge A. J. Edgerton yesterday removed Oliver S. Pindar, clerk of the United States District and Circuit Courts in South Dakota, alleging that he was incompetent. C. E. Mellette, son of Gov. Mellette, has been appointed to the vacancy.

ENCAMPMENT OF MILITIAMEN.

Gen. Fitz-Simons and Col. Turner Give Their Views in Regard to It.

Now that the militiamen's convention has decided to adopt Gen. Miles' grand encampment scheme the next question according to the militiamen is how much will it be safe to ask Congress to give for the purpose and how can that body be brought into the "giving" frame of mind?

To Gen. Ordway, the delegate from the District of Columbia and Chairman of the Legislative committee, has been given the duty of getting an appropriation bill through Congress.

Gen. Fitz-Simons, the Chicago member of the Finance committee, said yesterday:

"We expect to ask Congress for $2,000,000 to pay the cost of transportation and rations alone. That amount ought to be enough, but if it is not, we will have to ask State legislators to help us out. We have not yet decided whether to offer the guardsmen any salaries, and if we do, that will have to be paid by the States. We understand that the World's Fair people will furnish the ground for our encampment."

Col. Turner, who is planning an encampment of his own, said yesterday:

"I want to clear up any idea that Gen. Miles and myself are at all antagonistic. I did not have any idea of bringing my scheme before the military convention or, in fact, of making it public at all until next spring. The fact that the convention has approved Gen. Miles' plan does not at all prevent me from going on with my scheme. I did not intend speaking before the convention, but when I was called upon I could not do otherwise than express my fears that the scheme was impracticable. I still think it unlikely that the government will give the necessary funds, but nevertheless I am going to work with all my might to do what I can to help it along. Whether it succeeds or not I will have my encampment there, and have no fear about having it well filled."

RELIGIOUS WARFARE IN MINNESOTA.

Roman Catholics and Protestants at Odds on the Public School Question.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The big Minnesota row between the Protestants and Catholics over the turning over of the parochial schools of Faribault and Stillwater to the public school boards of education took an ultra-sensational turn last night. A week ago the Rev. G. L. Morrill returned from a visit to Faribault and reported that he found pictures of Pope Leo in the old parochial schools and that the Catholic religion was being taught as part of the curriculum. This stirred up the Protestants even more than the Baptist resolutions at St. Cloud, and last night the Minnesota Department of the Patriotic Sons of America held a convention in Minneapolis. The convention was called quietly. No one but members of the order knew anything about it. There were over 300 members of the order present, coming from all over the State, and the reigning sentiment of the meeting was "down with the Catholics and the Catholic schools." To state the proceedings of the meeting briefly and concisely, the most bitter, emphatic declarations and denunciations of the Rev. G. L. Morrill on the subject of the assumption of the school boards of Faribault and Stillwater of control of the parochial schools of those cities were unqualifiedly indorsed, but the meeting did not stop at talking and resolutions. Subscriptions were called for towards a campaign fund. Before a great many minutes had elapsed $1,000 was subscribed and paid into the hands of the State Treasurer. The order will carry this school question into the courts. Eugene Rooks, a Minneapolis lawyer, is the State Organizer of the order and he will lead the fight on the school boards that have dared to extend their authority to the parochial schools. The legal proceedings will begin with the service of an injunction upon the financial officials of the State, county, and city restraining the payment of any money to the school boards of Stillwater or Faribault.

PREPARING TO WELCOME MRS. PALMER.

Galveston People Getting Ready to Receive the Chicago Woman.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Extensive preparations are being made in this city for the reception and entertainment of Mrs. Potter Palmer, now visiting Texas in the interest of the World's Fair. Some time ago a committee was appointed to escort Mrs. Palmer and party from Dallas, where she is visiting the State Fair, to this city. The committee left this evening in special Pullman cars placed at its service by the Houston and Texas Central railway, and will return with its guests Saturday evening. A grand reception will be accorded her upon her arrival, and an elaborate program of entertainment has been arranged.

Forest Fires in Indiana.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Accounts of forest fires continue to come in from all directions. Reports received from Buckskin yesterday were to the effect that the fire in that locality is still burning furiously, but that further than a heavy loss in timber and farm fences the damage is said to be light. People in range of the fire, however, are taking the precaution to move their stock of household goods and as much of their crops out of the way as they can. The fire on the line of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis railroad in the vicinity of Birdseye and Pigeon is spreading rapidly.

FEEL SURE OF SUCCESS.

HOW IOWA REPUBLICANS FIGURE THE COMING ELECTION.

Maj. A. W. Clancy Says Their Estimates Are Based on Cold Facts and Figures—Even the Anti-Prohibitionists, He Avers, Are Deserting the Democratic Party—Commercial and Scenic Features of the Territory Adjacent to Flagstaff, Ari.—Colorado's War Governor in Chicago.

"The Republican managers in Iowa figure that they will carry the State by from 10,000 to 14,000 votes. They arrived at the conclusion through the handling of cold hard facts and figures, and with all the forces operating in the campaign fully considered," said Maj. A. W. Clancy of Des Moines at the Leland yesterday. The correspondents of certain Democratic papers recently dubbed Maj. Clancy the "Dudley of Iowa politics" in reports they sent out, alleging that the Republicans had sent him to Chicago to solicit funds for campaign purposes. Speaking of that report Maj. Clancy said: "The correspondent who wrote that stuff was trying to earn his salary. He knew he was not writing facts. As an agent of the American Book company and as President of the National Phonograph company I have my headquarters in Chicago and spend much of my time here, but I do take a genuine interest in politics and my party, and aid in consultations and advice. But I have never been sent out on any boodling expedition nor has any one else.

"I am willing to back the opinion I hold as to the outcome in Iowa. There are five distinct factions in the fight—the Democrats, the Republicans, the People's party or Farmer's Alliance, the anti-probibition Republicans, and the temperance Democrats. The effect of the Alliance vote is the only one that cannot be figured out. The anti-prohibition Republicans elected Boies. The German farmers and two-thirds of the colored residents of the State, of whom there are 600 in Des Moines alone, figure largely in the anti-prohibition Republicans. The colored voters will resent the attack made on them by Boies in his Keokuk speech, and will let the whisky question alone this time. The German farmers all want honest money. One of them recently in making a loan demanded payment in gold. He was not willing to take chances on free silver, but was a well-known anti-prohibitionist. He was asked how he could vote for a Democrat with such views on money matters, and his answer was: 'I will vote the Republican ticket this time. I think more of my gold than I do of my beer.' The Germans are all for honest money, and they look to the Republicans for it. Their defection from the anti-Prohibitionist ranks will leave a big gap. Then again Boies' corn speech will drive to the Wheeler cohorts many others who supported Boies two years ago. In all the interior towns Wheeler will run much better than Hutchison did two years ago, and the most hopeful Democrats do not think that Boies will do any better than hold his own in the river towns.

"If the total vote reaches 200,000 there will be a change of 20,000 votes from the results in 1889, and the vote will certainly be a large one. The People's party or Alliance is an uncertain factor, but the managers of Mr. Wheeler's campaign are entirely confident of victory."

"There's no scenery in America like that of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado at a point near Flagstaff, Ari.," said D. M. Riordan of that far-off town, who is a guest at the Auditorium, "and the object of my visit to Chicago is to endeavor to borrow a few million dollars to build a railroad to the point I refer. Incidentally, as the representative of a lumber company owning 871,000 acres, I think a railroad would open up great commercial interests. The cañon scenery is seventy miles from Flagstaff. There is nothing in America to compare with its grandeur. The Colorado winds along 6,000 feet below the walls of the cañon, and it is eighteen miles across the great chasm. Mountains as far away as 150 miles can be seen plainly, and forty-two members of the International Geological Congress, whom I escorted to the spot last summer, all pronounced the view the finest they had ever seen and admitted that the scenery excelled any in the country in magnificence and grandeur.

"The lumber industry only flourishes at certain altitudes in Arizona. On the mountains over 5,000 feet high the pinus ponderosus grows beautifully. It is a yellow pine, but is clear of pitch. Getting it out is expensive, as we have no streams, but we get good prices. In our forest, which embraces 1,500 square miles, large game abounds. The forest is wild but not desolate. It is too beautiful to be desolate. All through it are found traces of settlements, of which not even tradition can tell the history. There are, only eight miles from Flagstaff, the best defined traces of the old cliff and cave dwellers to be found on the continent. There is a great field there for archæological research, and we are taking care that none of the old ruins or signs of prehistoric Arizona are molested."

Mr. Riordan began his active career as a newspaper reporter in Chicago. "I assisted the commercial editor of the old *Post*," he said, "and I thought Chicago was doing an immense business then. When I look at its business in a single line—the lumber business—I am astounded. One great forest in Arizona contains 5,000,000,000 feet of lumber, just a trifle more than Chicago handles in a single year. There seems to be almost too much business here. People don't think of anything else. The only man I ever met out in my country was a Chicago grain broker. I won't mention his name, but he is worth a few millions. He came out to visit me, to explore the country, and to take a needed rest. But he brought his Chicago habits with him and kept closely to the telegraph office, sending and receiving messages. I couldn't keep him away from the wire. Nature had no charm for him as against the grain quotations. He stuck to the telegraph office for two days and he would probably have gone mad if he had not deserted his baggage, friends, and all and boarded a train for Chicago on the third day."

H. N. Candee, a young manufacturer of Waterville, N. Y., and Miss Holcomb of Council Bluffs, Ia., were the principals in a quiet marriage ceremony performed at the Leland yesterday by the Rev. H. G. Perry. Mr. Candee arrived at the hotel from the East in the morning and was met by the bride and her parents, who accompanied her from Council Bluffs. Clerk Rector officiated as witness at the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Candee will be at the Leland for a few days.

John Evans of Denver, who was war Governor of Colorado, registered at the Grand Pacific yesterday. Mr. Evans has passed his 70th year, but he is still hale and hearty. Mr. Evans was an Evanston physician when President Lincoln was elected, and being his personal friend he secured the appointment as Governor of Colorado, then a Territory, and was afterward a United States Senator from Colorado. Mr. Evans, a way back in 1853, was an Alderman from the Second Ward, a stanch Methodist, and a strong temperance man. When the trustees of the Northwestern University laid out a town and decided to prohibit the sale of liquor in its precincts, Mr. Evans manifested a great deal of interest in the town, and the town in his honor was called Evanston. Evanston was looked upon as being such a godly town that the wicked railroad conductors on the trains when they announced the station yelled, "Heavenston."

Auditorium—Henry H. Meday, Omaha; T. G. Whitney, Salt Lake; Thomas F. Darbee, Iowa; Proctor Taylor, Quincy, Ill.; A. B. Stetson, Bucyrus, O.; Frank E. Shaw, Dunkirk, N. Y.

Palmer—Walter G. Coleman, Jacksonville, Fla.; R. E. Hoyt, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. M. Freman, Washington, D. C.; Frank Colfax, San Francisco.

Grand Pacific—John W. Pratt, Atlanta, Ga.; P. H. King, K. Takakira, Tokio, Japan; H. A. Carnah, Canton, O.; P. H. King, Painsville, O.

Tremont—James Morton, Cedar Rapids; C. G. Magees, Fostoria, O.; George D. Randolph, Omaha; C. L. Kellogg, San Francisco.

Leland—Harry Jenkins, Camp Clarke; P. W. Redwin, London; H. P. Blair, Syracuse, N. Y.; William B. Woodward, Minneapolis.

Sherman—D. P. Chapman, Riverside, Cal.; William White, Peoria; H. G. Dyson, Crewe, Va.; S. Gunnison, Troy, N. Y.

Wellington—Charles S. Raymond, Detroit; M. C. C. Church, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Richelieu—Theodore G. Lewis, Denver; M. M. Bassett, Peoria.

A Remote Contingency.

Enpec—"I suppose I won't get cold before you will want to marry again."

Mrs. Enpec—"Unless you change your habits that contingency is very remote."—*New York Herald.*

75 Cents Will Buy

Infants' Flannel Skirts.
Infants' Flannel Dresses.
Women's Knit Underskirts.
Women's Flannel Walking Skirts.
Children's Bonnets.
Women's Mother Hubbard Night Dresses, embroidery and tucks.
Women's Muslin Drawers, feather stitching, embroidered insertion, ruffles and tucks.

And 75 cents never before bought such values.

Mandel Brothers

THE CHICAGO DAILY PRESS the new ONE CENT EVENING PAPER

THE CHICAGO DAILY PRESS the new ONE CENT EVENING PAPER

—AND—

Sunday 3 cents Morning Edition,

Is the paper for the people, directed to the people, and with the help of the people will never waver to fight the battles of the people.

IT WILL COME TO YOU
Sunday Morning, November 1.

RECEIVE IT WELL.

INDEPENDENT AND FEARLESS: BRIGHT AND NEWSY OFFICE 77 5TH AVE.

INDEPENDENT AND FEARLESS: BRIGHT AND NEWSY OFFICE 77 5TH AVE.

STRUCK IN SUPPORT OF THEIR COMRADES

Seventy-five Men Walk Out of a Belvidere (Ill.) Manufactory.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—A little after noon today five of the prominent employés of the June Manufacturing company were discharged. Shortly after seventy-five more of the employés quietly put on their coats and left the shop. Tonight at a large meeting it was said that there will be a general strike tomorrow of the 300 men in the factory. There has been a growing dissatisfaction for some time in the factory on account of frequent reductions in wages, and the men, understanding that there would be a general cut Nov. 1, started a labor organization. Today Mr. Eldredge, the President, discharged the leaders at that meeting. The concern has been turning out 150 sewing machines per day. A general tie-up would result disastrously to Belvidere.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 29.—The Plumbers' Union ordered a walk-out here today, which has affected the firms of C. A. Krebaum, W. P. Powers & Son, and James A. Trave. The trouble is on account of the employment by other firms of non-union men. The bosses held a meeting this afternoon, and decided to fight the union to the bitter end.

Indiana Miners to Strike.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Operators and miners both expect a strike Monday that will close operations in the State for some weeks at least. The operators say their contracts were made at such low figures that they cannot pay the additional 10 cents a ton for mining. There is no surplus supply on hand; indeed the Indiana operators have been short of miners to get out enough coal to fill their contracts in the Northwest.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla - Lemon - Orange - Rose, etc.
Of perfect purity.
Of great strength.
Economy in their use
Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
Parlor Sets, Stoves, Carpets,
Chamber Sets, Folding Beds,
And a General Line of Household Goods, both New and Second-Hand.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS MANAGER
Fine Shoes, Leather, and Findings.

DO NOT FORGET
FIRE SALVAGE SALE
Today at 10 a. m.,
For Account of Fire Underwriters,
—AT—
Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms
126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,
The stock of the well-known manufacturers
G. A. KANTROWITZ & CO., Chicago,
CONSISTING OF
4,000 PAIRS
FINEST CUSTOM-MADE SHOES

In Bals. and Cong., Patent Leather, Calf, Cork Sole, etc., full regular in sizes, without any damage whatsoever and manufactured especially for such well-known Chicago retailers as Foreman & Co. and Wise & Co. Also a large line of

LEATHER AND FINDINGS,

In Calf Skins, imported Patent Leather, Bright and Dull Dongola, Roundings, Insoles, Shoe Uppers, Vamps, Webbing, Thread, Skivers, Counters, Heels, etc. Also on same day, the salvage of

MARMET & HEINRICHS, Canal-st., Chicago,

consisting of Milwaukee Oil Grain, Kip, and Split Pebble Goat, Union, Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, Union Tap Sole, Unfinished

Boots and Shoes, etc., etc.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager, Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
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2 Million Bottles filled in 1873.
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"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"*Its popularity is chiefly due to its irreproachable character.*"
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SOLE EXPORTERS:
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LONDON, ENG.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

ISSUE OF WATER BONDS.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE WILL DISCUSS THIS QUESTION TODAY.

A Belief That Controller May's Plan Will Receive Indorsement—The Police Fund Shortage—Mayor Washburne's Plan to Raise Money—Result of the Crusade Against the Smoke Nuisance—Many Firms Will Burn Oil Instead of Coal—Other Municipal Matters.

Among other matters that will come before the Finance committee at its meeting this afternoon will be Controller May's ordinance providing for the issuance of $1,000,000 bonds or certificates to raise money either in payment for or towards the cost of extensions to the water-works system. These certificates are to be payable in six, twelve, or eighteen months, with interest not to exceed 6 per cent. It is believed that the bonds will meet with a ready sale at even a less rate of interest than 6 per cent. These bonds or certificates will be made a lien on the net receipts of the Water Office. No appropriation is made for the water department, as the system is more than a self-sustaining institution providing the surplus is not used in laying extension pipes, and in order to create a fund for the payment of the bonds Mr. May has suggested and an ordinance has been introduced that all persons desiring water-main extensions shall advance and pay into the City Treasury a sum equal to the cost. These people are to be repaid when there is a surplus net income for water rates not otherwise pledged. It has been suggested that the bonds should have a lien on the receipts of the office or the first notes collected, but the reply is made by the city officials that this would not do, as it might interfere with the money needed for running expenses.

Other Funds Are Short.

There are other funds which are short that the committee may consider this afternoon. Superintendent of Police McClaughry has furnished Chairman Cullerton with a detailed statement of the condition of the finances of his department, and the question of how to provide the necessary funds to run the police force until the end of the year without the discharge of a number of men is a serious one. Supt. McClaughry has had several conferences with Mayor Washburne upon this subject. The city was in a most critical financial condition when this administration took hold. Mayor Washburne has had a statement prepared showing the condition of the various funds of the Public Works Department, as well as the Police, Fire, and Health Departments, at the close of the month of April, when his administration took hold. The statement is also accompanied by figures comprising the pay-rolls of the Department of Public Works for the first four months of this year with the corresponding months last year. It is as follows:

	Appro. and R'c'ts.	Paid.	Balance.	Rem'rks.
Water fund.....	$ 931,051	$1,397,361	$ 448,310	Overd'n
Sewer fund.....	248,380	117,919	130,460	
Health Dept....	459,560	141,915	317,644	
Fire Dept.......	1,428,191	415,530	1,012,660	
Police Dept.....	2,394,434	840,107	1,554,327	
Improved st....	430,000	163,686	266,313	
Unimproved st.	235,000	86,001	149,008	
Sidewalks.......	50,000	50,478	478	Overd'n
Gas lighting....	400,000	235,791	164,209	
Electric light'g.	300,000	103,159	196,840	

PAY-ROLLS.

	1890.	1891.		
January	$164,718	$163,393	$ 1,324	Less 90.
February	168,615	211,416	42,801	Incre'se
March...........	151,337	276,766	125,428	Incre'se
April............	201,896	294,184	92,288	Incre'se

A Statement in Preparation.

These same figures were printed in THE TRIBUNE during the month of May. Mayor Washburne is having a statement prepared, which will be before the Finance committee this afternoon, showing the amount it has cost per month to run these different departments during his administration. These figures will show a great reduction, and there seems no doubt that if Mr. Washburne's predecessor had remained in office another six months the city would be in a hopeless financial condition. As it is it will take months and months to recover from the shiftless and outrageous manner in which public affairs were managed. In the street department, where there are now 250 men employed, there were 3,000 at work when Supt. Burke was appointed. "This administration is not to blame for this deficit or the present condition of affairs," said Mayor Washburne yesterday. "We have been hampered from the start, and the wonder is that we have got along as well as we have."

The Mayor has, however, derived a means for getting money into the treasury. The County Clerk with the force at his disposal would not get the tax duplicates for 1891 completed before February or March, but the Mayor will send a number of City Hall clerks over to the County Clerk's office to aid in the work so that the duplicates will be finished by the middle of December and collections can begin at once.

Supt. McClaughry said yesterday, in discussing the finances of the Police Department, that he did not see how the force could be reduced. He said there were no more men than were absolutely needed. It has been suggested by some not connected with the department that there could be a great saving by abolishing the office of Inspector. There are five of these officers and it is claimed that the department would be as efficient if they were reduced to Captains and their offices abolished. The committee, is understood, will also take up at its meeting today the matter of purchasing the intermediate crib from Contractor Onderdonk.

WILL BURN OIL INSTEAD OF COAL.

The Chicago City Railway Company Will Make a Change in Its Fuel.

General Counsel Grinnell of the Chicago City railway company wrote to Chief Smoke Inspector George yesterday that his company proposes to put in a fuel oil plant at its power-houses and that the change would be made soon. The letter was called forth by a notice from Mr. George that the chimneys of the State and Twentieth street power-house had been smoking vigorously and that suit had been begun against the company in consequence for violating the smoke ordinance.

"The West Division Street railway company is burning oil altogether now," said Mr. George, "and it is going to put it in at the Illinois street power-house on the North Side. The Chicago Sugar Refining company is burning oil now and a number of other business firms and corporations are going to turn from coal to oil, all because of the work of this office in prosecuting them for violations of the smoke ordinances."

None of the firms mentioned above as burning oil have secured permits from the Department of Public Works, as required by the ordinance. The reason for this unrestrained violation of the ordinance is that it does not provide any penalty for those who defy its provisions.

Considered the License Question.

Ald. Roth's special committee on license met yesterday, and after hearing from a number of representatives of businesses that it is proposed to tax or increase the license for conducting adjourned without taking action. The venders of meats, cheese, butter, etc., were willing to pay a license of $15, but there was a lively fight over exacting a tax of $50 from peddlers with wagons. Ald. Cooke appeared in behalf of the peddlers. W. H. Durant, C. R. Lott, E. A. Stevens and others represented the grocers. The liverymen wanted the license on their business graded, and so did the real-estate men.

To Restrict Placing "For Sale" Signs.

Ald. Roth said yesterday that he would introduce an ordinance in the Council Monday evening making it unlawful for a real-estate man to place a "for sale" sign on a piece of property without the consent of the owner. A penalty of $10 will be provided for each violation of the ordinance. It is claimed that a great injustice is done by the real-estate men not only to each other but the property-owner in being allowed to plaster a piece of property with "for sale" signs.

Cella Again Indicted.

John A. Cella, the storekeeper at Dunning, was again indicted for conspiracy in company with others unknown by the grand jury yesterday. The indictment is similar to that already found except that it is fuller in its terms, and extends over five counts. It also specifically states that the conspirators endeavored to obtain personal goods, funds, and money estimated at $20,000, the property of Cook County.

Willing to Furnish Better Coal.

A representative of J. T. Nash & Co. called on Mr. Hyland yesterday and agreed to furnish Jackson Hill (Ohio) coal to the county institutions in place of Brazil block, called for by the contract. It was almost impossible, he said, to get block coal. He had, however, fifty cars on the way and would furnish the Ohio coal till the block arrived. The Jackson Hill coal is worth $3.75 per ton.

Police Station Needed at Lawndale.

Supt. McClaughry will ask the Council to establish a new police station in Lawndale at Millar avenue and the Burlington tracks. "That territory is part of the Thirteenth Precinct now," he said, "and the beats are so long that it takes a man all day to go out and back."

Not Enough Evidence to Indict Burns.

State's-Attorney Longenecker gave as his opinion yesterday that with the existing facts in the case the grand jury could not indict Burns, the poorhouse storekeeper. The evidence which had been brought forward would not warrant a finding by the jury.

Notes.

Street Superintendent Burke has had twenty policemen placed at his orders to aid him in enforcing the ordinance against the sweeping of refuse or throwing of papers into the streets.

For keeping his premises in a filthy condition Charles D. Cole was fined $25 by Justice Kersten yesterday. The case was prosecuted by the City Attorney at the instigation of the Health Department.

Supt. McClaughry has in his possession the gold pin which Mrs. Sophia Ordway of Baltimore thought was stolen from the murderer of A. J. Snell by her husband and Tascott, but as his relatives do not claim it it will be returned to her.

THE DYNAMO MADE HARMLESS.

The Remarkable Claim of a Young Oregon Electrician and Inventor.

F. J. Crouch of Eugene has invented a harmless dynamo which a child can handle without fear of danger, says the Portland *Oregonian*. When the Eugene Light company was organized four years ago he became its electrician. Then and there he set to work to invent a harmless dynamo, one which would not require expensive insulation nor entail danger to life. The dynamo now on exhibition at the exposition is the result of four years of study and experiment. Upon it Mr. Crouch has spent every cent he has earned in four years, exclusive of the cost of providing for his family. His invention, rude as it is, represents an outlay of between $5,000 and $6,000. Mr. Crouch said yesterday that he was tempted several times to give up the work, but seeing that he had gone so far and spent so much money he determined to hold up his end and win or lose. Once he adjusted things wrong and received a shock which sent him across the room.

Mr. Crouch says his machine is very simple, and adds that the secret of success is in the winding, induction, and proportion of metals. There is another secret which he will not divulge. He says the success of his invention is in one wire, but he does not desire to discuss the matter. Mr. Crouch gave his invention a severe test in the presence of several people, including a reporter, yesterday afternoon. His principal purpose was to show that his machine was harmless and that it was impossible to get a shock from it.

"Do you think I can do it?" he asked of those around him.

A dubious look crept over the faces of all in the party. No one would volunteer to be the subject of a test, so Mr. Crouch volunteered. Mr. Crouch then took two naked wires from the terminals of the dynamo and placed them in his mouth. If he had fallen dead no one would have been surprised. He kept the wires in his mouth a moment, and, removing them, said calmly that he had not been shocked. The only thing that he felt was a tickling sensation of the tongue.

"Probably there is no power in the wires," one of the spectators suggested.

Mr. Crouch smiled and released a sixteen-candle power incandescent from its attachment. Then he put the wires into his mouth again, crossed them and connected them with the incandescent lamp and a bright light shone from the globe. Then the inventor placed his hand on one of the brushes and a spectator took hold of the other and the two joined hands. Mr. Crouch broke the current repeatedly, but neither he nor his friend was in the least affected. Mr. Crouch explained that his machine required an absolutely metallic circuit or it would not work. Other machines ground and became useless with this kind of a circuit. The inventor then wrapped each of the wires around a piece of carbon, and placed his hands around the naked wires brought the points of the carbon into contact. The result was a 2,000-candle power arc light, which shone with dazzling brilliancy. Previously Mr. Crouch rubbed one of the wires on a carbon which was connected with the other wire and the first wire melted.

A feature of Mr. Crouch's exhibit is a sixteen-candle power light burning in a jar of water, the naked wire being exposed to the water. Right above the jar is a light and an electric bell on the same circuit. A telegraph instrument has been worked a distance of three or four miles on the same line as an electric light without damage to either branch of the service. Again the incoming and outgoing wires of the dynamo have been run without insulation through mud, and then started lights without any loss of power. Mr. Crouch says his dynamo has the power of ten volts. It will run fifty sixteen-candle power incandescents with four and one-half horse-power, including friction. In inventing it Mr. Crouch says he cast aside all the theories of construction of electrical machines and started on a new track.

ENEMIES OF CONTRACT CONVICT LABOR.

Incorporation of a League Composed of Trades Unions—Glass Strike Off.

The Anti-Contract Convict Labor League was incorporated yesterday at Springfield, with George A. Schilling, J. J. Woodman, and William Henry as incorporators.

Mr. Schilling said of it: "We have incorporated so as to demand in the regular legal way the enforcement of the constitutional provisions against this contract convict labor system. The following trades in Chicago, all of whom come in direct competition with this convict labor, are with us: The coopers, stone-masons, both journeymen and employers; shoemakers of all branches, marble workers, including the cutters, polishers, rubbers, and other lines of trade; harnessmakers, and rattan and willow workers. As soon as we are ready for the fight we will take the newspapers into our confidence. Mr. Woodman belongs to the Stonecutters' Union and William Henry to the Stonecutters' Employers' Union. Our object is briefly to place this contract convict labor system on a more humane, equitable, and scientific basis."

The striking lead glaziers and glass cutters won their strike yesterday at the Wells glass works, No. 302 Wabash avenue. Their demands were for better conditions regarding the apprentice system. When the committee called on the company and showed them the signatures of the other sixteen firms in the city to the agreement Manager Shoeman said: "All right; we cannot oppose all those firms. They had promised us that they would not sign it."

Inventor of Steam Navigation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The *Western British American* questions Fulton's claim as to being the original inventor of steam navigation. In a controversy which took place in the Glasgow *Herald* ten years ago the editor of that paper gave the writer credit for having established Fulton's priority claim in quoting from a work published in London entitled a "Topographical Description of the Western Territory of North America," by Gilbert Imly: the third edition, from which the item is taken, bears the date of 1793. It says that a certificate was granted to Fulton by George Washington and attested to by his Secretary, Page, for the exclusive right to navigate the waters of Virginia; that before granting the certificate they had the most unequivocal assurance of the success of the invention, as both had seen a boat ascend a stream—probably the James—without the aid of manual labor, the operating cause being steam.

How is the *Western British American* to make out Lymington's claim in the light of these facts? "Magna est veritas et prævalebit."

ENGINEER.

CROWDED TO THE DOORS.

THE WASHBURNE BENEFIT FILLS THE COLUMBIA THEATER.

An Audience So Great That the "Standing Room" Holders Were Forced to Trust to Their Ears, Sight Being Well Nigh Impossible—The Features of the Program So Executed as to Make the Performance Long to Be Remembered—Receipts Estimated at $4,000.

It was a great testimonial to the memory of Leonard Washburne, the benefit at the Columbia Theater yesterday afternoon. That there were not more people in the auditorium was owing solely to the fact that no more could crowd through the doors. The aisles were crowded and in the foyer people were standing ten rows deep straining their necks trying to get a glimpse of the stage over the heads of those in the foreground. To many of these the entertainment offered was only that which they could find in their imagination, stimulated with an occasional phrase of dialogue or a few notes of song wafted from a remote region.

The scene in the theater as the auditors entered was an animated one, rather in the nature of a reception than like an ordinary theatrical entertainment. The members of the Elks, the Press club, the Forty club, and other organizations were conspicuous, and Bohemia was liberally represented. It is rarely that an audience like this is brought together. Every one seemed to be the friend of every one else, and handshakings and good-fellowship prevailed. The gayety of the occasion was saddened only at moments when the name of the young beneficiary was spoken. Few young men had so many sincere friends, and the benefit was the outcome of a generous and enthusiastic friendship.

As people arrived they were escorted to their seats by Harry Powers, Alf Hayman, Tom Prior, Harry Somers, Fred Hamlin, and other well-known managerial deputies, who performed their onerous duties with a dignity and artistic repose that ordinary ushers might well emulate. In the foyer were Bessie Sanson, Rillie Deaves, and Eva Randolph, who busied themselves in selling roses. Mollie Fuller, Ada Somers, Kate Uart, and the Levy sisters were announced to assist in this mission, but the three women named were quite numerous enough and they drove a thriving trade. "I may be a widow myself some day," said Miss Sanson; "so it's only fair I should help all I can."

Flowers Sold Liberally.

Over $200 worth of flowers was sold, and the prices were whatever the purchaser handed out—from 25 cents to a $10 note. Change was an unknown quantity, and the traffic was conducted on the church fair principle.

"It's the biggest benefit ever known in Chicago," said a well-known manager. "Everything has been donated and there is not a single item of expense. Even the flowers sold were given to the committee. The orchestra volunteered, too, something that has never happened before in the history of the world. It is not that the orchestra-players are ungenerous, but they have a union, and it is understood that this organization prevents any volunteering. At all events, it is well known that at benefits the orchestra gets its money as usual. Mr. Moebius and his men have proven a glorious exception to this rule."

The performance, apart from the worthy character of its object, was a truly enjoyable one. Nearly all the leading theaters offered attractions and the traveling managers were equally liberal. The actors, who are always to be relied upon when a call is made in the name of benevolence, were present in great numbers. Many of the leading players in the city participated and most of the others occupied seats in the theater and applauded with the zeal characteristic of actors at the play.

After the overture came the Weber Quartet, Messrs. Davis, Holder, Roe, and Smith, who sang a quartet by Grieg. Marion Manola, looking quite puritanical in a dark dress, with prim white collar and cuffs, warbled a waltz from "Tar and Tartar," and the audience insisted on an encore. She was followed by Frank Daniels, dressed as a London costermonger. Mr. Daniels sang a cockney song with a capital dialect, and for an encore gave another ditty of the same sort. An artistic musical number supplemented Mr. Daniels' songs, a 'cello solo by Mr. Bruno Steindel of the Chicago Orchestra. Mr. Steindel is a performer of unusual skill and his Mozart Larghetto made so pleasant an impression that the audience wanted another number, Mr. Steindel complying to the demand by playing Popper's "Elf Dance."

Carmencita Creates Enthusiasm.

Carmencita made a hit with the great audience. She danced exactly as she does at a regular performance and did not cut out a single one of her gymnastic evolutions. A young woman in a stage box threw a bouquet to the Andalusian beauty, and Carmencita followed her bolero with a scarf dance. The Spanish students were present in full force and accompanied the dance with some characteristic music. Digby Bell came on in immaculate afternoon regalia and looked as he used to in the days when he was with Augustin Daly's company in light comedy. He was received with great cordiality, and when he sang "O, What a Difference in the Morning" he had more encores on hand than he could answer with topical verses.

Mr. E. S. Willard and several members of his company closed the first part of the program with a one-act farce called "My Wife's Dentist," a clever little play which the audience found amusing. Mr. Willard loves to play in farce. It relieves the tension of nerves wrought up by acting such parts as Judah and Cyrus Blenkarn. Good work was done in the farce by Royce Carleton, Arthur Lewis, Harry Cane, Maxine Elliot, Nanny Caddock, and Zeffie Tilbury. In the second part of the entertainment musical features that were pleasing were the solos of Minnie Methot, accompanied by Nellie Bangs Skelton, John McWade's songs, and the numbers of the Clipper Quartet. The only players of the many who volunteered who were absent were Messrs. Hallen and Hart. Mr. Hart was quite ill, however, and his absence was unavoidable. These performers delegated a member of their company, Mr. W. H. Sloan, who amused the audience with imitations.

Comedian Hoey Sings "Job Lots."

Miss Minnie French of Evans and Hoey's company did a specialty, and Mr. Hoey sang his song, "Job Lots," with good effect. The entertainment was brought to a conclusion by the performance of the second act of Con Murphy's melodrama, "The Waifs of New York," by Katie Emmet and her company. Miss Emmet, George Thompson, Willard Lee, and their fellow-members in the cast were liberally applauded, and the great audience dispersed. "If some of the shows given here are worth a dollar and a half," said one enthusiast, "this is worth twenty dollars."

"It is impossible to tell as yet just what the benefit will realize," said Mr. John B. Jeffery, Chairman of the Finance committee.

"I'm betting it will run close to $4,000," added Mr. Alf Hyman of the Columbia.

The monetary results are most gratifying in any event. The Press club sold 2,000 tickets. In fact nearly all the seats were sold twice. There are 1,084 seats in the Columbia that sell at $1.50 and these brought an average of $3 each. Boxes sold at prices ranging from $200 to $25, and many citizens donated sums ranging from $10 upward and took two seats only. So many tickets were sold that were not exchanged for reserve seats and have not yet been turned in that the committee can only estimate the receipts approximately. It is thought that they will be $4,000.

The J. O. S. Banjo and Guitar club, which was announced to appear at the benefit, by way of explanation for its non-appearance says that its offer, which was the first voluntary one, was accepted by the committee with the word that it would be third or fourth on the program; that two days after the acceptance word was received from the committee that it would have to rescind its action because Carmencita had objected to the presence of any guitar club other than the Spanish Students.

"The Reporter."

The following poem was composed for the occasion by James Whitcomb Riley, and was printed on the first page of the program:

THE REPORTER! Honor to
The brave man who honors you!
Give him glory and renown
For the glory handed down
By his life and by his death.
Blended with the rose's breath
Let your praise of him arise
As an incense to the skies,
Even as his spirit soars
The unknown for you and yours,
Midst the wreck and wrack and stress
Of disaster's awfulness,
Be as brave as he, and kneel
At his side, with nerve of steel—
Loose the pencil from his hand
And write on as might command
His brave soul: "For you I died
With my duty, *satisfied*—
So be *you*, and *ever* be;
There live thousands like to me—
Thousands yet, as leal and true,
Ready thus to honor you."

SACRIFICED TO RACE PREJUDICE.

How the Canadian French Press Views the Hon. J. A. Chapleau's Resignation.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 29.—The resignation of the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State and the leader of the French Canadians, continues to create great excitement throughout Canada. Mr. Chapleau spent yesterday in Montreal in consultation with his political supporters. Tremendous efforts are being made to effect a compromise. It is certain, however, that Premier Abbott will not give Chapleau the railway portfolio and antagonize Ontario, the Protestant province.

It may be assumed without danger of going very far astray that Mr. Chapleau's communication to the Premier or ultimatum, as some call it, is based largely on the doctrine that Quebec has been refused or not given the place in the cabinet to which she is entitled. His views seem to be borne out by an article in *Le Canada* which not only claims the portfolio of railways as a right for the Province of Quebec and turns the question of Mr. Chapleau's portolio into one of provincial rights, but brings up the race cry as well.

The next point urged in favor of Mr. Chapleau's right to the portfolio of railway in his position as leader of the French Conservatives in Quebec. With respect to this the question is asked, how many does Chapleau head and how many members will follow him against the government in the House? In Quebec it is claimed that Mr. Chapleau can control twenty-two votes in the Dominion House of Commons. A claim put forward on behalf of Mr. Chapleau is that he is called upon to sacrifice himself to party exigencies; in other words to give up the portfolio to which he is entitled for the sake of Ontario fanatics. On this and the race question *Le Canada*, says:

> Can Mr. Chapleau, chief of the French Canadians, submit himself to the exigencies of the Tories? No. His submission would constitute his countenance of the triumph of fanaticism, of intolerance, of injustice, of Toryism. Chief of his own race he does not belong to himself; he belongs to his race. It is not he who is at stake; it is his own people. It is too late for him to back down; he must advance. He must nip in the bud this movement inaugurated in his own party and directed against the whole race which he represents, or he must fall from power, and in his fall precipitate the crumbling of that edifice of intolerance and corruption. Yes, Mr. Chapleau, triumph over these enemies of your race or crush them. Let them admit that you have in the conservative party the same right as they. You must not hesitate, for the least sign of weakness on your part would insure the triumph of the enemy, and would render you odious in the races of your compatriots. Triumph or strike a grand blow. Plunge the dagger in the heart of this giant of intolerance and crime; strangle with your powerful hand his throat which does not cease to vomit on us hatred and calumny. May his death rattle, sounding all over the country, carry terror into the hearts of his fellows. May his dying gasp be the last vestige of hatred, of injustice, and of crime, and insure the triumph of liberty and honor.

WHAT LADY SOMERSET IS DOING.

How She Spent Yesterday—To Visit Chicago This Morning.

Lady Somerset spent yesterday in Evanston with Miss Willard. During the day Lady Henry and Misses Willard, Gordon, and Scovel enjoyed a walk on the lake shore, and afterward Lady Henry and Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith planted ivy on Miss Willard's rock cairn in the yard back of Rest Cottage. Lady Somerset and Mrs. Smith will go from Evanston to the Auditorium this morning, where Lady Henry will meet her son, who has just returned from a four-months' hunting expedition in the West. During the day, in company with Mrs. Smith and several of the W. C. T. U. women from Evanston and the Central W. C. T. U., Lady Henry will visit the Woman's Temperance Publication Association, the Woman's Temple, the Bethesda Mission, the Anchorage Mission, and other philanthropic institutions of Chicago which are under the charge of the Central W. C. T. U. This afternoon they will visit the headquarters of the Lady Commissioners of the World's Fair. Tomorrow evening in Union Hall, in Evanston, the W. C. T. U of that place will hold services in celebration of the national day of prayer of the W. C. T. U. for the conventions to be held in Boston during nexth month. Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith will give a Bible reading at this meeting. Saturday morning Lady Somerset will inspect Moody's mission work here in Chicago, and for Saturday afternoon Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, in behalf of the Central W. C. T. U., of which she is President, and Miss Frances E. Willard have issued 500 invitations to the prominent W. C. T. U. and other philanthropic workers of Chicago for a reception to be given Lady Somerset and Mrs. Smith at the home of Mrs. Carse.

Sunday evening Lady Henry will speak in Central Music Hall. Miss Willard will preside and Mrs. Smith will lead the devotional exercises. This will be the only meeting addressed by Lady Somerset.

Owing to an error Lady Somerset was yesterday made to use the names James T. Stead and James T. Fields. In both instances William T. Stead was meant.

MARY CLAIMS ALPHONSO FOOLED HER.

A Chicagoan Goes to St. Paul to Be Divorced from His Wife—The Sequel.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—A sensation involving prominent people here and in Chicago was sprung this morning by Mrs. Mary A. Sachse of Chicago, who arrived on a late train last night. She charges her husband, Alphonso Sachse, with securing a divorce from her by fraud in order to marry another woman.

The records at the District Court Clerk's office show that Oct. 8 an absolute divorce was granted Alphonso Sachse from his wife, Mary A. Sachse, on the ground of desertion. On the 12th, or two weeks ago, Alphonso Sachse took out a marriage license, and on the same day was married to Miss Anna A. Schonarth, a wealthy and estimable lady of this city, popularly known in musical circles. Mrs. Sachse says she will begin suit tomorrow to have the divorce annulled.

"Today I am surprised and pained," she said, "to learn that he has obtained a divorce that might give the semblance of a right to victimize another woman. He has indeed got a bill of divorce, as shown by the records of the courts in this city, but it was wholly unknown to me, his lawful wife, as I had no intimation of such a proceeding, either through himself or his attorney."

JAMES GORDON BENNETT COMES HOME.

But It Is Only for a Visit—His Odd Little French Dogs.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Mr. James Gordon Bennett arrived from Europe yesterday on the French line steamship La Gascogne looking robust and contented. He carried in his hand a small wicker hutch which attracted the notice of a customs inspector. In it were two tiny French dogs which he said were "papillons."

The inspector seemed to be in doubt whether or not the pretty little creatures were dutiable. Mr. Bennett remarked: "Why can't they come through in bond? I am going to take them back with me."

It was suggested that the dogs had been brought over for breeding purposes. Mr. Bennett said they might be admitted free of duty on that ground, as they have already reared a family of three.

He also said that he had had them three years, and they had traveled to India with him. The inspector gave Mr. Bennett a permit, and he drove away with them.

Starving Russians.

Thirty-two millions of the Russian peasantry are now destitute, declares Senator Barinoff, and will remain so for ten months. There are some extraordinary examples of self-denial in the provinces. Prince Rimiski Karsokoff, the head of one of the noblest families in Russia, is living on goosewort bread as an example to his servants. Another landed proprietor has turned over his property to the peasants and his two daughters have taken situations as governesses.

WILL NOT WITHDRAW.

COLORADO ROADS LOYAL TO THE WESTERN TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

They Simply Ask to Have Certain Local Traffic in Which Other Lines Are Not Interested Removed from Its Jurisdiction—Heavy Increase in Milwaukee and St. Paul Earnings—The Baltimore and Ohio Arranges for New Issue of Stock—Other Railway News.

The Commissioners of the Western Traffic Association returned from St. Louis yesterday, where a meeting of the "Big Six" was held Wednesday for the purpose of considering the application of roads in Colorado to have certain local Colorado traffic removed from the jurisdiction of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association and to fix relative rates on coal from Missouri and Iowa mines to Kansas and Nebraska stations.

Elaborate arguments were made by the representatives of the Union Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, and other Colorado roads in the matter of request for removal of certain traffic from the jurisdiction of the Western Traffic Association. It was claimed that the traffic in question was altogether local and great embarrassment was caused by having it made subject to the rules of the Trans-Missouri Division of the Western Traffic Association, thereby giving a voice to roads not in the least interested in the business. The decision of the Board of Commissioners in this matter has not yet been made public, but it is understood that the request of the Colorado roads will be granted and that the latter will form an independent Colorado association for the regulation of that traffic.

It is this matter which gave rise to the report that the Union Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, Rio Grande Western, and Colorado Midland have given notice of withdrawal from the Western Traffic Association. The Commissioners say nothing of the kind is or has been contemplated and the Colorado-Utah traffic to be removed from the jurisdiction of the association is simply local traffic, subject only to agreement by lines immediately interested, and has nothing whatever to do with the through traffic for the regulation of which the Western Traffic Association was organized.

The business of all the roads in the association is so heavy at present and promises to be still better during the winter that no road in the association could afford to withdraw at this time, as such action would create troublesome complications and might lead to serious reductions in rates and heavy loss in revenues.

NEW BALTIMORE AND OHIO STOCK.

President Mayer Secures Subscriptions from English Capitalists.

It is understood that President Mayer of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company while in Europe recently secured subscriptions from English capitalists for $5,000,000 new 5 per cent stock of the company, and that the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio will be asked to ratify the issue of this and also of $5,000,000 additional at their annual meeting next month.

It is stated the $5,000,000 which has been secured in England will be expended in putting improvements and betterments along the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio and its various branches, both east and west of the Ohio River, and that of the other $5,000,000 the sum of $2,000,000 will be used to pay the former holders of Pittsburg and Western railroad stock for the shares which the Baltimore and Ohio purchased from them and that the other $3,000,000 will be divided among the present holders of Baltimore and Ohio stock as a 20 per cent stock dividend, or 5 per cent per year during the four years since which dividends were declared.

It is further understood that the directors will at their next meeting declare a dividend of 1½ per cent for the three months of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 last, and it is believed that hereafter the company will pay a dividend regularly of 5 per cent per annum.

Milwaukee and St. Paul Earnings.

Although all the roads west and northwest from Chicago are doing a large business at present and show handsome increases in earnings, yet none of them are doing better than the Milwaukee and St. Paul, the earnings of which are greater than they have been at any time for the last two years. The September statement, which was issued yesterday, is such as to surprise even the Milwaukee and St. Paul officials, showing a net increase for the month of $308,126. The statement of gross earnings, expenses, and net earnings for September, 1891, as compared with the corresponding month last year, is as follows:

	Sept., 1890.	Sept., 1891.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$2,714,628	$3,039,609	$378,980
Total earnings...	1,692,878	1,763,732	70,853
Net earnings........	1,021,749	1,329,876	308,126

Santa Fe Election.

TOPEKA, Kas., Oct. 29.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad company was held in this city today. The proceedings were purely formal and entirely harmonious. The old directory was reëlected with but a single change, George R. Peck of Topeka succeeding Director E. H. Abbott of Cambridge, Mass. Chairman George C. Magoun received 658,868 votes out of a total of 664,947 voted. The directors reëlected the old officers of the company to a man.

Baltimore and Ohio Prosperity.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—It was stated today in Baltimore and Ohio railroad circles that the report of President Mayer to the stockholders at the annual meeting next month will show that the last year has been the most prosperous in the history of the company, and that, were it not necessary to make heavy expenditures for betterments and rolling stock, an 8 or 10 per cent dividend could be declared.

Railroad Notes.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern has adopted a rule requiring all new employés to pass a creditable examination in reading and writing, and providing that they must be perfectly sound physically and not over 35 years of age.

L. M. Martin has been appointed General Manager of the Des Moines and Northwestern railway company, with headquarters at Des Moines. In this capacity he will have entire charge of the traffic, both freight and passenger. All communications relative to the tariff department of that road should be addressed to him.

The lines in the Western Passenger Association have agreed to grant reduced rates for the round-trip for the following occasions: Missionary Baptist State Convention (colored), Peoria, Ill., Oct. 27 to Nov. 5, fare and one-third from points in Illinois; semi-annual district meeting, I. O. G. T., Charles City, Ia., Nov. 10 to 12, fare and one-third from points in Iowa north of the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, Clinton to Herndon, and east of a line drawn north from Herndon to the Iowa State line; annual meeting Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Illinois, Springfield, Ill., Nov. 17 to 20, fare and one-third from points in Illinois; third annual meeting Illinois State Farmers' Alliance, Galesburg, Ill., Dec. 1 to 5, fare and one-third from points in Illinois.

WILL BLAINE RETIRE?

A Remark of His Which May Have That Significance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—[Cin. Com.-Gazette.]—Mr. Blaine today took short walks and enjoyed greatly the bright sunshine and invigorating atmosphere. As he met acquaintances he chatted freely about all sorts of things except politics and topics with a personal bearing. To a friend who expressed the hope that he had not come back to Washington to overwork himself again, he said: "I do not intend to do that. I may do only a very little work for some time."

This remark, following as it did the observation that he had not felt as well for a long time, suggested to the mind of him to whom it was addressed that possibly Mr. Blaine intended shortly to free himself from the exactions of official life. He seemed to expect to have some leisure at his command, for more than once he said to those with whom he chatted, "Come and see me." This was quite the reverse of his usual course before he left Washington last spring.

WANTS TO BE PAID FOR THE PROPERTY

John H. Dunham's Bill Against the City of Chicago—Real-Estate Matters.

In a lengthy bill filed in the Circuit Court yesterday John H. Dunham asks for an injunction to restrain the City of Chicago from condemning eight feet of his property between Madison and Woodlawn avenues for the widening of Fifty-first street for a boulevard. Dunham represents that in 1869 he became the owner of 661 feet of land between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets and Madison and Woodlawn avenues which he subdivided into lots. A strip 145 feet north of Fifty-first street was dedicated as a park and conditions made that buildings were to face the park, thus bringing the barns and outer-houses towards Fifty-first street. In 1873 the Village of Hyde Park began proceedings to condemn the south seventeen feet of complainant's land to widen Fifty-first street. For property taken and for damage to the remainder a jury awarded complainant $19,830.60. In order to settle the litigation the Village of Hyde Park entered into a contract with Dunham by which the village was to take only nine feet of Dunham's property and to pay him $8,000. Under this arrangement the street was widened to ninety-two feet, but Dunham says he never received the $8,000. At the same time it was stipulated in writing that the village was not to bring any more condemnation suits to take more property.

The annexation of Hyde Park to Chicago is set forth, and the claim made that the latter is bound to all the agreements made by the village. Without a petition signed by the owners of two-thirds of the frontage between East End avenue and Drexel boulevard, it is said that the City Council recently passed an ordinance for the further widening of Fifty-first street for a pleasure driveway. To do this eight feet is wanted from Dunham's property, and he objects. The court is asked to restrain the city from taking any steps to condemn any portion of complainant's lots until the city pays the $8,000 agreed upon for the nine feet. In the event that the agreement between the village and Dunham is declared void, then the court is requested to enter judgment for $19,830.60 against the city for the seventeen feet sought at 6 per cent interest. No injunction has been granted yet.

Late yesterday afternoon William R. Kerr received a letter from Boston stating that all arrangements have been completed for the formation of a syndicate for the purpose of buying the Morgan tract and establishing the industrial town of West Pullman. The syndicate is formed of the following members:

Walter G. Garrett, A. G. Jones, Arthur M. Stone, and E. Jones & Co. of Boston, Mass.; Louis F. Menage of Minneapolis, Minn.; Senator H. H. Evans of Aurora, Ill.; A. R. Gray, Jacob P. Smith, ex-Gov. John M. Hamilton, William R. Kerr, Albert D. Currier, Henry E. Weaver, Thomas A. Wright, L. D. Kneeland, and G. B. Shaw of Chicago.

The purchase of the property, which was described in last Sunday's TRIBUNE, was carried through by Ald. Kerr. The negotiations for the location of factories have been in charge of Jacob P. Smith of the firm R. P. Smith & Son. This firm does not intend to remove to the new town with its shoe manufacturing plant, but a number of prominent wood-working and foundry companies have made preliminary arrangements for sites.

Early last summer Ingalls & Kimball made a sale of the Stough lands at Hinsdale to John R. McDonald, a wealthy railroad contractor of Lockport, Ill., for $125,000. This property has just been resold by the above firm at a price which gives Mr. McDonald a gain of $25,000. It consists of 1,238 lots scattered through the blocks bounded on the north by the Naperville road, on the east by Madison street, on the west by Jackson street, and on the south by Seventh street. This would be equivalent to 3,100 feet of frontage, or 130 acres. The purchaser is Frederick L. Boruff, until recently of Bedford, Ind. The purchase price is $150,000.

The receipts of the Building Department for the month of October are larger than any month of the year so far. Secretary George Ward estimates that the department has taken in $6,000 during the month.

J. W. Oakley was given a permit yesterday to erect three additional stories and reconstruct his building at the corner of Michigan street and La Salle avenue that was damaged by fire in September.

George A. Fuller company, contractors, were issued a permit yesterday for a fourteen-story and basement stone store and office building, to be located at Nos. 147-153 Fifth avenue. The building will be erected for Mrs. E. P. Lees of New York City. The dimensions are 79 feet front, 119 feet deep, and 181 feet high. The cost is $400,000 and the amount paid for the permit $170. James Gamble Rogers of No. 164 La Salle street is the architect.

IN HONOR OF A SOUTHERN SOLDIER.

Statue of Brig.-Gen. Wickham Unveiled in Richmond, Va., Yesterday.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 29.—The city is filled this morning with strangers, including Confederate veterans and military organizations from various portions of the State, drawn together to unite in a demonstration in honor of Brig.-Gen. William Carter Wickham, a bronze statue of whom was unveiled at noon. The procession consisted of five divisions, carriages with invited guests, veteran cavalrymen mounted, veteran cavalrymen dismounted, and Chesapeake and Ohio railroad employés, white and colored. These were escorted to Monroe Park, where the monument stands, by volunteer infantry, cavalry, and artillery forces of the State, while the thousands who filled the streets along the route of march rent the air with cheers. On arrival at the monument reville was sounded by the old brigade bugler. John Callahan announced Gov. McKinney as the presiding officer. The statue was then unveiled by William Carter Wickham Renshaw, a grandson of the General. Judge B. W. Lacy of the Supreme Court introduced Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who delivered the oration, at the conclusion of which a military salute was fired. The bronze figure is seven feet high. It represents Gen. Wickham in the full uniform of a Brigadier-General of cavalry, booted and spurred. The pedestal of granite is nine and one-half feet high. On the obverse of the die is the inscription:

> WICKHAM—SOLDIER, STATESMAN, PATRIOT, FRIEND.
>
> Presented to the City of Richmond by comrades in the Confederate army and employés of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway.

On the reverse is the name—William Carter Wickham—with date of birth and death.

FIELD DAY SPORTS AT LAKE FOREST.

A Crowd of Students from Chicago Witness the Contests—The Result.

Yesterday was the Lake Forest University field day. Three hundred students went out from Chicago to witness the contests. The events began at 9 a. m. and were as follows with the winners.

Flag race by classes—Sophomores.
Standing broad jump—Mellen, 9 feet, 7½ inches.
Fifty yard dash—Pratt, 5 2-5 seconds.
Hop, step, and jump—Burns, 37 feet, 4 inches.
Mile run—Pratt, 5 minutes, 43 1-5 seconds.
Half mile walk—Hunt, 4 minutes and 4 seconds.
Three legged race—Bourns and Chaffee.
Throwing baseball—Dysart, 329 feet 4 inches.
Running high jump—Kellog, 5 feet.
Putting the shot—Kellogg, 31 feet 5½ inches.
One hundred-yard dash—Pratt, 11 seconds.
Place kick—McNary, 144 feet 9 inches.
Batting baseball—McNary, 299 feet.
Wheelbarrow race—McNary and Davies.
Running broad jump—Bourns, 17 feet 7¼ inches.
Hurdle race—Kellog.
Two hundred and twenty-yard dash—Pratt, 21 2-5 seconds, breaking the Western amateur record.
Bicycle race—Yaggy.
Tub race—Rossiter.
Exhibition 220-yard dash—Baker of Chicago and an Indian from Highland Park: won by the latter.

In the afternoon the 'Varsity football team played the McCormick Seminary team of Chicago. Score, 24 to 0 for Lake Forest.

An Unknown Medallion.

Mr. R. R. Scott of Marshall, Tex., has in his possession a medallion the inscription on which he would like some erudite collector to interpret for him. He picked it up in a footpath that had been worn down below the general surface of the ground near Scottsville, in Harrison County. When Mr. Scott had rubbed and washed off the clay adhering to the ornament he found on one side a bust in bold relief, which he supposes to be that of King Ferdinand of Spain, and on the other a bust of a women encircled with the words: "Margarite—Devcissa—Mantvæ." The medallion, which seems to be of copper or brass, is two and five-eighths inches in diameter and weighs three ounces. A partly obliterated date begins with the figures "14." Texas numismatists are unable to enlighten Mr. Scott.

SIGNALS IN THE ARMY.

HOW THE MILITARY TELEGRAPH SYSTEM COULD BE IMPROVED.

Suggestions from Gen. Greely on Its Use in the Field—Experiments with a Captive Balloon—Officers of the Dispatch Explain Further How the Ship Was Wrecked—Rapid-Fire Gun Tests—General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—Brig.-Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, makes a special point of the necessity for the improvement of the military field telegraph system. He speaks of the importance attached to this service in foreign countries, where the most acute minds are now applied to its development, and says:

> The results of such inventions are quickly applied in foreign armies to the solution of professional questions arising in connection with military duties, and if the professional standing of the American army is to be maintained similar application must be made in this country, otherwise a few years would leave the entire army unskilled in the most important of modern appliances. At the end of the rebellion the signal corps of our army was the most efficient in the world, and now while foreign governments are extending and approving means of signaling the Chief Signal Officer feels called upon to urge upon Congress the importance of providing suitable means for the regular instruction and drill of the officers of the corps, who otherwise must steadily retrograde and become unfitted for such work under difficult conditions. The use of a captive balloon, as initiated by Gen. McClellan at Yorktown in 1862, has been carried to a successful stage by European experts. A captive balloon was kept in constant telephonic communication with the commanding General in the French maneuvers, and the post of observation was so commanding that no movement of any considerable body of troops by the enemy was possible without speedy detection and report.

The Chief Signal Officer has long appreciated the importance of balloons in active military operations and he has made a special estimate for the purchase and construction of a military balloon train which is a necessary adjunct to the permanent equipment of the signal corps. A small appropriation is asked for determining by experiment the best mechanism as a powerful flash light for night signaling and search purposes.

HOW ITS COURSE WAS CHANGED.

Explanations by the Officers of the Wrecked Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—Lieut. York Noel in the Dispatch Court of Inquiry today was questioned concerning his action in changing the course of the ship without notifying the commander of the vessel when he saw what he supposed was the Winter Quarter Shoal Light-Ship. He said that up to the time the light was sighted he thought the vessel was in the right position. When he saw the light the ship's course was changed to one he was sure was safe and one that would carry the ship safely until Assateague Light was well abaft the beam. At the time the orders were changed he did not notify the commanding officer. Since the time of the wreck he had found that the course of the vessel had been changed more to the west after he left the deck. He had changed the course before, and, on reporting to the commanding officer afterwards what had been done, had never received orders or instructions to discontinue the practice. He could not recollect any other time when the ship was turned 16° in shore from its given course without the commander was notified.

Capt. Bloxam, keeper of the life-saving station on Pope's Island, seven miles abreast of the Winter Quarter Shoal Light-Ship, was next called as a witness. He was at the station on the night of the wreck, and could not see the relief light-ship Drift, which had been put in the place of the Winter Quarter Shoal Light-Ship when the latter was taken away for repairs, although he could usually see it. Witness looked for the light-ship the day after the disaster, but he could not see it.

Lieut. Richard T. Mulligan, the officer who relieved Lieut. Noel on the night of the wreck, testified that he did not report the light to the Captain when he came on deck because he supposed he had already been told of it, as it had been in sight for half an hour. He supposed that Lieut. Noel had changed the course of the vessel upon the Captain's authority. He (Mulligan) thought he had carried out the night orders.

Good Work with the Rapid-Fire Gun.

The five-inch rapid-fire gun tested at the Indian Head naval ordnance proving ground Monday had a further test Tuesday with a result superior to any yet attained in ordnance trials in the United States. The velocity attained was 2,380 feet per second with but thirteen and four-tenths tons pressure per square inch in the powder chamber. This velocity gives the gun great range and a very flat trajectory, which, with its rapidity of fire, will make it, in proportion to caliber, the most effective gun yet built.

Notes from the Capital.

The United States steamer Petrel was today ordered to sail immediately from New York for China by way of the Suez Canal.

The amount of 4½ per cent bonds redeemed today was $106,250, making the total redemptions to date $20,863,700, and leaving outstanding $4,641,000.

James H. Wardle, the Assistant Chief Clerk of the Census Bureau, has been appointed assistant to the Board of Management of the United States Government exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition.

TWO MORE GREEN-GOODS MEN CAUGHT.

Thousands of Enticing Circulars and Letters from Dupes Confiscated.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Close upon the arrest of "Poodle" Murphy and "Pretty" Frank Brooks, the green-goods swindlers, comes that of two more of the gang. Detectives Crowley, Hanly, and McCluskey made a descent on an alleged printing office at No. 243 Mulberry street yesterday morning and arrested Samuel Little, alias "Goldstein," who says he lives in Catherine street, and Henry Sanderson, alias Odell Walter, of No. 217 East Thirty-seventh street.

The swindlers have been running the printing office in the tenement house for a long time, turning out circulars by the thousands and mailing them to their victims through Branch Postoffice A, just around the corner from police headquarters. The business of the two prisoners seems to have been with French-Canadians, as all the circulars found were printed in the French language and a large list of persons residing in Canada was found. The detectives carted away 50,000 circulars printed in French, thousands of bogus newspaper clippings, and at least 20,000 letters in envelopes addressed to persons living in Canada. The press was also taken away. Several railroad and postoffice guides and a trunk filled with letters received from dupes in answer to the circulars were also found.

The prisoners were arraigned at the Tombs court and remanded back to headquarters. Murphy and Brooks, who were captured Saturday night, were held for examination tomorrow.

Murphy furnished $1,000 bail and was released, but his partner could find no one to go on his bond.

JETTISONED FIFTY TONS OF IRON ORE.

The Schooner John Wesley Pulled Off Hyde Park Reef—Marine Men Complain.

The schooner John Wesley was pulled off Hyde Park Reef yesterday after jettisoning fifty tons of iron ore. She was taken to South Chicago not greatly damaged.

The marine men will complain to the War Department against the railroads using their bridges across Chicago River for switching purposes. It is stated that under the last River and Harbor act bridges can only be used for the passage of trains and not for switching purposes. The Northwestern and Northern Pacific are the roads interested.

Lake grain freights were exceedingly dull yesterday. Small lots were offered freely, but no cargoes were offered. Business was done on the basis of 2¼ cents for wheat and 2¼ cents for corn to Buffalo. Charters were: To Buffalo—Parnell, wheat and corn; Chicago, wheat and oats. To Port Huron—Skylark, Margaret Olwill, oats at 1¾ cents.

The towing companies have issued orders to the tug captains not to tow any vessels through the east draw at Madison street that draw twelve feet of water. The river needs dredging at this point.

Promoting Immigration.

The Australian colonies have expended about $40,000,000 in promoting immigration.

FINDS FOR THE BANKS.

JUDGE DRIGGS DENIES THE PETITION OF R. G. PETERS' CREDITOR.

He Holds He Has No Power to Take the Securities from the Present Holders—A Physician Asks Damages for False Representation—Residents of Wheeling Determined to Have Improvements—Prolonged Litigation—Minneapolis' City Treasurer in Court.

Judge Driggs yesterday rendered a decision on the petition of Edward V. B. Hoes for a receiver to take charge of collaterals held by the Commercial and the Continental National Banks belonging to the estate of Richard G. Peters, the insolvent lumber merchant. Hoes began attachment proceedings against Peters to recover $5,000 and he garnished the two banks. It appeared that Peters is indebted to the Commercial bank for $37,000 and the Continental bank for $28,000. Hoes claimed the banks held colateral securities for $146,000 more than the amount of their claims and he wanted the stocks placed in the hands of a receiver to distribute the surplus among creditors. Judge Driggs said he had no power to take away securities from the banks and denied the motion for a receiver.

Dr. Dexter Sues for Damages.

Albert J. Dexter, a physician, yesterday began suit in the United States Circuit Court for $50,000 damages against George Henckel, the inventor of an electric device called a cavascope, for lighting up the throat or cavities in any portion of the body for close inspection. Dexter purchased the patent and now claims that the device is not what the patentee claimed it was.

Determined to Have Drainage.

William Wille, Catharine Mars, and John Forke, owners of land in Wheeling, filed a petition for mandamus in the Circuit Court to compel L. Fischen, C. Shoenbeck, and Christopher Pohlman to consider a petition for a combined system of drainage in that district. Petitioners say that such a system is necessary and that Wille presented to the defendants, who are the Highway Commissioners, a petition for that purpose. The respondents pretended to hold a meeting to discuss the subject, but the meeting is said to have been a mere mockery and nothing was done. Now the court is asked to compel the Commissioners to get down to work and examine into the affair.

Will Try It a Fourth Time.

Louis Morkenstein, a 15-year-old boy, is meeting a good many defeats in his suit for $20,000 damages against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway company. In 1882 the boy was injured at the Polk street driveway, and suit was at once begun. Once the issue was tried before Judge Rogers and the boy was given a verdict for $3,000. The Appellate Court reversed the judgment, and at a second trial Judge Driggs' jury disagreed. The third trial that has just closed before Judge Tuthill resulted in a verdict of not guilty. A motion for a new trial was entered by the plaintiff's attorney.

Kortgaard Wants His Money Back.

Kristian Kortgaard, City Treasurer and a director of the State Bank, Minneapolis, yesterday began suit for $20,000 damages against E. S. Dreyer & Co., the Chicago bankers, and E. A. Lynn, their agent. The plaintiff says it had been agreed between Minneapolis parties and Dreyer & Co. for the latter to buy 1,975 lots in Minneapolis. Relying on this agreement the plaintiff claims to have advanced money to the land-owners. Now he says that agreement was not kept, and he is suing to recover his money.

Not a Voluntary Assignment.

Judge Sherwood yesterday refused to declare that Jacob Berkson's acts constituted a voluntary assignment. Berkson was in business as a dry-goods merchant at Belvidere and sold out to Hanshell Schiff. The Michigan Knitting company, holding a small claim, tried to take advantage of the recent rulings in insolvency matters and petitioned the court to declare that Schiff was an assignee, bound to administer the estate for the benefit of all creditors. Judge Sherwood heard evidence and refused to grant the petitioner's request.

Wants Money for Remaining Single.

Eliza Kummer has sued Christ Buehler for $10,000 damages for alleged breach of promise to marry. She says Christ declared his matrimonial intentions in June, 1888, but afterwards steadily refused to keep his promise. Instead, she says, he married a Miss Dietz. Now, since Miss Kummer cannot hold Buehler to a specific performance of his alleged contract she sues for $10,000.

Given Damages for Loss of His Wife.

David Roberts was given $4,200 by Judge Brentano's jury yesterday as a result of his suit for damages for the death of his wife Jane. The woman was driving across the Chicago and Eastern Illinois tracks in Lake in 1887, and was struck by a train. She was killed, and her husband as administrator of her estate sued for $5,000 damages. The case has been to the Appellate Court once.

Notes.

Willis P. Dickinson, the book publisher and broker, has been sued for divorce by his wife Sadie. Her bill of complaint was filed in the Superior Court. Cruel treatment is alleged.

Judge Shepard yesterday authorized the receiver for the Chicago Wire Goods company to sell out to the Amazon Woven Cordage company of Boston for $85,000.

Because William H. Curtis had Mrs. Magdalene Lethe arrested Oct. 7, 1889, Judge Clifford's jury yesterday ordered him to pay $350 damages. Mrs. Lethe was charged with receiving stolen property, but Justice Houghtaling dismissed the case. She sued for $10,000 damages.

Ludwig Polgen sued Drofila Benkowski, a Bohemian girl, for breach of promise of marriage. In Justice Manger's court he was awarded $100 damages. From this judgment the young woman has appealed. The parties to the suit were once engaged, but the death of a brother of the girl caused an estrangement.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

136,050—W. McDermott vs. Samuel Shoneman. Appl.
136,051—Anna J. Heyslik vs. John Heyslik. Bill for div. M. A. De Lany, solr.
136,052—George L. Castle vs. James W. Thorp and J. H. Gilbert. Bill to set aside judgt. Aldrich, Payne & Washburn, solrs.
136,053—Daniel McKenzie vs. H. D. Crocker. Tres., $1,500. E. Harpole, atty.
136,054—William Gavin vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co. Case, $10,000. Case, Hogan & Case, attys.
136,055—Petn. Withheld for service.
136,056—Fred C. Lynn vs. Dennis J. and Adell C. Folz. Appl.
136,057—John Chambers vs. James F. Forsyth. Conf. judgt., $726.50. Cratty Bros., attys.
136,058—William H. Gage vs. W. C. S. R. R. Co. Case, $20,000. Brandt & Hoffmann, attys.
136,059—Tribune Co. vs. William Laing. Appl.
136,060—Jacob Geib vs. Katherina Geib. Bill. T. H. Schintz, solr.
136,061—Conrad Seipp Brewing Co. vs. Nicholaus Lenzig. Conf. judgt., $414.60. Winston & Meagher and Head & Whitfield, attys.
136,062—James E. McCabe vs. Rachel Madden and N. A. Kaufman. Bill. Burton & Harris, solrs.
136,063—O'Donnell & Duer Brewing Co. vs. John Dower. Conf. judgt., $548.90. Lackner & Butz, attys.
136,064—Aurora Brewing Co. vs. Emil Grund. Same, $279. Simon & Denison, attys.
136,065—Sadie A. Dickinson vs. Willis P. Dickinson. Bill for div. Brandt & Hoffmann, solrs.
136,066—John G. Spence, use of C. Arnold, vs. Ben jamin Allen. Garn. Abbott & Baker, attys.
Withheld cases—136,034—Gustav Zaluskowsky vs. Charles, Andreas, and Gustav Petterson. Tres., $10,000. F. J. Ellert, atty. (Oct. 28.)

Circuit Court—New Suits.

96,697—Frederick W. Lahde vs. M. C. R. R. Co. Case, $10,000. R. A. W. James, atty.
96,698—Jerome Wallis et al. vs. Cairo Lumber Co. Asst., $2,000. J. McCartney, atty.
96,699—Ludwig Polzin vs. Teofile Birkowski. Appeal.
96,700—Chicago Street Indicater and Advertising Co. vs. J. D. Fanning. Asst., $500. Conover, Shedd & Underwood, attys.
96,701—J. H. Norton vs. Edward and Rosa Schmid. Conf. judgt., $118.44. J. B. Muir, atty.
96,702—George Willard vs. Noah Lane. Same, $67.20. Doolittle, McKay & Tolman, attys.
96,703—Lucinda B. Salisbury vs. Abraham A. Flanigan and Mary Hunt. Bill to foreclose. C. V. Smith, solr.
96,704—Abraham Robinowski vs. Abraham Welsh. Bill to dissolve partnership. Gentleman & Purnell, solrs.
96,705—Bill. Withheld for service.
96,706—A. Rosenbloom vs. Abraham Goldman. Appl.
96,707—David Wolf et al. vs. Obierlesh B. M. Co. Appl.
96,708—S. M. Meek vs. Allen O. McCutcheon. Appl.
96,709—D. W. Moss vs. C. and E. I. R. R. Co. Appl.
96,710—Anna Ryan vs. Richard Sanders. Case, $10,000. C. H. Mitchell and E. F. Ryan attys.
96,711—Wm. S. Bennett vs. Jeremiah and Lizzie S. O'Connor. Conf. judgt., $125.15. Burton & Harris, attys.
96,712—Same vs. Jeremiah O'Connor. Same, $89.29. Same attys.
96,713—Clara R. Insley vs. Edward W. Insley. Bill for div. Burton & Harris, solrs.
96,714—Joseph Babka vs. Charles H. Brener. Asst., $300. Fanning & Herdlicka, solrs.
96,715—Arthur A. Libby Jr. vs. City et al. Bill for inj. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, solrs.
96,716—John H. Dunham vs. City. Bill for inj. Munroe & Geer, solrs.
96,717—James P. Wrawn vs. Frank C. and Adolph Kuhn. Asst., $500. Pltf. pro se.
96,718—Amelia Dreher vs. George Dreher. Bill for separate maintenance. R. D. Huszagh, solr.
96,719—Norton W. Merrill vs. Allen H. Fitch. Debt, $1,000; dam. $1,000. Cratty Bros., attys.
96,720—John F. Vedvard vs. O. F. Malcolm and George Perry. Replevin, $300. J. McKeough, atty.
96,721—William Wille et al. vs. L. Fischer et al. Petn. for mandamus. Osgood & Vickers, attys.
96,722—George H. Hartwell et al. vs. Jacob Schambacher. Asst., $681. J. F. Snyder, atty.
96,723—Edward A. Mulford et al. vs. Spitz, Landauer & Co. Appl.
96,724—Southern Hardwood Lumber Co. vs. Chicago Bank and Office Fixture Co. Appl.
96,725—John J. Ryan vs. Sara Ryan. Bill for divorce. F. J. Partridge, solr.
96,726—Mary O'Donohue et al. vs. Mary Sheridan et al. Bill for partn. F. B. Dyche, solr.
96,727—Bill. Withheld for service.
96,728—Jennings Trust Co. vs. Charles H. Nix et al. Bill to foreclose. A. F. Hatch, solr.
96,729—Same vs. Same. Same. Same solr.
96,730—John Oliver vs. Edward Kruger. Conf. judgt., $320. Bisbee, Kern & Reed, attys.
96,731—John Oliver et al. vs. Edward Kruger. Same, $222.62. Bisbee, Kern & Reed, attys.
96,732—Same vs. Same. Same, $225. Same attys.
96,733—Annie Conners vs. Frank Conners. Bill for separate maintenance. Munn & Mapledorn, solrs.
96,734—Chicago Edison Co. vs. Eugene Prozer. Appl.
96,735—George F. Harding vs. Wm. W. Moore. Asst., $500. W. J. Ammen, atty.
96,736—Same vs. Samuel C. Heald. Asst., $500. Same atty.
96,737—Same vs. David H. Oudihee. Asst., $500. Same atty.
96,738—Alexander Chadwick vs. Timothy O'Connor. Appl. by pltf.
96,739—John E. Ebert, assignee, vs. John Garisch. Asst., $500. Jesse Holdom, atty.
96,740—Same vs. John Sukrow. Asst., $300. Same atty.
96,741—Same vs. Lee Moszezinski. Asst., $500. Same atty.
96,742—Same vs. August Knuffel. Asst., $700. Same atty.
96,743—Same vs. Frederick Nessling. Asst., $1,000. Same atty.
96,744—Same vs. Charles W. Fraicy. Asst., $500. Same atty.
96,745—Same vs. Albert Gehrke. Asst., $800. Same atty.
96,746—W. A. Foster vs. George A. Trude, admr. Asst., $550. W. H. Kline, atty.
96,747—H. Schriff vs. J. H. Gilbert. Replevin, $300. M. Salomon, atty.
96,748—John Stocier vs. Standard Oil Co. Case, $20,000. M. A. Drezmal, atty.
96,749—James A. Parish vs. Charles S. and Mary E. Wolsey. Asst., $3,520. Ashcraft & Gordon, attys.
96,750—Charles T. Palmer vs. Charles T. Eckley. Attch., $450.09. Pltf. pro. se.
97,751—James A. Parish vs. Charles S. and Mary E. Wolsey. Bill to foreclose. Ashcraft & Gordon, attys.
96,752—Edward Kohn vs. William Mosler and William Thielke. Asst., $300. C. Shackelford, atty.
96,753—Edward T. Singer, assignee, vs. Joseph A. Kemp and Amelia Dulton. Conf. judgt., $695. Hanecy & Merrick, attys.
96,754—First National Bank of Northampton vs. Spooner R. Howell. Asst., $15,000. Mason Bros., attys.
96,755—Augustus Burke vs. Albert Fuchs. Appl.
96,756—First National Bank of South Bend vs. Spooner R. Howell. Asst., $15,000. Mason Bros., attys.
96,757—G. C. Waterman vs. Edward E. Fox. Appl.
96,758—John R. Saunders vs. O. F. Malcolm. Case, $5,000. J. McKeogh, atty.
Withheld cases—96,630—William Dunne vs. Eliza and William McKane. Bill. Windes & Sullivan, solrs. (Oct. 28.)
96,671—William Scott vs. Ella Scott. Bill. L. Reichman, solr. (Oct. 28.)
96,683—Peter Ackerman vs. Frank F. Schott Bros. Attch., $241.52. J. M. Young, atty. (Oct. 28.)
96,688—William T. Richards et al. vs. Walter and Joseph Strange. Attch., $1,100.41. H. H. C. Miller, atty. (Oct. 28.)

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

22,196—Albert J. Dexter vs. George Henckel. Case, $50,000. W. C. Minard, atty.

County Court—New Suit.

9,588—Louis Shuberts vs. B. B. and A. S. Appleby. Asst., $600. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.

Judgments.

JUDGE TUTHILL—69,224—Benjamin M. Einstein et al. vs. S. Goldberg. On findg. $ill. Appl.; bond and bill ex. 30 ds.—67,631—R. S. Dunning vs. Matthew and Edward C. Berriman. Same, $20.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—77,208—Elizabeth James vs. Thomas Dempsey. On ver., $200.—77,375—Charles C. Holton et al. vs. Rollin H. and Elizabeth M. Day. Same, $290.82.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—95,505—S. D. Kimbark vs. Wilkin Mfg. Co. By deflt., $80.15. Condinl. judgt. vs. Iroquois Furnace Co. and sci fa.—95,384—Edward Ascherson et al. vs. Same. Same. $59,209. Same.—94,396—Ill. Steel Co. vs. Same. Same. $719.75.—94,509—Wm. A. Rogers et al. vs. Same. Same, $1,314.08.—94,463—Henry S. Pickands vs. Same. Same, $1,035.32.—96,355—C. H. Wynn vs. Merchants' Parcel Delivery Co. On findg., $350. Satisfied.

Decrees.

JUDGE SHEPARD—1,582—Kern vs. Schultz; dec. sale.—1,525—Rubens vs. Nichaus; dec.—1,384—Perkins vs. Chi. Wire Goods Co.; dec. sale.—1,635—Tuttle vs. Engels. dec.

JUDGE HAWES—Divorces.—1,537—Ella Lynn from William Lynn, for desertion.—1,416—Susan Arado from Andrew Arado, for adultery.

JUDGE TULEY—5,012—W. N. A. B. & L. & H. Assn. vs. Anderson; dec. sale.

JUDGE HORTON—Divorces—Mary A. Cluiton from Charles Cluiton for drunkenness.—5,618—Arabella Confield from Lemuel C. Confield for adultery.—5,630—Martha Heide from Harry Heide for cruelty.

JUDGE COLLINS—2,759—Greene vs. Meyer; dec. sale.—5,438—Fissler vs. Behrens; dec. apptg. comrs.

Today's Call.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Continuation of call of contested motion calendar beginning with 27. Term No. 4,960.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 44, 68, 69. No. 23, on hg. (argument).

JUDGE ANTHONY—Trial call. Term Nos.: 2,013, 2,098, 2,099, 2,100, 2,101, 1,685. No. 2,053, on trial.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Trial call. Term Nos. 1,729, 1,642, 1,787. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No further call this week. No. 6, on hg.

JUDGE COLLINS—No call. No. 1, on hg.

JUDGE TUTHILL—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 955, 997, 2,196, 25, 26. No. 926 on trial.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—No first call. Trial call. Term Nos. 3,374, 3,377, 3,389, 3,392, 3,275. No case on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—No call. No. 85,224, on trial.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Contested motions in 93,476, 96,265, 13,467, 13,848. Submitted case, 1,634. No case on trial.

JUDGE DRIGGS—No first call. Trial call. Term Nos. 562, 609, 637, 671, 689, 696, 705, 431. No. 573 on trial.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Set cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No court.

JUDGE SCALES—Insanity cases, Nos. 8,970, 9,567. City specis.. 11,529, 10,782, 10,787.

JUDGE SHERWOOD—City specl., 11,433, on trial.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 478, 458, 481, 482. Saturday, motions for new trial.

JUDGE ADAMS—No call. Saturday—all pending motions for new trial, etc.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States today were as follows:

Present: The Chief Justice and all the Associate Justices except Mr. Justice Bradley and Mr. Justice Gray.

Walter B. Sommerville of New Orleans and Samuel M. Hunter of Newark, O., were admitted to practice.

60—A. H. Johnson, appellant, vs. the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company.

71—The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, appellant, vs. A. H. Johnson. Passed until tomorrow.

969—The Leadville Coal Co. et al., appellants, vs. William McCreery et al., Trustees et al.; argued by Mr. C. C. Baldwin for the appellees and submitted by Mr. Henry Crawford for the appellants.

61—Michael Sietz, plaintiff in error, vs. The Brewers' Refrigerating Machine Co.; argued by Mr. Esek Cowen for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. John H. V. Arnold for the defendant in error.

64—The Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Co., plaintiff in error, vs. Daniel H. Ewing; argued by Mr. Wayne MacVeagh for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. Frank P. Prichard for the defendant in error.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

William Mabin vs. Mary C. Webster, Dearborn C. C.; restored.
George H. Deacan vs. Henry Nannuys et al., Boone C. C.; affirmed.
William Evermann vs. John T. Hymann, Carroll C. C.; affirmed conditionally.
Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas Railroad Company vs. James R. Milligan, Wells C. C.; affirmed.
Town of Monticello vs. Peter Fox et als, White C. C.; reversed.
Jacob Levi et al. vs. Joseph Kaminer et al., Huntington C. C.; affirmed.
Monroe Meyer, guardian, vs. Amanda Bucks, Tippecanoe C. C.; reversed.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Street Department Not to Blame.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Under the heading, "Blames the Street Department," in your Wednesday's issue I find one part as follows: "The Street Department was to blame, too, for when they are swept the piles of dirt are left so long before being carted away that all the papers were blown about the streets again." The above statement was certainly made by Supt. McClaughry on false information, as the Street Department's men who sweep and the cartmen who pick up the piles work close together, excepting during the short time required for the cartmen to go to the dump with their loads. The piles of which the Superintendent speaks are left by men in the employ of private individuals who do sweeping under contract, which can be proved by noticing the men who sweep in front of Marshall Field's, Gossage's, Kinsley's, and elsewhere, as considerable time elapses before the cartman comes to pick up what has been swept together.

ARVID OKERLUND, Inspector.

Washington Heights! Wake Up!

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, Ill., Oct. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you insert in your valuable paper a short communication from an old citizen of Washington Heights? I have been a resident of this place for the last twenty-one years, and for some time past it appears to me that our citizens are all asleep. In the first place, about one year ago our schoolhouse burned down. Since that time not a brick has been removed, but remain just as they did the morning of the fire. The building was insured, and I would naturally think the insurance money has been paid. Why not rebuild? We are greatly inconvenienced, as our children are now taught in different parts of the village. Why should not our citizens awake from their lethargy and demand that something be done by the parties in power? We are now a part of the City of Chicago. The School Board or some other party is to blame for this long delay. Again, I wish to call the attention of our good citizens to the way we are treated by the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific company; they have an old shed standing there "which the company calls a depot"; it is a disgrace to the village and to the railroad company. I have often seen as many as fifty passengers get on the train for the city, but still we have no conveniences allowed by the company. They are now building a fine new depot at Morgan Park while our old shed is being painted. Why is this so? Simply because our citizens do not get up in their might and demand justice. We have a population of over 2,000, and great facilities for manufacturing, provided the railroad companies will do their duty. There is no necessity of everything lying dormant with the facilities we have. In conclusion, will say to the citizens, wake up and demand your rights.

CITIZEN.

Origin of the Republican Party.

HURON, S. D., Oct. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—THE TRIBUNE has published recently several communications on the origin of the Republican party. In THE TRIBUNE of Oct. 23 Mr. F. Munson concludes his communication as follows:

> There was no urgent call for the immediate formation of a new party at that time, for the Presidential election was two years and four months in the future—viz.: November, 1856. On the eighty-first anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1856, the Republican party was organized at Philadelphia. A platform was adopted and John C. Fremont was nominated for President. This is from the record and establishes beyond question the date of the birth of the Republican party.

I protest against Mr. Munson's record and claim that the Republican State of Iowa is entitled to that honor, not only of naming the Republican party but of holding the first State convention.

In December, 1855, I called upon Alfred Sanders, then editor of the Davenport *Gazette*, and the Hon. Hiram Price, afterwards member of Congress from Iowa, to join me in a letter to J. W. Grimes, Burlington, Ia., then Governor of Iowa, requesting the Governor to call a Republican State convention at Iowa City of all persons "opposed to the extension of slavery over territory now free and who are opposed to the Kansas and Nebraska bill." Gov. Grimes called the convention at Iowa City Feb. 22, 1856. I copy the following from the Iowa City *Republican* of Feb. 23, 1856:

> "A Republican State convention at a meeting of the citizens of Iowa assembled at the Capitol for the purpose of organizing a Republican party," etc.

The convention was largely attended. I recollect the following were present: Gov. J. W. Grimes, Gen. Curtis of Keokuk, Samuel J. Kirkwood, the Hon. James F. Wilson, the present United States Senator from Iowa; the Hon. Hiram Price, James T. Lane, and Fitz Henry Warren. The convention nominated a full State ticket and the people elected it, and the Republican party has been in control of that grand State from that day to this (thirty-five years), one of the best-governed States in the Union—without a blot, without any State debt. In 1889 the Democrats elected Gov. Boies, owing to the railroad record of the Republican candidate. The convention appointed delegates to the National Republican convention, which was not then called, but which met in Philadelphia June 17, 1856, and nominated John C. Fremont for President and Mr. Dayton of New Jersey for Vice-President. Abraham Lincoln was a member of the convention and received a number of votes for Vice-President.

ROBERT LOWRY.

University Extension in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The university extension movement has been carried on for nineteen years in England and for a little more than a year in this country in Philadelphia, and has proved so abundantly successful that all doubts as to its usefulness and practicability have disappeared. It is proposed to give Chicago the advantages of this new move along higher educational lines, and Dr. Harper of the new Chicago University, Dr. Rogers of Northwestern University, Dr. Poole of the Newberry Library, Charles R. Lee, formerly connected with the work in Philadelphia, and other gentlemen are working for its realization here. It is hoped that all of the institutions of higher learning in this vicinity will lend a helping hand to a movement that promises to become one of the most important of the latter half of the nineteenth century. University extension means the extension of university *teaching* to the masses of the people. In England it has resulted in almost a nationalizing of the great Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and has given the English people a chance to benefit themselves by a liberal higher education, where before such an advantage was restricted to the favored few. The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching was organized in Philadelphia last year in response to a deeply-felt want for a national organization to control and shape the work in this country. There is no reason why Chicago should not succeed in deriving as many advantages from the extension of the teaching of the institutions of higher learning in this vicinity as Philadelphia did last year or as England has done for nineteen years. Why should the teaching of Northwestern University, Lake Forest University, the University of Wisconsin, or Michigan University remain shut up within four walls? The public demand higher education, and the people of Chicago will see university extension methods at work in their city before another twelve months are past. There are several plans on foot now by the leading educators of this vicinity looking to these ends. This year Dr. Rogers' plan is to push the work through with the coöperation of his own and other universities. Next fall Dr. Harper, President of the Chicago University, will have here Prof. Moulton of Cambridge University, England, and about fifteen other special extension lecturers. Mr. Charles R. Lee of Evanston will do as much detailed organizing work as possible, and in a few weeks Chicago will be a strong university extension center. It is hoped that the general public will appreciate and make use of these higher educational advantages.

CHARLES R. LEE.

SCIENCE VS. GOLD.

How the Keeley Cure May Absorb All the Precious Metal in the World.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is well known that the production of gold through out the world is slowly but steadily decreasing while that of silver is steadily and more rapidly increasing. It is also well known that the consumption of gold for other uses than money increases yearly. The use of gold in all civilized countries outside of commerce as a measure of value of the products of human labor has hitherto been in the field of art, for personal adornment, and for the gratification of the pride of wealth in household table display as plate.

But now we are confronted with another use—that of medical. Dr. Keeley of Dwight has been for years, it seems, quietly and unostentatiously using a solution of gold as a cure for drunkenness by hypodermic injection, but only recently have his methods and alleged successes been exploited in the daily press. And yet today the public are advised that dozens of Keeley institute branches and Keeley imitators throughout the country are industriously engaged in introducing the precious metal under the epidermis of more or less chronic drunkards.

The cures in all cases are alleged to be absolute. In two or three of the later cases reported from some place in Pennsylvania or Indiana there can be no doubt of it, for the patients died. But conceding general success, the question arises, How much subcutaneous gold does it take to cure a drunkard? When this fact is ascertained from the doctors and the number of drunkards in the land is ascertained from the prohibitionists the consumption of gold in this new field will become a factor more or less important in the question of monometallism.

It is to be observed that Dr. Keeley does not propose simply to cure a man of a protracted debauch, but to eliminate from his system the desire for alcoholic stimulants. This presupposes the acquisition of such a desire. He does not, so far as known, aim to prevent any one who never drank liquor from acquiring the appetite for it. Now, given to the doctor the thousands of drunkards in the land to cure, there still remain the hundreds of thousands who drink moderately and never get drunk, and the successive crops of boys who, apparently, according to a law of nature, crave and indulge in stimulants as they reach manhood. If the Keeley treatment is to embrace not only the chronic drunkards but the moderate drinkers, and then can be applied to each successive generation of boys by inoculation, to prevent them from acquiring the taste or desire for liquor, we can get some idea of the magnitude of this new drain on the world's supply of gold, however small the doses may be in each case.

But now a new danger from the medical profession threatens our stock of gold. Dr. Sylvester of San Francisco has undertaken to cure tuberculosis, or consumption, by hypodermic injections of chloride of gold and manganese, and, it is claimed, took a patient in the very last stages of the disease and has already so far restored him to health that he will by next spring be able to engage in business again, a thoroughly well man. Now, when we add the consumptives of the world to the drunkards and moderate drinkers as consumers of gold, and allow an additional supply for inoculation to prevent the acquisition of a taste for liquor or the contraction of the disease of consumption (for if one could be prevented why not the other?), and consider the amount already used in other ways noted, how much will be left for coinage?

It really is "a condition, not a theory," that confronts us. Jenner took the kine-pox and by inoculation filled the healthy body with the virus of small-pox, and so prevented the contraction of that fell disease. His remedy had no commercial value except for this specific use. Pasteur took the virus of a rabid dog and used it to cure, or rather to prevent, rabies. Koch distilled the pestilent microbes into a lymph, which he used by injection to kill or expel the live and active microbes preying upon the human system. None of these things had commercial value or were factors in finance or the world's industrial affairs. But gold is different. When we have filled our systems with gold for prevention or cure of disease, and thus depleted our banks and treasuries of that metal for money purposes, we will be truly a bimetallic nation, only the gold will be beneath our cuticles and the silver in our pockets.

In view of this threatened danger to our stock of gold we may expect the advocates of the free coinage of silver to suggest that the "gold bugs" be inoculated with the bichloride of gold to appease their appetite for that metal as money to the disparagement of silver, and then what a world we should have! All the drunkards cured; no moderate drinkers in existence; no boys that ever wanted to know how liquor tasted; everybody using silver, and no one wanting gold except in a liquid form and by the squirt. After that—the millennium.

GOLDITE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED WITH LUMBER—PROPELLERS Rietz, Pewaukee, Manistee; Boyce, Powers, Menominee; R. Holland, Washburn. Schooners Parana, Parana, John T. Johnson, Garden Bay; S. M. Stephenson, Washburn. With sundries—Propellers Williams, South Haven; Philadelphia, Fairport; City of Traverse, Duluth; Susquehanna, Owego, Buffalo; Indiana, Manitowoc; Bradshaw, Puritan, St. Joe; Cayuga, Buffalo. With coal—Propellers A. Folsom, Northerner, City of Rome, Buffalo; Roumania, Erie. Schooner Nelson, Buffalo.

Cleared light—Propellers Pewaukee, Green Bay; R. Holland, Washburn; Pauly, Leland; Rietz, Manistee; C. Campbell, Ludington; Preston, Escanaba; T. H. Smith, Sturgeon Bay. Schooners J. T. Johnson, Manistique; Blake, Manistee; C. Raab, Naubinway; Lotus, Sturgeon Bay; Radical, Pine Lake. Sundries—Propellers Bradshaw, St. Joe; Williams, South Haven. Grain—Propellers Susquehanna, H. E. Packer, J. Pankinton, Farnell, Nebraska, Viking, Buffalo; schooners Michigan, Bruce, Buffalo.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer J. Moore; schooners M. Mitchell, T. H. Howland, J. Wesley. Sailed—Steamers Merrimac, Australasia; schooner A. T. Morse.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., OCT. 29.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today issued incorporation licenses to the following:

The Y-One Mining company at Chicago; to develop mines; capital stock, $5,000,000; incorporators, L. M. Secord, H. S. Sprague, and J. S. Morgan.

The International Purchasing Agency and Information Bureau at Chicago; to do a general agency business and furnish information upon every legitimate subject; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Joseph R. Sharon, William P. Henderson, and Ralph Maxwell.

Bode, Wetherell & Co., at Chicago; to carry on a general millinery and fancy goods business; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, Frederick Bode, C. C. Wetherell, and others.

Tousey Varnish company, at Chicago; to deal in varnish and paints; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, C. A. Tousey, T. E. Tousey, and Chauncey L. Graham.

Elmendorf-Watte company, at Chicago; to deal in grains and provisions; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, J. M. Watte, F. T. Blakemore, and W. J. Taylor.

Lenham & Co., at Chicago; to deal in hardware; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, George L. Lenham, Louis S. Lenham, and others.

The Columbian Express Messenger company, at Chicago; to do a general express and messenger business; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, A. J. Johnson, W. G. Carter, and J. F. Casey.

Tremont Creamery company, at Tremont, Tazewell County; capital stock, $5,400; incorporators, John E. Russell, L. G. H. Getz, and others.

The Elliott Co-operative Butter and Cheese company, at Elliott, Ford County; capital stock, $4,600; incorporators, John Richardson, Joseph Richmond, and W. A. Cameron.

The Garden City Cornet Band, at Chicago; incorporators, James Cleary, Louis David, and others.

The Anti-Contract Convict Labor League, at Chicago, to enforce the constitutional amendment passed in 1887 abolishing the contract system of employing convicts, and to establish a system of employing convicts more humane, equitable, and scientific than that which prevails at present; incorporators, George A. Schilling, John J. Woodman, and William Henry.

The Kirkland School Association, at Chicago, to form an association of former, present, and future attendants of the Kirkland School; incorporators, Harriet Hammond McCormick, Katherine Isham, and Ethel Sturges Dummer.

Certificates were filed increasing the capital stock of the Crown Lubricating company, at Chicago, from $25,000 to $50,000, and of the Lockport Loan and Homestead Association from 3,500 shares to 10,000 shares.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upward were filed for record Thursday, Oct. 29, 1891:

W. Huron-st., 192 ft w of Ashland-av., s f, 24x120¼ ft, Oct. 1 (E. A. French to T. Sorensen)	$ 2,800
Cook-st., 187 ft n of 61st, e f, 25x124½ ft, Oct. 12, (G. Moeller to G. Schiveser)	1,600
Emerald-av., 196¾ ft n of 59th-st., e f, 25x125 ft, Oct. 12 (same to same)	4,000
3d-av., s e cor 101st-st., w f, 31 7-10x125 ft, Oct. 28 (C. T. Hoff to W. Hauke)	4,500
Cornell-av., 440 ft n of 53d-st., w f, 30x 125 ft, Oct. 17 (H. H. Sprague to I. A. Agnew)	4,200
Western-av., between Ogden and railroad, w f, 25x71 ft, Sept. 16 (E. A. West to W. W. Weare)	3,500
Same property as above, Oct. 28 (W. W. Weare to P. Peterson)	3,500
63d-st, near Chicago and Western Indiana R. R., right of way running south, 4½ acres, Oct. 22 (C. F. Conch et al. to Chicago Union Transfer Ry. Co.)	6,588
Woodside-av., 138 ft n of Nellie, e f, 25x125 ft, Oct. 28 (E. H. Johnson to W. Hammett)	2,550
Heine-st., 150 ft s of Cortland, e f, 25x115 ft, Oct. 22 (W. Frink to E. Smith)	2,400
May-st., 266 ft s of 59th, w f, 25x125 ft, Oct. 24, Master in Chancery to Conservative Bldg. and Loan Assn.	1,861
Seminary-av., 179 ft n of Western-av., w f, 24x124½ ft, Oct. 29 (A. Zander to C. Schlieckert)	2,000
Englewood-st., 262¾ ft w of Wentworth-av., n f, 60x112½ ft, Oct. 3 (Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church to Chicago Home Missionary and Church Extension Society)	5,900
Hinman-st., 265 ft e of Leavitt, s f, 24x129 ft, Oct. 26 (V. C. Durkee to B. Balz)	1,300
Western-av., 123 ft n of 53d-st., e f, 25x125 ft, Oct. 19 (D. J. Kennedy to C. Kenezel)	1,000
The premises 4429 Lake-av., 25x123 ft, bet 44th and 45th-sts., Sept. 29 (Fred C. Williams to John W. Venahe et al.)	15,000
N. Wells-st., 50 ft n of Superior, n f, 25x110 ft, July 1 (F. L. Edgerton to L. Kane)	6,500
Wright-st., 285 ft s of 59th, e f, 33x124 ft, Oct. 24 (R. C. Gayley to E. A. Palmer)	4,000
Wieland-st., 221¾ ft n of Schiller, n f, 22 2-10x102 ft, Oct. 27 (A. Stern to G. Schmid)	2,300
Same property as above, Oct. 28 (G. Schmid to White Swan Laundry Co.)	2,600
62d-st., n e cor. School, s f, 100 ft to railroad right of way, Oct. 24 (W. J. Christie to Peoria, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. Co.)	3,500
Turner-st., 265 ft s w of 22d, e f, 25x125 ft, Aug. 1 (J. Kralovec to J. Nemec)	1,575
S. Halsted-st., 20 ft n of 59th-st., w f, 25x100 ft, Sept. 25 (J. W. Moroney to H. L. Edwards)	3,300
W. 15th-st., 325 ft e of Margaret-st., s f, 24x125 ft, Oct 1 (W. J. Barry to C. Ruger)	3,000
Myrtle-st., between Milwaukee-av. and Bremen-st., e f, 25x124 ft, Oct. 27 (C. Molter to G. Boettger)	2,100
Drexel-av., n e cor 61st-st., n f, 115x120 ft, Oct 1 (Fred M. Wimple to Hattie C. Garrabrant et al.)	12,000
116th-st., 175 ft e of Howard, 25x201 ft, Oct 20 (R. McKee to C. L. Becker)	1,380
Oglesby-av., bet 65th and 66th-sts., n f, and ½ of 30¾ ft to alley, Oct. 22 (M. E. Glynn to M. L. Myers)	1,800
Melrose-st., 129 ft w of Gross-av., s f, 24¾x125 ft, Oct. 28 (W. Mester to S. Schroeder)	2,300
Brown-st., 289 ft s of Taylor-st., w f, 37½x100 ft, Oct. 29 (J. Butzow to H. Cohn)	5,700
Centre-st., 31¼ ft w of Dayton-st., n f, 31¼x100 ft, Oct. 2 (G. J. McDonnell to F. W. McDonnell)	9,500
Cottage Grove-av., n e cor 84th-st., w f, 15¼x124¾ ft, Oct. 19 (J. S. Hoffman to P. McEvoy, et al)	4,500
Garfield-blvd., 273¾ ft e of Wright-st., n f, 24x140 ft, Oct. 1 (W. Price to J. Kreton)	3,400
79th-st., s w cor Colfax-av., 20 acres running s to railroad, Oct. 21 (J. G. and J. C. Eggers to Alfred H. Bauer et al)	100,000
Spencer-av., n e cor 78th-st., w f, 47x125 ft, Oct. 22 (B. F. George to J. D. Holmes)	1,734
OUTSIDE SALE.	
Ogden-av., n of Carrington-st., Lot 5, w ½ n e ¼ Sec. 1, 37, 13, Oct. 14 (J. Haffner to C. C. Hughes)	15,000
NEW SUBDIVISION.	
Robey-st., s e cor 99th, 6 blks. by S. Randolph et al.	

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued yesterday:

Mrs. D. McLean, 1-story addition, 254 Walnut-st.	$1,200
C. Christensen, two 3-story barns and flats, 239 and 241 N. Curtis-st.	7,000
Alex. Kathman, 2-story barn, 11 Swift-place	1,000
August Maesel, 2-story shop and flats at rear 220 Warren-av.	1,000
C. B. O'Neill, 1-story cottage, 1084 Hinman-st.	1,000
American Express Co., 1-story barn, 95 to 125 Sebor-st.	200,000
Dr. Charles E. Manierre, 3-story dwelling, 552 La Salle-av.	6,000
E. Tosetti Brewing Co., 3-story addition to refrigerator, Bissell-st. and railroad	10,000
D. Schumaker, 2-story flats, 4853 Justine-st.	1,800
John Peterson, 2-story dwelling, Indiana-av., near 109th-st.	1,200
Joseph Pluard, 2-story flats, 8908 Green Bay-av.	2,000
J. S. Woodruff, two 1-story cottages, Bond-av., near 84th-st.	1,600
E. E. Eicheniamb, 2-story dwelling, 7th-av., near 99th-st.	2,500
Werden Frog-Crossing Works, 1-story shop, Escanaba av. and 94th-st.	2,000
C. Kaiser, 2-story flats, 8630 Exchange-av.	3,500
C. D. Waldo, 3-story flats, 380 Bowen-av.	4,000
J. Van Cronenbroeck, two 3-story flats, 5506 to 5508 Monroe-av.	14,000
P. J. Conway, two 3-story flats, 4547-4549 Sherman-st.	3,000
A. Wolf, two 3-story flats, 121-123 Elburne-av.	8,000
A. Wolf, two 3-story flats, 670 and 672 West Taylor-st.	8,000
George A. Fuller Co., 14-story stores and office building, 147 to 153 5th-av.	400,000
John Boesen, 3-story flats, 1343 Newport-av.	3,600
Ed Johnson, 1-story cottage, 454 Roscoe-blvd.	1,200
Jabob Hahn, 2-story flats, 1048 Seminary-av.	1,600
J. W. Oakley, 3-story addition, 112 to 120 Michigan-av.	100,000
John Bendtson, 2-story flats, 946 Basil-st.	1,500

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING ABOUT 6 o'clock between ladies' entrance to Palmer House and Rector's Restaurant, lady's gold watch (monogram L. H. L. on case), jeweled fob attached. Liberal reward paid for return to A. D. COON, 314 Home Insurance Building.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, 97 DICKEY-AV., ONE bay horse with one white foot, weight 1,150, with covered wagon, straw color gear, wine color box, duck covering, painted black; reward for return. S. B. TRAUB, 435 State-st.

FOUND—A PURSE CONTAINING MONEY, which the owner can have by proving property. H. E. SOUTHWORTH, 79 State-st.

LOST—LADIES' POCKETBOOK IN COLUMBIA Theater, Washburne benefit. Finder will please return to box office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—LIBERAL REWARD AND NO QUEStions asked to any one returning papers taken from safe Tuesday afternoon. Room 14, 70 Madison-st. J. E. OTIS.

PERSONAL—WILL DAVID HALL, WHO LATELY arrived in New York by City of Paris communicate with his brother, Henry Hall, now located at Waukegan (late of London, Eng.). Liberal reward given to any one knowing of his whereabouts.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS, LOOSE AND IN EVERY variety of mounting,

$5 to $5,000.

A complete new stock. Easy terms to responsible parties. Actual value guaranteed to the cash buyer. Glad to show you these goods. Catalogue free.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Importer of diamonds,
110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—R. R. TICKETS—SPECIAL REDUCtions for this week to Columbus, Jamestown, Wheeling, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, New York, Louisville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, New Orleans. All tickets at less than regular fare.
McKENZIE & FREY,
Ticket Brokers, 79 Clark-st.

PERSONAL—PENSIONS — THOUSANDS MADE happy. W. H. DRUEN & CO., 265 and 269 Dearborn-st., Chicago, and cor. 7th and Sansom-sts., Philadelphia.

PERSONAL—A. I. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT BOOKkeeper. First-class references. H 68, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS assistant bookkeeper or cashier; good references. B. E. P., 94 Delaware-pl.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG EXPERIenced office man, who speaks and writes several languages; can state best of reference. Address J 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SINGLE MAN, AGE 35, as night clerk in hotel; had 5 years' experience. Address J 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent man now in charge of the books and accounts of a large wholesale house desires office employment with some outside work if possible. Address J 40, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER. A1; five years' experience; $18 per week. Address F 138, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG BOY OF 16; good penman. Address J 27, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY MARried man. Good references—8 years. Address J. ROSE, 4800 Woodlawn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN; IS strictly honest, steady habits, and a thorough, good horseman. Address J 21, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF push, great business experience; speaking and corresponding in English, German, French, and Italian; where he can get good living by hard work. Address E. R., 61 Beech Glen, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous

SITUATION WANTED—BY OFFICEMAN, 35; long experience in general office work; good position more an object than wages. Good references. Address J 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER OF RENT or loan department of real estate firm by competent man; well acquainted in the city. Address J 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG man having experience of taking care of horses and delivery. Address J 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GROCERY STORE by young man not afraid of work. Call at 2814 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE colored man in a private family or a private boarding-house; can give city reference. Address J 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN real-estate firm; capable of running sign department. Address J 33, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously and promptly supplied with very expert or inexpert, yet accurate, stenographers from our advanced dictation class. Some are good penmen; some understand bookkeeping; a few own machines.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; operates caligraph; experienced. Address F 160, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT—BY EFFIcient lady stenographer (Remington); 5 years' experience; not afraid of work. Reference, former employers. Moderate salary. Address J 85, Tribune.

Cooks.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS AS COOK and second girl; Hyde Park preferred. Call at 289 55th-st., top flat; no postals.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN in private family, city or country. Address J 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY by competent German girl. Good references. Call at 3539 Cottage Grove-av., in store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL AT GENERAL housework. Call at 3916 Armour-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WITH DAUGHter 13 years old wishes a housekeeper's place with widower or elderly couple. Y. W. C. A., 243 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTLE, REFINED, and intelligent lady as companion or nurse for an invalid; none but those well able to pay need apply. Address J 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—CLERKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Clerical Exchange, 412 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—CLERKS AND OFFICE MEN SUPplied with good positions, R. 5, 108 Washington.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN 17 TO 20 FOR BILL clerk and to be generally useful in office of large factory; give age, reference, and salary expected. Address J 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, COMPETENT TO take charge of store; wages $75 per month; references. Address J 87, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; MUST BE COMpetent, willing. Address, giving experience and salary wanted, J 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND D. E. BOOKkeeper, young man, at once. 185 Dearborn, R. 27.

Salesmen.

WANTED—REAL-ESTATE SALESMEN TO travel; must have good address and be hustlers; commission and guaranty. S. M. BLOSS & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY OR COMmission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours; we want 1 general agent for each State and Territory; for terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—TWO MORE FIRST-CLASS TEA, CIgar, and spice salesmen by an old established jobbing house; must have a good record and established trade. Address W 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN AND THOSE COMPEtent to fill clerical positions, please call and investigate your chances. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

WANTED — THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED salesman for Chicago and vicinity to handle fine tailors' trimming account for Eastern house. Address H 176, Tribune office.

WANTED—GROCERY SALESMEN TO SELL the improved B. & G. cheese safe on commission. WILL DERNELL, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STARCH SALESman for city. GEO. W. REED & CO., 4 Wabash-av.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

WANTED — ADVERTISING SOLICITOR OF ability and experience to represent the Wheelmen's Gazette, Indianapolis, Ind., in Chicago; give full particulars and references in first letter; splendid chance for a good man.

Boys.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS BOY OF 15 OR 16, living with parents, having talent or ability in drawing and a desire to study same can secure excellent chance to properly fit himself for refined position paying large salary; fair pay from start. Address J 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT OFFICE-BOY ABOUT 15 years old at Room 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

WANTED—BOY AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER of Wabash-av. and Madison-st. E. J. HOPSON & CO.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY IN A LAW OFFICE; wages $3; answer in own handwriting; references. Address H 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY NOT OVER 16 years old, well acquainted with business portion of this city; one living with his parents and having had some experience preferred; five dollars per week to begin. Address, stating references, J 86, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—TEN CYLINDER PRESSMEN AND twenty cylinder press feeders; must be of sober and industrious habits; steady work; parties wanting positions should start for Akron as soon as they read this notice. The Werner Printing & Litho. Co., Akron, O.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WOOD CARVERS.
A. H. ANDREWS & CO.,
22d and Fisk-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FOREMAN TO TAKE charge of a picture-frame factory.
GEO. KELLER, 21 Illinois-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE—TWENTY POLISHERS for sewing machine work. June Mfg. Co., Belvidere, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—4,000 LABORERS AND STATION MEN on the Adirondacks and St. Lawrence railroad. Apply to WM. KENEFICK, at work at Tupper's Lake, Franklin County, N. Y., or to the Enterprise Contract Co.'s office, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—MAN ACCUSTOMED TO CARE OF horses, garden, and general work; married man preferred; good wages and permanent place to right man. Address J 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—27 OPENINGS FOR EMPLOYMENT. CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO., Room 11, 107 Clark.

WANTED — MAN AND WIFE IN GROCERY store. Address J 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—PACKER AND SHIPPER; STATE age and experience; salary $9 or $10. Address J 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION OF three millions surplus desires an experienced business-man to handle one of its city departments; position worth $3,000 per year. Address, with references, J 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT MAN NOT OVER 30 years of age to take charge of Southern branch of a Chicago house; salary $150 and expenses; some money required. Address J 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING agent for a traveling show. Call at 177 La Salle-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN WITH SOME money to take responsible and well paying position. Address J 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY FOR OFFICE WORK; state age, experience if any, salary for permanent position; shorthand not required, but state if you know it. Address H 116, Tribune office.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WHO CAN FURnish first-class customers to open parlor in good neighborhood. Address B F 80, Tribune office.

Nurses.

WANTED—NEAT, CAREFUL NURSE GIRL WHO has had experience with young children to take care of 2-month-old baby; Scotch or English preferred. Address J 20, Tribune office.

Cooks.

WANTED—COOKS, NURSES, AND GIRLS FOR Edgewater. 1688 North Clark-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. Apply 3139 Michigan-av.

General Housework.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, three in family. 3342 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Small family. 4552 Champlain-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. private American family. Good wages. 2519 Wabash-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 5834 Rosalie-ct., Hyde Park.

WANTED—GOOD, STRONG GIRL FOR GENERal housework in small family. Apply 546 W. Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 4528 Lake-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; family of three. 3719 Ellis-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GIRL TO ADDRESS CIRCULARS. Call 9 a. m., 445 and 447 State-st., High Grade Art Co.

WANTED—ENTIRE CARE OF SMALL CHILD at home; benefit of kindergarten; charges reasonable; references exchanged. Address J 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF HANDSOME AND attractive young ladies to take instructions in a leading firm's office, with a view of exhibiting their goods at the World's Fair; must be intelligent and handsome; good, steady positions. Address H 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP, CLERKS, OFFICE and store girls, attendants, maids, housekeepers. Industrial Agency, 220 Ontario-st.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE LADY, OVER 25, FOR department work in wholesale business; experienced nurse preferred. Address H 27, Tribune.

WANTED—TWO INTELLIGENT YOUNG LAdies, light and genteel employment; $7 per week. Room 22, 125 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

BUSINESS LOTS.

Van Buren-st., near Ogden-av.
22x121 feet to alley, south front.

Van Buren-st., near Lincoln.
44x100 feet to alley, north front.

Ogden-av., near Van Buren.
25x116 to alley, south front.

Ogden-av., near Congress.
25 feet, fronting two streets.

Harrison-st., n. e. cor. Lincoln-st.
97x100 feet; choice corner for stores and flats.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—
HOUSES ON EASY PAYMENTS.

West Monroe-st., near California-av., 10-room brick basement house, $4,500; $500 cash, balance $25 month.

Oakley-av., near Division-st., 3-story brick flat building containing 2 flats of 6 rooms and bath each, $4,500; $500 cash, balance $35 month.

Lake-av., near 41st-st., modern brick house, 7 rooms, never been occupied, $5,000; $1,000 cash, balance 5 years.
TURNER & BOND,
115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING warehouse property. Ground in all parts of the city, with railroad connection. Docks to rent. Buildings erected for responsible tenants.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING property of all kinds, docks, warehouses, etc. Buildings erected for responsible tenants.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

FOR SALE—EQUITY $3,500 STORE AND FLAT building; rent $1,200 annually; take part clear vacant. Address H 50, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 607 HOME Insurance Building, cor. Adams and La Salle-sts.:

DREXEL-BOULEVARD—Fine house, n. w. cor. 50th-st., with lot 100x267 ft. and large open lawn between it and the adjoining residence; fine barn, greenhouse, etc.; owner now resides in Europe; in five or ten years the lot alone will be worth the present value of house and lot.

KENWOOD—First-class new stone house; stone on all four sides; no brick work exposed to view; corner lot, 86x164 ft.; east and south front; every room full of sunshine; the house was completed one year ago and cost with barn $35,000; the lot is worth $16,000; total $51,000; I am authorized to close a sale this week for $42,000; a rare bargain; call at my office and see photographs of exterior and interior.

KENWOOD—Handsome modern house, heated by hot water, finished in a variety of selected hard woods. Corner lot, 100x175 ft. Eight bed-chambers, beside billiard room. First-rate barn. It would cost $56,000 to duplicate the property. I am authorized to close a sale for $46,000. Owner expects to be absent from city, and for that reason only desires to sell.

KENWOOD—Very pretty modern house, in perfect order, with lot 60x190 ft., and barn. Delightful location. Beautiful interior. One of the nicest homes in Chicago for the money. $26,500.

KENWOOD—Modern brick house, finished 3 years ago. Choice location on Greenwood-av., south of 47th-st. Lot 57x297 ft., $35,000. Will submit an offer of $32,000.

GREENWOOD-AV.—Two modern houses, each with lots 50-ft. front; $30,000 each.

TWO MAGNIFICENT HOMES on the South Side, not heretofore offered for sale; $140,000, $250,000; will give full particulars only to parties wishing to buy and who are well able to do so.

PRAIRIE-AV.—3 fine houses; $47,500, $85,000, $75,000; Cobb & Frost were architects of two of the above houses.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—4 palatial homes; $85,000, $90,000, $115,000, $100,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—5 brown-stone front houses; $55,000, $50,000, $36,000, $48,000, $70,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Modern houses; $30,000, $43,000, $25,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone front house, near 29th-st., with lot 43x175 ft., and barn; $40,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—New stone front house, just completed and decorated; finished in birch, quarter-sawed oak, cherry, birdseye maple, and other hardwoods; $30,000.

CALUMET-AV.—House and 37 ft. lot; $25,000.

CALUMET-AV.—New stone-front house, hardwood trim, hot water heat, hardwood floors; $17,500.

CORNER HOUSES—$16,500, $26,000, $35,000; all of these are bright and sunny homes.

FOR SALE—
GRAND-BOULEVARD RESIDENCES.

NOS. 4050, 4052, AND 4331.

New 3-story and subcellar Bedford stone front houses, with massive stone bays, porches, and steps, heavy French plate glass, both beveled and bent, beveled plate glass storm doors, 10 rooms besides laundry, pantries, bath-rooms, store-rooms with cedar drawers, fruit-room, and closets, electric gas lighting and bells, specially designed consoles, hall-trees, sideboards, wardrobes, and mantels with fuel gas in each, various hardwoods throughout with cabinet finish and polish, walls tinted and hand decorated, entire main floor laid in oak for rugs, tiled floors in vestibule, tiled floors and sides in bath-room, porcelain tub, exposed nickel plumbing, houses heated with the best system of low-pressure steam heat, iron gratings to all basement windows. We invite the closest inspection by those desiring a strictly FIRST-CLASS home.

Houses open during the day and Sunday. Price, $18,000 to $20,000. Terms, $4,000 to $7,000 cash, balance monthly.
BARRY BROS., owners,
130 Dearborn-st.

Houses lighted from 5 to 6 every evening. Call in when driving on the boulevard.

FOR SALE—
NEW SOUTH SIDE MODERN HOUSES.

ARE YOU MOVING TO CHICAGO?

If so, and you want a 10-room modern house, furnace heat, gas fixtures, hardwood finish, electric bells, concrete cellar and walks, macadamized street, right in the heart of the South Side residence district. 10 minutes' ride from World's Fair Ground, having 6 large cheerful sleeping rooms, out of which you can half pay for the house during the World's Fair,

AT A BARGAIN.
Call upon us.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
301 to 304 Inter Ocean Building.
N. w. corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—
BY DOTY BROS. & GORDON,
155 Washington-st.
ALL DECIDED BARGAINS

Wabash-av., 50x164 ft., east front, 50 ft. south of 32d-st.; $225 per foot.

Cottage Grove-av., 50x125 ft., east front, 100 ft. south of 73d-st.; $90 per foot.

Madison-av., northeast corner of 74th-st., 50x125 ft.; $50 per foot.

Luella-av., southeast corner of 73d-st., 98x124 ft.; $48 per foot.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. RESIDENCE, NEAR 32d-st.; modern conveniences; $35,000.

Michigan-av., near 37th-st., east front lot, 50 or 100 feet.

Drexel-boulevard, elegant residence; $100,000.

Grand-boulevard, fine house and lot.

Kimbark-av., $25,000; house; good barn.

Woodlawn-av., $25,000; house; 50 feet.

Greenwood-av., $35,000; house; 60 feet.

Cornell-av., $15,000; house; deep lot.

Kenwood and South Side houses; bargains.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—44, 88, OR 132 FEET FRONTAGE ON Franklin-st., between Harrison and Congress-sts., 140 feet in depth, running back to a 20-foot alley; also 44 or 88 feet on Franklin-st., north of Harrison-st., running back to the river. Inquire of
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 607 HOME Insurance Bldg., corner Adams and La Salle-sts.; CALUMET-AV.—New stone front house, heated by hot water, finished in hardwood, and wired for electric light; detached on one side, with side light; $17,500.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 56 DEARBORN-st., two nice homes on Michigan-av., south of 29th-st.; $16,000 and $18,000.

Also one at $25,000 and one for $30,000.

Above are all SPECIAL BARGAINS.

FOR SALE—
MICHIGAN-AV., No. 2688, beautiful modern residence with 45 feet of ground; good stables, steam heat, and all conveniences.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
Exclusive Agents,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
A great bargain, cor. of South Park-av. and 25th-st., 3-story stone front residence and 2-story brick barn, lot 25x142, near Cottage Grove-av.; excellent site for flat building. Investigate.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. Cor. Madison and La Salle.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LEASEHOLD, STATE-st., near Adams, 4-story building, 25 feet front. Address H 105, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—27 FT., WABASH-AV., NEAR Harmon-court. A. D. HYDE, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL MODERN VERNON-AV. home; $8,500; bargain. H 79, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STONE FLAT BUILDING, NEW, S. S., $8,000, ½ cash; the finest in the city for the money. THOMPSON & BRANDENBURG, 806 Tacoma.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,
RESIDENCE LOTS.

Congress-st., near Lincoln.

Harrison-st., near Lincoln.

Lincoln-st., near Congress.

Single or double lots on easy terms of payment.

THREE STREET-CAR LINES.

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE PIECE OF MANUFACTURing property on the Northern Pacific railroad in the vicinity of Morgan-st., about 125x200; it is now partially improved, the building upon it being heavy enough to carry several stories; as an investment the parties selling would take a lease back for a term of years at a good rate of interest. Inquire of
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
THESE ARE BARGAINS.
Buy before prices are advanced.
Adams-st., near St. Louis-av., 50x180.
Hamlin-av., between Lake and Fulton-sts., 50x175.
Corner Huron-st. and Springfield-av., 58x125.
Lawndale-av., near Chicago-av., 25x125.
Chicago-av., near Lawndale-av., 48x125.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
TWO GOOD SITES FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
S. W. Cor. Carroll-av. and Union Park-place, 64x100 feet; price, $9,500.
S. W. Cor. Union Park-place and Arbor-place, 55x128 feet; price, $8,000.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. Cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, NEAR 48th-st., south front, 75x180 ft.; cheap; want offer.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE—630 W. ERIE—8 rooms with 6-foot basement, $3,600. 632 (2-story brick) same block, $2,800; easy payments.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE, 99 YEARS—30 FT. ON SEbor-st., bet. Desplaines and Halsted. Owner, J. W. HEDENBERG, 11, 182 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-av.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
50x125 feet on West Lake-st., near Sacramento-av.; will sell at a positive sacrifice if taken right away.
DRURY BROS.
1110 Tacoma Bldg.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
GOOD INVESTMENT PROPERTIES.

IMPROVED.

Nos. 816 to 820 Lincoln-av., 2-story business block, containing 3 double front stores with 3 flats above; price, $16,000.

No. 1424 W. Madison-st., 2-story store and flat building; price, $5,500.

Addison-av., near 70th-st., within a few minutes' walk of World's Fair grounds, splendid 9-room and basement house, newly finished throughout, lot 50x125; price, $5,500.

Corner Wood and Melrose-sts., 3-story brick block containing 2 stores, 2 flats, and large society hall; rents well and will pay good income on price; $12,000.

Corner Colorado and Sacramento-avs., 2-story brick store and flat building, well rented; price, $10,000.

UNIMPROVED.

Overlooking Lincoln Park and Lake Michigan, 100x115 feet, N. W. cor. La Salle-av. and Eugenie-st.; the best piece of property for a hotel or apartment building that can be found on the North Side; will sell or will lease for 99 years; price, $75,000.

Fronting Humboldt Park, S. W. cor. Division-st. boulevard and California-av., 166x125 feet, all improvements; price, $20,000.

Monroe-st. and Colorado-av., 2 large fine tracts suitable for flats or apartment buildings; price only $22,000.

The above pieces of property will be recognized as bargains by any one posted on Chicago realty; terms of sale can be satisfactorily arranged; investigate at once.

S. E. GROSS,
S. E. Cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY AND CELLAR STONE front brick houses, 9 rooms, bath, laundry, store-rooms, 14 closets, furnace, oak finish, cement walks; each house separate, on 25x125 feet. We offer a bargain in each house; $8,500. On Oakdale and Wellington-avs., just west of Clark.
HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSE NORTH OF DIvision-st. and near Lake-Shore drive; 10 rooms; handsome stone front; price $17,500; owner anxious to sell; will take as low a cash payment as $4,000.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A CORNER ON N. STATE-ST., 45X101, recently improved; stores and flats, which are all rented to pay about 11 per cent gross upon the price asked. Inquire GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING LOTS ON WELLington and Oakdale-avs., just west of Clark, very cheap; good 2 and 3 story flats built here will rent quickly and well. Call on us for particulars.
HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GREATEST BARGAIN ON THE North Side; corner south of Chicago-av., 250 ft. front; only $200 per ft.; worth $300.
A. D. HYDE, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN NORTH SIDE HOUSE, 9 rooms, bath, laundry, furnace, etc.; will be sacrificed for quick sale.
HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., 50 FEET FRONTing Washington Park, $185.
Drexel-av. and 79th-st.
Prairie-av. and 50th, 200 feet.
Corner Boulevard-place and Vincennes-av., 70x125 feet; bargain.
Grand-boulevard and 47th-st.
Grand-boulevard and 49th-st.
46th-st. and Vincennes-av.
52d-st. and Calumet-av.
Boulevard-place and Grand-boulevard.
Kenwood-court, 18 feet, east front.
46th and Lake, 40 feet.
Triangular lot, Windsor Park, suitable for business, near depot, $1,750.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON VERY EASY TERMS—
S. e. cor. 84th-st. and Prairie-av., 54x160 ft., $25 ft.
N. e. cor. Michigan-av. and 80th-st., 120x160 ft., $36 ft.
83d-st., near Jeffery-av., 100x125 ft., $35 ft.
N. e. cor. 82d-st. and Elizabeth-av., 48x125 ft., $1,500.
N. e. cor. 64th-st. and St. Lawrence-av., 49x125 ft., $100 ft.

FREE EXCURSION TO SOUTH CHICAGO NEXT SUNDAY.

Nov. 1, at 1:35 p. m., from Lake Shore depot, Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Lots $375 and upwards on monthly payments of $8 per month. Call or write for free tickets and information.
FOSTER & VERMILYEA,
1102 Chamber of Commerce,
S. e. cor. Washington and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH-SIDE BARGAINS.

Gottage Grove, e. f., just south of 67th, 50x126 ft.	$100
Ellis-av., e. f., near 63d-st., 50x125 ft.	75
Greenwood-av., e. f., south of 65th-st., 50x125 ft.	75
Greenwood-av., s. w. cor. 65th-st., 100x125 ft.	85
Madison-av., e. f., near 63d-st., 50x165 ft.	110
Woodlawn-av., cor. of 50th-st., 150x150 ft.	175
Lake-av., near Kenwood station, 31½x125 ft.	200
67th-st., near entrance to World's Fair, 50x125 ft.	250

L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY AT a bargain:
INDIANA-AV., near 43d-st., 25x161 ft.
INDIANA-AV., near 58th-st., 25x161 ft.; all assessments paid.
INDIANA-AV., near 52d-st., east front, 50x161 ft.
PRAIRIE-AV., near 45th-st., 25x161 ft.
Tel. 1178. REXFORD & BELLAMY,
206 La Salle-st., corner Adams, Room 30.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—
N. e. cor. Vincennes-av., 110x125,
Between 45th and 49th-sts.
Apartment building will pay well.
WHITE, WOODRUFF & WENTWORTH,
167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
GREAT BARGAIN.
Lexington-av., between 55th and 56th-sts.,
Near new university grounds, 50x150 ft.
Must be sold at once.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—SIX HANDSOME 8-ROOM HOUSES, brick and stone fronts, lots 28.2x129; oak finish, open plumbing, electric lights, and all modern improvements; prices $6,350 to $6,700; 47th-place, just east of Cottage Grove-av. Open every afternoon.
W. H. COLVIN JR., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 43RD-ST., 50x161 feet to alley, at low price.
GOULD & SEEBERGER, Sole Agents,
167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A NICE 3-STORY brick building on Wabash-av. south of 43d-st.; will rent for $90 per month; price only $7,000.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGEST SINGLE holding between 39th and 45th-sts., over 390 feet frontage; one piece; a choice investment.
GOULD & SEEBERGER, Sole Agents,
167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCES AND LOTS Large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LANGLEY-AV., NEAR 47TH-ST., 25X125, at $95 per foot; the cheapest lot on the street; for quick sale only.
WARREN F. PITNEY,
95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—JEFFERY-AV. BARGAIN, E. F., NEAR 82d-st. OWNER, 617, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BERKELEY-AV., N. E. COR. 45TH-ST., 100x100; boulevard improvements; bargain.
HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 56, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4818 LAKE-AV., NEW MODERN BRICK and stone house; finished in hardwood; lot 42 feet front. Inquire of
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUYERS LOOKING FOR SNAPS.

Drexel-av., near 63d-st., 50 ft.	$75
Prairie-av., near 61st-st., 50 ft.	40
Michigan-av., near 70th-st., 75 ft.	40
75th-st., near Farragut, 100 ft.	35

EHLERT & CO., 175 Dearborn-st., R. 25.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN ON COLFAX-AV.; 472 ft., including corner, east front, near 83d-st.; only $15 per foot. Owner, J 49, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — WABASH-AV., FORCED SALE. Wanted—Offers on 140x161 or 153x161, 160 ft. north of 43d-st., west front.
REA, MENDEL & CO., Sole Agents,
42 Rookery.

FOR SALE—NON-RESIDENCE PROPERTY; TO be closed out $20 a foot below the market price; southwest corner 79th-st. and Coles-av.; 100x127; high ground, covered well, $52 a foot; sewers, macadam and water paid for; easy terms.
B. J. PARKER,
Telephone 9683. 5656 Lake-av.

FOR SALE—4417 ELLIS-AV., THE LAST OF 3 modern houses erected this summer, being 3-story and subcellar buff Bedford stone front, having the latest improvements, especially in plumbing. I will sell at a bargain to close; house open for inspection.
O. C. FOLLANSBEE, owner, 25 Third-av., American Paper Co.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
GREAT BARGAIN AT ENGLEWOOD.

Five fine brown and green stone front houses on 63d-court; stone sidewalks, streets all paved; houses just completed; first-class throughout. Also, six stores, with 12 flats, brick block on 63d-st., between Sherman and Winter. All of this must be sold immediately by order of the court. This is the best chance of buying good property offered in the City of Chicago. Call and I will send a man with you to show the property.
DANIEL J. HUBBARD,
Administrator estate of John L. Du Breuil,
Room 28, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON monthly payments of $10. Send for our illustrated hand-book with pictures of South Englewood and Beverly Hills.
ROY & NOURSE, owners,
167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PUBLIC AUCTION OF LOTS AT CHIcago Lawn, near Stickney Tract, Saturday, Oct. 31; 1:20 p. m. train leaves Polk-st. Depot at 12 o'clock sharp; free tickets at gate or intermediate stations.
J. T. JUDD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—200X160, ON STATE-ST., S. W. COR. 76th-st., only $45 a foot; worth $60. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES, $1,700; FLATS, $2,600; stores near Lincoln and Belmont-avs., easy terms. Take Lincoln-av. car to our branch office at Belmont and Lincoln-avs. today. Lots, $625.
DAVIS & BROWN, 90 Washington-st.
Branch, Lincoln and Belmont-avs.

FOR SALE—$625—FINE LOTS EAST OF LINCOLN-av., easy terms. Call today at our branch, Lincoln and Belmont-avs. Take Lincoln-av. car to Belmont-av. DAVIS & BROWN, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — WELLINGTON-ST. — ELEGANT stone and brick house and barn; $60,000. House and lot on Olga-st.; $1,500.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st.

JEFFERSON REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF MILwaukee and Fullerton-avs., 87 feet frontage, $100 per foot; what will this valuable corner be worth in a few years?
WILLIAM RINGLEN,
Fullerton-av., one door east of Milwaukee-av.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH RIDGELAND LOTS,

$125 UPWARDS ON PAYMENTS OF

$8.50 DOWN AND $8.50 PER MONTH.

YOU CANNOT BUY PROPERTY MUCH LONGER IN THIS VICINITY ON THESE TERMS.

THE GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS are nearly completed and you should purchase before they commence operations if you expect to purchase at present prices.

This is the most desirable property in the vicinity of this mammoth manufacturing plant, lying midway between it and Oak Park.

Call at our office for plats and we will show you views of Grant Locomotive Works, and take you out and show you our property free of charge.

BUTLER LOWRY,
145 Washington-st., ground floor.

FOR SALE—IN AUSTIN—

McCallum-st., s. f., 50x125 ft.; high ground	$12.50
Augusta-st., s. f., near Central-av., 50x125	$14
Central-av., w. f.; high ground; 50x125	$15
Iowa-st., s. f.; high ground; 50x125	$15
Prairie-av., w. f., near Chicago-av.; 150x125	$16
Laurel-st., e. f., near Elm-st.; 50x125 ft.	$18
Howard-av., e. f., near two depots; 50x145	$26
Pine-av., e. f., fine residence lot; 44x201	$35
Franklin-av., e. f., near boulevard; 100x150	$40
Park-av., w. f., one block from depot; 200x178	$40
Central-av., e. f., bet. Madison-st. and blvd.; 150x178	$50
Park-av., cor. on blvd., s. e. f.; 181x134 ft	$75

Houses and lots from $2,100 to $5,000; on easy terms.
L. A. GILBERT, 713 Tacoma Bldg.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS—BUILDING lots with 50 feet frontage and upwards on the high land of the north shore, near the lake and Sheridan Road; covered with natural forest trees; surrounded by elegant homes of well-known Chicago business-men; graded streets, concrete walks; water and sewer is being provided for by the entire village. Active building operations will be carried on by ourselves and by our purchasers at WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS during the entire fall and winter, so that a large number of families will be occupying their homes on this property by spring moving day. PRICES ONLY $15 AND UPWARDS PER FRONT FOOT.

WE GIVE EASY TERMS ON LOTS.
WE BUILD HOUSES TO ORDER. WE LOAN TO BUILD.

NOTE—"WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS" is 40 feet higher than any suburb this side of it, being 80 feet above the lake. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad makes an ascent of 40 feet in a little over a mile this side of Winnetka.

This is charming property, and very low at the prices we quote. Our agent can be found at our branch office, near Winnetka Station. We take customers from our down-town office any day free of cost to them.

SEND FOR BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR SHOWING PLAT OF LOTS AND CUTS OF MANY OF THE HOUSES NOW BUILT AND OCCUPIED ON THE BLUFFS.

W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Bldg.
N. w. corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—

LONGWOOD.

Lots in this suburb for sale at very reasonable prices.

One 10-room house, modern improvements, $5,200.
One 8-room house, $3,500.
Houses built to suit purchasers, long time and easy payments if desired.
This subdivision is one of the most desirable for fine homes about the city; all street improvements finished.
E. P. HILLIARD,
Room 1104 The Rookery.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—FOR $400,000, WELL LOCATED ACRE tract within the city limits, accessible by steam railroads and street cars; fare 5 and 7 cents; this tract properly improved will retail for over $800,000, and can be sold in 3 years; for full particulars and terms apply to J. ALMON AUSTIN,
170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES AT WINNETKA, $175 PER acre. FRED I. FEE & CO., 95 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE FARM NEAR St. Charles, Ill.; good fences, barns, house, well, springs, etc. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 2,600 ACRES 25 MILES from city limits, $30 per acre; just the place for a dairy or stock raising, 2 miles from depot; abundance of good water, fair buildings; can double your money in 3 years. E. C. WARE,
95 Washington-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN ST. PAUL worth $3,500 for sale or trade for desirable drug stock on South Side; will deal with principal only. Address J 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—8-ROOM house, furnished; large lot. MRS. N. IRWIN.

FOR SALE—FACTORY SITE, ELGIN, ILL.—Large lot; ample water power; heart of town. W. A. SHELDON, 723 Chamber of Commerce.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMPROVED FOR CHOICE ACRES; $50 to $150,000; would assume. J 60, Tribune.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH CUSTOMER—A house, east of La Salle-av., south of Division-st. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—RANCH WORTH $50,000 TO $75,000; will give choice Cook County property. Address J 61, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

CLAY LAND FOR SALE, ILL., ON TWO RAILroads; good site. Address J 53, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—$800 EQUITY, BLOCK OF 12 LOTS; want upright piano. Address H 12, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—BRASS B FLAT CORNET, IN CASE; want good mandolin. Address H 11, Tribune.

FOR EXCHANGE—15-R. HOUSE ON S. SANGAmon, clear; worth $8,600; will trade for 2-story modern West Side, worth $12,000 to $15,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN LARGE HOUSE, South Side, $2,500; want merchandise; will put in cash. OWNER, 508, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—$50,000 NON-ASSESSABLE SILver-mining stock into Chicago equities. Address J 36, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—UPRIGHT PIANO FOR ORGAN; piano is worth $275. Address J 23, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WANTED—A CLEAR FARM not over forty-five minutes from city in exchange for an equity of $10,000 in 5 new stone and brick houses, detached, located on a good street; only forty minutes from Court-House by street-cars and adjoining Humboldt Park; this is a good opportunity to get rapidly improving property at a nominal market price from owner. Address E 128, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—TWELVE CHOICE LOTS AT Morgan Park and a three hundred and twenty acre farm in Southeastern Dakota for stock of merchandise. Address J 38, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR AND INCUMBERED vacant property in Kenwood, Woodlawn and Brookdale residence and business lots to amount of $15,000 equity; want residence not less than 50 ft. in Hyde Park, south of 43d-st. and north of 63d-st.
L. A. GILBERT, 713 Tacoma Bldg.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE FOR PART cash and other good clear country property—16 acres nice garden land near Chicago and World's Fair. B. F. HEAD, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR EQUITY IN VACANT LOT—W. W. Greene royal quality 12-g. ejector, horse and buggy, upright piano, and roller top desk; value $1,800. Address J 47, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD TRACT OF FARM LAND in Central Michigan, free and clear, for good stock of merchandise; must be salable. Address J 58, Tribune office.

WYOMING RANCH WORTH $200,000; NO INCUMbrance; want Chicago equity. FRANK E. BAKER, Atty., 161 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE A HIGH GRADE safety bicycle, brand new, for a small Shetland pony. Address J 79, Tribune office.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—99 YEARS; 50 FT. ON SEBOR-ST., between Desplaines and Halsted-sts. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., R. 11.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION—LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES. PART OR ALL OF 175x100, Harrison-st., near Desplaines. (Tel. 2737.) 3,000x135—Pan-Handle track and Taylor-st., seven railroads. Can give any terms wanted. Owner. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

WANTED—TWO-STORY 20-FT. HOUSE OR flats to move on lot No. 800 Elston-av. What have you and where? State price put on lot. Address J 48, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN IN sums to suit; trust fund; money on hand; no delay. JULIUS WAHL,
Tel. 1878. 25, 115 Dearborn-st.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

ABEL & CO., 1209 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—Money loaned on real estate promptly at the lowest interest rates.

FOR SALE—$1,500—SUPERIOR GRADE BALance purchase money, 1st mortgage. For particulars address by mail. B. PEARCE, 55 53d-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
115 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay. LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN TO BUY OR BUILD ON EASY monthly payments; also loans for a term of years at current rates. Room 65 Illinois Bank Building.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—SPECIAL FUND; $6,000, IN sums to suit; no delay. FRANK WELLS, 159 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums of $500 and upwards. Apply at the Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 6 per cent.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 80 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at lowest market rates; prompt inspection; funds on hand.
"VAN VLISSINGEN," 149 La Salle-st., Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE CITY REAL ESTATE at current rates.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURIty at lowest rate of interest; loans closed promptly without delay. REXFORD & BELLAMY,
206 La Salle-st., corner Adams, Room 20.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

WANTED—LOAN OF $4,000 FOR 4 TO 6 MONTHS on city realty out of Chicago worth $15,000. Address H 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $1,000 ON SECOND MORTgages with moderate interest. Address J 25, Tribune office.

$2,000—LOANS ON COOK COUNTY IMproved real estate, sums of $2,000 and over, at low rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Manag'r, Loan Dept., Madison and La Salle-sts.

$500, $1,000, $2,000, AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
86 La Salle-st. (main floor).
First floor above the street.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., 85 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—A FEW 7 PER CENT FIRST MORTgages on improved West Side properties in amounts from $300 to $2,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—$5,000 OR $10,000 WORTH OF STOCK in one of the best paying manufacturing concerns in Chicago; money to be used in extending the business; will pay over 25 per cent per annum on the investment. Address J 62, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$50,000 NON-ASSESSABLE IRONmining stock; 12 per cent guaranteed on amount paid for first year. Address J 37, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED Chicago property netting investor 7 per cent.
L. R. GIDDINGS,
220 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—$300 MORTGAGE, FORTY acres; Harper County, Kansas. C. H. THAYER, 245 State-st.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison, near La Salle. PRIVATE ENTRANCE BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collaterals.

LOANS MADE ON GOOD COLLATERALS BY private party; state articles. H 59, Tribune.

MONEY LOANED ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS, pianos, organs, sewing machines, etc. Erie Mortgage Loan Co., 115 Dearborn-st., Room 46.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, diamonds, watches, or any good security. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Room 3.

WANT TO BORROW $75 ON AN UPRIGHT piano and other furniture; loaner can have use of it. Address J 24, Tribune office.

8 PER CENT AND 12 PER CENT INVESTMENT stocks for sale; now is the time to buy. HENRY C. HACKNEY, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 108.

$10,000 STOCK IN MERCANTILE COMPANY for sale; office of Secretary goes to purchaser at salary of $2,000 per year if right man. Call or address C. K. BERG & CO., 1306 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

17 E. 33D-ST.—LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR two gents; excellent table; one block from Cottage Grove cable.

21 35TH-ST.—OVERLOOKING LAKE AND PARK —Elegant alcove suite, with board.

203 S. CLARK-ST.—BOARD AT "THE ENTERprise." Commutation tickets, $3.60 for $3; regular meals, 20c; short orders, 10c, 12c, 15c; 6 meals for $1.

1309 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH EXCELlent board; table board.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; second floor.

2213 MICHIGAN-AV.—SECOND-STORY FRONT room, other rooms, with board.

2242 WABASH-AV.—PARLOR FLOOR, VERY handsomely furnished, with excellent table.

2932 PRAIRIE-AV.—NEW AND ELEGANTLY furnished rooms and board; single and en suite; steam heat; thoroughly first-class; terms reasonable.

MICHIGAN-AV.—PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let a suite of rooms, with board, to man and wife or two young men. Room 65 Illinois Bank Building.

North Side.

129 DEARBORN-AV.—WARM COMFORTABLE rooms and first-class board; terms reasonable.

135 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, single room.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER CHICAGO-AV.—Some pleasant front suites and single rooms, with board; everything first-class. References.

240 LA SALLE-AV.—BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE; also single rooms; board. References.

310 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—BRIGHT, SUNNY rooms, hot and cold water, first-class board; terms reasonable.

352 LA SALLE-AV.—SUITE FRONT ROOMS, 2D floor, with board.

PRIVATE FAMILY ON LA SALLE-AV. WILL rent handsome alcove, with board. Address J 3, Tribune office.

Hotels.

CURRIER'S HOTEL, 15 CLARK-ST.—ROOMS 50C daily, $3 weekly and upwards; elevator, steam heat, baths free.

GRAND PALACE HOTEL, 101 N. CLARK—ROOMS, hot and cold water, steam heated, $3 weekly, 50c daily and upwards; Turkish baths, 50c; public baths on each floor. Restaurant connected; popular prices.

HOTEL OAKLAND, DREXEL AND 39TH-ST.—Finest located family hotel in the city; all modern improvements, comforts, and conveniences; lowest rates; strangers accommodated.

MIDLAND EUROPEAN HOTEL, 133 ADAMS-ST., opposite Rookery; rates $1 per day; strangers should not fail to register at the Midland; it is new and modern. F. H. THOMPSON, Propr.

NEW HOTEL PARKER, ½ BLK. FR. P. O.—ABSOlutely first-class; 50c up daily; $3 up weekly.

Miscellaneous.

"FREE DIRECTORY" FOR BOARDERS AND roomers; best houses; all prices; any locality. At 218 La Salle-st., Room 605.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

BOARD—A QUIET YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE room and board in private family, convenient to I. C. trains preferred; cleanliness, good board, and reasonable terms essential. Address J 82, Tribune.

BOARD—AND ROOM WANTED BY YOUNG LADY in private family on the South Side; musical preferred; terms moderate. Address J 8, Tribune.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOM; BATH AND ALL conveniences with board by gentleman and wife; South Side, not to exceed $60 monthly. Address J 56, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY TWO GENTS, $16 PER week. Call 218 La Salle-st., Room 605.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; quiet home desired; none but private family need answer; front or alcove room; hot and cold water; references exchanged; bet. 39th and 45th-sts., Kenwood. Address J 74, Tribune office.

ROOMMATES.

WANTED—MAN ROOMMATE—SOUTH SIDE; desirable neighborhood; short distance from business portion of city; every convenience; references exchanged; all communications must bear name in full with business and address. J 11, Tribune.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warehouse, storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere. 71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1213.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; six-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79, 81, 83 Van Buren-st. Expressing.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4,579. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,542.
GEORGE PARRY.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

CASH FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, &C., HOTELS and residences. W. 21 Park-av.

FOR SALE—BEDROOM SET, 8-FOOT OAK EXtension table, sewing machine, chairs, range, dishes, etc.; must go Friday or Saturday. 51 Rush-st., Flat D.

FOR SALE—LAST DAY; LEAVE TOMORROW; Andrews' folding-bed, hatrack, wardrobe, desk, beds, louge, sideboard, tables. 3723 Lake-av.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENNERT, 113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

LADIES, ATTENTION—MRS. DR. ZARA TAKES ladies before and during confinement; treats all female troubles successfully; best medical treatment and obstetrical surgery guaranteed; sure cure for childless ladies; finds homes for infants when required; very reasonable terms; strictly confidential; consultation free. Office and residence, 497 W. Monroe-st.

ROOFING.

HAVE YOUR TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFS REpaired before the fall rains by the Ford Roofing Co., 153 Washington-st.; estimates free.

BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIPS.

WANTED—TO RENT—MEMBERSHIP ON THE Chicago Board of Trade; state terms. Address J 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—A PRIVATE RESIDENCE; FIRST-class in every respect; 15 minutes from Van Buren-st., Ill. Central R. R.; cable cars within two blocks; no boarding-house keeper or irresponsible tenants. No. 3928 Lake-av., corner of Oakwood-av. Open today. OWNER, Room 66, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED house, 159 25th-st., fronting Vernon-av., -story brick, 10 rooms, with brick barn; all conveniences; only $75 per month. A bargain.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR RENT—2552 INDIANA-AV., FRAME HOUSE, 11 rooms, in good order; immediate possession. Apply to B. D. SLOCUM, Room 1, 166 Fifth-av.

FOR RENT—3146 WABASH-AV.
A modern 12-room house, in perfect repair.
MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, COMPLETE, South Side. Apply 125 La Salle-st., Room 75.

TO RENT—18 ROOM HOUSE, 1319 WABASH-AV. $75. COOK, 528 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED MODERN ROCK-faced residence, elegantly and completely furnished; piano, etc.; No. 161 30th-st., bet. Prairie and Calumet-avs. Inquire on premises or T. F. O'NEILL, Gore's Hotel.

North Side.

TO RENT—480 LA SALLE-AV.—2-STORY AND basement with mansard roof, 12 rooms, in very nice condition; east front. H. MULLIKEN,
84-86 La Salle-st., Room 402.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS DETACHED ALL ROUND corner house, steam heat, modern, $35. 8 St. James-place, opp. 1160 N. Clark.

TO RENT—IN NICE PART OF NORTH SIDE, new 2-story and cellar 9-room brick, stone-front house, very complete, on Wellington and Oakdale-avs., just west of Clark; $75. HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

West Side.

FOR RENT—18 CURTIS-ST.
Modern 10-room brick, elegantly furnished, with good barn, $75. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—KENWOOD HOME.
Frame house, 12 rooms, with large bath and laundry, porcelain tubs, modern plumbing.
Stable 30x60 ft., all in good repair; immediate possession; lot 100x185 ft., covered with oaks.
Apply to owner, H. M. DUPEE, 4820 Woodlawn-av., or 25th and La Salle-sts.

FOR RENT—FOR A TERM OF THREE OR five years, No. 5405 Wabash-av., a new first-class brick residence with 10 rooms, besides a fine cellar and attic; furnace and gas fixtures, all wood work red oak; lot 35x161 ft. to alley. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

FOR RENT—197 44TH-ST., JUST EAST OF Drexel-boulevard—Fine new 10-room house, newly furnished; can be had for the winter at a very low rental by the right parties. Full particulars at the house or by calling on or telephoning to TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED—41 MADISON PARK. Inquire of A. W. GREEN, 184 50th-st., or FRANK KERRIGAN, Room 413, Court House.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—MY HOUSE, UNfurnished; lot 100x185; barn. Address J 30, Tribune office.

Lake View.

TO RENT—BUENA PARK—1553 ALEXANDERav., e. f., only one block from steam and street-cars, elegant new modern house; 8 rooms, with every convenience; rent $50 per month.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

Suburban.

TO RENT—MAYWOOD—NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE. O. H. BENSON, Room 207, 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AT AUSTIN, A NEW 8-ROOM house, convenient to transportation, schools, and business center. TAYLOR A. SNOW, 115 Monroe-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY BURBANK & CO., 409 TACOMA.—The "Lenox," 3527 to 3543 Cottage Grove-av., has had two stories added, making it the largest and one of the handsomest flat buildings in the city. It contains flats of 3, 4, and 6 rooms; fitted with ranges, shades, screens, storm windows, laundry tubs, grates, rear porches, janitor; rent $17.50 to $30.

4512 Wabash-av.—Very handsome flats of 7 rooms, with furnaces, good yard, coal sheds, etc.; $30.

Also other flats:
1612 Wabash-av., 4 rooms, grate, bath, etc.; $22.50.
3406 State-st., 5 rooms, with bath, etc.; $28.50.
3822 Johnson-place, 6 rooms, bath, grate, etc.; $22.
The "Parker," 83-85 31st-st., 6 rooms, steam heat, passenger elevator, mantels and grates, $22.50, $25, $30; janitor service.
3545 Cottage Grove-av., 6 rooms, very nice; $27.50.
2954 Cottage Grove-av., 4 rooms, front, bath, etc.
3508 Prairie-av., 5 rooms, very nice, $22.50.
277 35th-st., 3 rooms; bath, porch, etc., $16.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM APARTMENTS IN the Blair Building, 3004-6 Prairie-av.; hardwood finish throughout, steam heat, electric light, passenger and freight elevators, gas ranges, refrigerators, bookcases, buffets, hat trees, gas logs, mantels, porcelain bath-tubs, etc.; large and very light rooms and nothing finer in the city; reduced rents to first-class parties.
L. D. WARREN, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 64.

TO RENT—
$40 flat—Bargain—6 large rooms and bath; splendid light; has steam heat, janitor service, gas range and log, gas and electric fixtures, hardwood trim, newly decorated; new building; marble entrance; best location South Side; near boulevards and Illinois Central; to investigate will satisfy you.
H. S. HUBBELL & CO., 118 43d-st.

TO RENT—I HAVE A FEW OF THOSE BEAUTIful 6-room flats, with all modern improvements, on the second and third floors of the new stone-front building on State-st., between 47th and 48th-sts.; rent from $22.50 to $25 per month until May 1, 1892. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4321 AND 4323 LAKE-AV., ELEGANT modern 8-room flats; furnace, range, sideboard; janitor takes care of furnace.
ENGERS, COOK & HOLINGER,
167 Washington-st.

TO RENT—IN THE KNICKERBOCKER, N. W. corner 42d-st. and Ellis-av., 7-room flats; steam and every convenience. See janitor.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLATS ON THE AVENUES; choice stores and flats on the business streets; call for list; open evenings.
P. F. McCARTHY & CO., 3841 State-st.

TO RENT—1212 WABASH-AV., FLAT 5 ROOMS, entire floor; $40; private dwelling.

TO RENT—6-ROOM MODERN BRICK FLATS, 1820 Indiana-av.; A1 order; walking distance; only $25 and $30. Owner, 217 La Salle-st., R. 355.

TO RENT—DO YOU WANT ON SOUTH SIDE A choice cozy steam-heated flat with gas range (cheap gas), all conveniences, and low rent; near 39th-st. station I. C. R. R. and cable, 5 or 7 rooms, possession at once? If so call on C. E. BROWN, 923 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF PRIVATE RESIdence, partly furnished; to adults only; suitable for light housekeeping; for $30, including furnace heat. W. T. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT; BROWN STONE. 3124 Groveland-av. $30.

North Side.

TO RENT—GRANADA AND SALVADOR, RUSH and Ohio, 4 more steam heated swell room apartments with every modern convenience. Cafe on American and European plan. B. M. MOORE, Mngr.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; HEAT, ELEvator, janitor service, etc. Call at The Florence, 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—TWO CHOICE 6-ROOM FLATS. 186 Erie-st.; all modern; rent cheap.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED LOWER floor for housekeeping or boarders. 245 E. Ohio.

TO RENT—"THE CHARLEVOIX," 87 RUSH-ST. 7-room flat; hardwood floors, steam heat, hot water, all modern conveniences. Inquire Room 610, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, 6 ROOMS, STEAM heat, bath. 285 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—CHOICE 4, 5, AND 6 ROOM STEAM-heated apartments in "The Cobden," "The Turner," and other new buildings, N. Clark, cor. Belden-av., and cor. Wrightwood-av. Also South and West Side flats. HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—
No. 8 South Morgan-st., 5-room flat, $15.

276 W. Randolph-st., 6-room flat, $22.50.

Halls lighted and cleaned; freight elevator and everything first-class. Janitor will show flats any time.
V. H. SURGHNOR,
85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—1170 WASHINGTON-BLVD., 2D FLAT; cheap; splendid flat; fine location. Inquire at premises or A. W. PLATT, with James Wilde Jr. Co., cor. State and Madison.

TO RENT—ELEGANT—8 ROOMS—1093 WEST Polk-st. New; all modern; $20. Address J 41, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FLAT FROM Nov. 1. 531 Jackson-blvd., 1st flat.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLATS; ALL PARTS of city. HOWARD & HAYES, 175 Dearborn.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—$14 PER MONTH TO MAY 1, 2 VERY choice 6-room flats with large bedrooms; east front; near Cottage Grove-av. cable-cars, Lake Shore, Fort Wayne, and Illinois Central R. R., only 20 minutes' walk to Jackson Park.
STANDISH & SCHOLL,
7102 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—"THE SHOREHAM," 4458 AND 4460 Oakenwald-av.; new elegant 7-room apartments; only two blocks from Ill. Cen. depot; see janitor.

TO RENT—NEW BUILDING, 4729 AND 4731 EVANS-av., 6-room flats; bath, curtains, and janitor; rent $25.

TO RENT—438 FORTY-FIFTH-ST., TWO NEW, oil-finished 5-room apartments, with furnace and all modern improvements; open for inspection today; price $30.
F. D. PATTERSON & CO.,
80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—42D AND CALUMET-AV., NEW 7-ROOM flats; steam heat, gas fixtures, screens, shades, laundry, and janitor services, all complete. OTTO T. LANGBEIN, 32, 167 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT, 4815 LAKE-AV., FIRST-class location; good order; low rent.
LUTHER WILLIAMS, 194 E. Madison-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 7-ROOM FLAT AT 5540 CORnell-av., convenient to the cable cars and Ill. Cen. R. R. at South Park; stem heat; rent $75 per mo.
E. N. WEART & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st.

Lake.

TO RENT—$20 AND $16—FIRST AND SECOND story flats in new frame dwellings, 5639 and 5619 Butterfield-st.; all improvements; nice, quiet neighborhood.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—A LADY LIVING ALONE WILL RENT handsome suite of rooms to lady and gentleman; board for lady if desired. Address H 72, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOM, FURNISHED; HOT and cold water, gas, heat, use bath, etc.; also elegant east front alcove suitable for two, at 2232 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THREE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms in modern steam-heated residence. 3017 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE NICELY-FURNISHED room with all modern improvements, suitable for one or two gentlemen, in private family. 1516 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—COSY, SUNNY, FURNISHED FRONT room; strictly private family. 4225 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1219 MICHIGAN-AV., ROOMS, LARGE or small, together or singly.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT room; running water. 3570 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—7 CONGRESS-ST., OPPOSITE AUDItorium—Nicely furnished rooms; gents only.

TO RENT—50 E. 16TH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS; private family; near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—3127 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 2D FLAT—Elegant front and back parlor, separate or together; all conveniences; rent very reasonable.

TO RENT—1407 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT room with closet; hot and cold water.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle or en suite. 1555 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—1424 MICHIGAN-AV.—LOVELY FLOOR of 2 or 4 rooms, furnished for housekeeping, to man and wife; references.

TO RENT—GENTLEMAN CAN FIND NICE, clean room, with home comforts; reference. 1424 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT rooms for housekeeping; stove, silver, linen, and dishes. 488 Bowen-av., Grand-blvd., two blocks south of 39th-st.; rent $18.

TO RENT—59 23D-ST.—A FURNISHED ROOM IN private family. Reference.

North Side.

TO RENT—STEAM HEAT; NEWLY FURNISHED rooms connected with private bath at moderate prices; cafe, reception room, and use of telephone, at Granada, Rush and Ohio. B. M. MOORE, Manager.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman. 245 E. Ohio-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, all light; n. w. cor. Erie and State-sts.; steam; dining-hall. EMERSON.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR; ALSO SINgle rooms, in a desirable house. 786 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED, WARM, AND pleasant room. 189 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED, STEAM HEATed front rooms, with bath, hot and cold water; $3 weekly and upwards; public baths on each floor. Grand Palace Hotel, Clark and Indiana-sts.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE CONNECTING SOUTH front rooms, nicely furnished, running water; also a single room; no boarding-house. References exchanged. 293 E. Chicago-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM, FURnace heat, hot and cold water, gas, large closet. 504 Jackson-blvd.

TO RENT—675 JACKSON-BLVD.—LARGE SOUTH front room furnished for two gentlemen; all conveniences.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOM, 4305 BERKELEY-av., Flat D; steam heat.

Lake.

TO RENT—5 VERY PLEASANT ROOMS. APply in rear house 5400 Atlantic-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—I HAVE STILL A FEW STORES left in the new stone front building on State-st., between 47th and 48th-sts., which are suitable for dry goods, millinery, drug store, saddlery, bakery and confectionery, or jewelry and watchmaker. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BUSINESS, MANUFACTURING and warehouse property of all descriptions; we have a large list. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681.

FOR RENT—STORE, 115 QUINCY-ST.; 15X50. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—STORE ON STATE-ST., BETWEEN Van Buren and Congress; rental $6,000 per year. World's Fair lease. Address owner, D 21, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SEVERAL ELEGANT DOWN-TOWN locations for saloons. KEEBLER & CO.,
146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
Cor. of Clark and Monroe-sts., large light offices, and hall suitable for club-room, or otherwise; will rent very cheap.
MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE—SPLENDID OFFICES at both 127 La Salle-st. and 167 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CORNER OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR, Stock Exchange Building; 7 windows; n. e. corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts. Apply R. 204.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; NICE LIGHT OFFICE. HOWARD & HAYES, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN NICELY FURNISHed office. 540 Tacoma Building.

TO RENT—OFFICE IN TACOMA BLDG. ALSO complete outfit for real estate business for sale. Address J 50, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CHEAP—CHOICE OFFICE ROOM IN Calumet Building. Inquire Room 47.

Dock Property.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY IN CHICAGO, quite centrally located. WALLACE BROS.,
Jeff.-av., Detroit, Mich.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS, ETC.—FINE LIGHT, steam power and heat, fire sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.; 1 floor 60x160, 1 do 50x135, 2 do 4 x30, 1 do 8 x60, 1 floor, 4 x76. WARREN SPRINGER, 2–7 So. Canal-st. Phone 4166.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES. We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PREMISES 175 TO 191 WEST POLK-st., near Desplaines-st., 214x124, with 1-story brick and frame building 100x120; steam power and heat will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER,
207 Canal-st. Telephone 4,166.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING, WAREHOUSE, and business property of all descriptions; we have a large list. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS AND FLOORS for light manufacturing in the acknowledged best manufacturing building in the West; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; water closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; from $12 month upward; catalogue on application. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. Phone 4166.

TO RENT—SMALL HOTEL, 193 W. MADISON-ST., four upper floors, 27 rooms; all well lighted; long lease to good tenant. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR STORAGE IN WHOLESALE district, 3d floor, 40x100; steam freight elevator; with desk-room or office on 1st floor, and use of telephone; good location for wholesale.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BUSINESS FLOORS ON MARKET, Franklin, and Madison-sts. WM. GARNETT & CO., 149 La Salle-st., Room 26.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE ROOM SUITABLE for a first-class bakery, confectionery, ice cream, and soda water business; must be good room and in good neighborhood. Address R. W. B., 55 S. Water-st., city.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE IN the suburbs; full particulars and price; Austin or Oak Park. Address J 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MARRIED COUPLE, 4 or 5 unfurnished rooms, private house, with conveniences for housekeeping, in genteel neighborhood. Address B L 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping in good locality; state price and particulars. Address J 80, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MODERN 10 OR 12 room house and first-class brick barn with room for 4 horses. Address A X 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR FURnished or unfurnished rooms in private family; convenient for light housekeeping, and inside of 31st-st. on South Side. References. Address J 39, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—
Good chances for the right men.
We want General Agents for all the States and Territories to handle our patented device for stopping runaway horses by electricity, an exhibition of which was given on the Lake-Front Sept. 19. Also for our electric stimulator to make balky and lazy horses go and to give all horses style. None need apply except energetic, capable business-men who have sufficient experience and capital to work successfully. Apply by letter only, giving references and particulars.
Haison Electric Harness and Supply Co.,
114 Dearborn-st.

NOW READY—WONDERFUL ADVERTISING machine; sells to every merchant and manufacturer; steady work. Arc T. Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.

WANTED—$20 A DAY—WE WANT A FEW GOOD, wide awake men and women to act as agents for the best business of this or any other age. Twenty dollars a day can easily be made. No experience needed. Everything square and honorable. Only a limited number of agents wanted. Special territory. No risk. Write today for particulars. Address Egyptian Drug Co., 88 Warren-st., New York.

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED GOOD ACTIVE agents for b. and loan association; salary or commission. Reference required. J 81, Tribune.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN OR WOMAN; SALary to begin with $75 per month; to represent in his or her own State outside of large cities, a responsible Baltimore house; references. Worthington Manufacturing Company, 1 N. Paca-st., Baltimore, Md.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS—BARGAINS—IN OFfice desks, chairs, and showcases. R. X. McARTHUR & CO., 88 Lake-st.

SHOW CASES—1,000 FT., SHOP WORN, AT A DIScount of 50 per cent; 100 office desks, chairs, and stools at a discount of 20 per cent. R. X. McARTHUR & CO., 88 Lake-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE A ONE-THIRD interest in a brokerage and a financial office that is paying $20,000 a year profits; must have $2,000 cash, come well recommended, and be willing to devote entire time to the business; money secured. The Wheeler Investment Co., Suite 314, 167 Dearborn-st., Stock Exchange Bldg.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAM L. ALMA, 405 WELLS-ST., THE MOST noted mind-reader and fortune-teller on earth; only German.

CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 502 NORTH WELLS-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

WILL GIVE SERVICES FREE OF THOROughbred English mastiff. Address at once A C 138, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STEINWAY, STEINWAY, STEINWAY,
"THE IDEAL PIANO,"
the standard of perfection, and the model from which the civilized world copies.
A. B. CHASE—A. B. CHASE—A. B. CHASE,
a piano that has stood the most thorough test, and is regarded by the musical public as possessing the highest grade of perfection.
KURTZMAN—KURTZMAN—KURTZMAN,
a piano that has been before the public nearly forty years, and is giving thorough satisfaction in thousands of American homes.
VOCALION—VOCALION—VOCALION,
the only successful substitute for the pipe organ.
WILCOX & WHITE—WILCOX & WHITE
SELF-PLAYING ORGANS.
No matter how difficult the music it may be played without even touching the keys, and yet it can be used as a regular organ by use of the key-board.
In addition to the above well-known pianos and organs we also carry a full line of cheaper grades, thus enabling us to make prices and terms to meet every demand.
Parties living at a distance can order of us with perfect assurance of every instrument being exactly as represented, or it may be returned at our expense.
INSPECTION INVITED.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

ADAM SCHAAF,
Corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.
In addition to our large assortment of new pianos we offer the following bargains:

1 Weber piano	$125
2 New England uprights, each $135 and	165
1 Gabler	125
1 Fischer piano	125
2 Vose & Sons' pianos, each $165, $180	200
3 Kroeger & Sons' pianos, each $250	225
3 Decker pianos, each $175, $190	200
1 Haines Bros.' piano	100
2 Weser Bros.' pianos $100	125
3 Schaaf pianos, $150, $165	175
1 A. B. Chase piano	225
2 upright pianos, your choice each	100
1 Chickering piano	175
10 square pianos, each $40	125

EASY TERMS TO SUIT BUYERS.
Every piano warranted to be as represented or money refunded.
Pianos moved, tuned, repaired, and stored.
200 pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

EVIDENCE.
From the number and character of letters received from all parts of the country from world-renowned artists and purchasers of the
NEW SCALE KIMBALL PIANOS
it will be seen that there is
STRONG EVIDENCE
as to their
WONDERFUL POPULARITY.
They embody all the qualities of a first-class instrument, such as
TONE, ACTION, AND WORKMANSHIP.
The Kimball Co. are also manufacturers of the well-known
KIMBALL ORGANS.
NEW STYLES—NEW COMBINATIONS.
Pianos and organs repaired by the most
SKILLFUL WORKMEN.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.
The Kimball Co. are sole agents for the famous pianos of
HALLET & DAVIS—EMERSON CO.
Sold for cash or on time payments.
STRICTLY ONE-PRICE SYSTEM.
Bargains in second-hand pianos.
LOWEST PRICES—EASY TERMS.
W. W. KIMBALL COMPANY,
243-253 Wabash-av.

LYON & HEALY'S OCTOBER OFFERING OF SLIGHTLY USED AND SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

It is an unusual thing to have such a choice assortment of slightly used and second-hand Upright Pianos as we are now offering. In this accumulation some of the best makers are represented, and there are a number of instruments practically equal to new, in fact several show no trace of use. All have been placed in good condition and will be found thoroughly serviceable. We are cramped for space. These pianos must be sold, so we offer them without reserve at clearing sale prices. An early inspection will repay you. Out-of-town purchasers may safely leave selection to us.

OUR UNEQUALED NEW STOCK.

Several hundred magnificent instruments: KNABE PIANOS, FISCHER PIANOS, NEW ENGLAND PIANOS, PEASE PIANOS.
Tuning and moving. Pianos to rent.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS.

ESTEY & CAMP,
233 STATE-ST. 49, 51, AND 53 JACKSON-ST.
Are offering UNUSUAL VALUES in pianos.
Their stock includes the justly celebrated
Decker Bros.
MATCHLESS MATCHLESS
Decker Bros. Decker Bros.
In natural woods of all KINDS and SIZES.
The SUPERB. Estey. The SUPERB. Estey.
Estey. Estey.
The VERY BEST FOR DURABILITY.
The VERY BEST FOR STANDING IN TUNE.
Camp & Co. Exceedingly MUSICAL and TRUSTWORTHY at a VERY MODERATE PRICE.
Camp & CO.
You should see our stock. It is endless in variety.
PIANOS TO RENT. Rent ALLOWED IF PURCHASED.
Easy terms! Easy terms! Easy terms!
A great number of second-hand instruments AT ANY PRICE. TUNING, POLISHING, REPAIRING, MOVING. ESTEY & CAMP.
233 State-st. 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

PIANOS.

Prices:	Terms:
$75	$8
to	to
$500.	$25 per month.

Call and learn further particulars
at
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.
219-221 Wabash-av.

SEVEN FIRST-CLASS UPRIGHT PIANOS taken in liquidation of a debt will be sold immediately for cash at ½ their value to satisfy our claim. 146 State-st., 2d floor.

WE BUY ALL HARDMAN PIANOS THAT don't contain our final improvements (such as metal key-frame support, harp attachment, etc.) or make liberal allowance for them in an exchange. A. H. RINTELMAN & CO., 146 State-st. Main warerooms second floor. Take elevator.

SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANOS.
145-147 Wabash-av.
Cash or time payments. New pianos to rent.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the office of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners, Room 18, Montauk Building, in Chicago, until 12 o'clock m. on the 18th day of November, 1891, for all the labor and material required for the erection and completion of the Illinois Building for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in accordance with the drawings, general instructions, conditions, and specifications (copies of which may be seen at the office of the Commissioners in Chicago and on application to the architects, W. W. Boyington & Co., 157 La Salle-st., Room 107, on and after Oct. 26, 1891.)

Each proposal, whether for a part or the whole of the work, must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 5 per cent of the amount of the proposal, drawn in favor of the Director-in-Chief of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reject all bids received after the time herein stated for opening the same, also bids which do not strictly comply with all the requirements of this invitation. The Commissioners also reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes, including schedule of work and material and check, and marked "Proposal for the Illinois State Building for the World's Columbian Exposition," addressed to John P. Reynolds, Director-in-Chief of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners.

This 15th day of October, 1891.
W. C. GARRARD,
Secretary Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners.

RECEIVER'S SALE—

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cook County entered on the 19th day of October, 1891, in a cause depending in said court wherein the American Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago is complainant and the Columbian Steam Laundry company and others are defendants, the undersigned receiver in said case will receive sealed proposals for the purchase of the plant of said laundry company, including all property belonging to the said company and the good will thereof. Such proposals will be received up to six o'clock p. m. on Thursday, the 5th day of November prox. No bid will be accepted unless approved by the court, and the amount of same, when so approved, is payable in cash.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at the laundry, 2624 Shields-av., or at his office, Room 1103 Home Insurance Building.
ALEX. E. W. PETERSON, Receiver.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
This is the only school in the city where this superior system is taught competently and which maintains a separate department for placing pupils in positions as well as other competent applicants.
Daily dictation class for writers of all systems, with typewriting practice and paper, $1 a week.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

LADY TEACHER DESIRES PRIVATE PUPILS, college and high school branches. H 182, Tribune.

SPANISH INSTRUCTION, DAY OR EVENING, private or class; another class forming; $2 per month. 210 Western Bank Note Building, Michigan-av. and Madison-st.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278, AND 280 W. Madison-st.—Day and evening; 20th year.

WANTED—TEACHER TO INSTRUCT 3 YOUNG men in singing. Address J 84, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

AN ADVANCED PUPIL OF S. E. JACOBSOHN, A lady, who for four years has held a position as violin soloist in a church choir, desires such a position; large church preferred. Address L 175, Tribune office.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

J. B. WILSON'S PHOTO STUDIO, 389 STATE; your choice of 12 best finished cabinets and one perfect ¾ life-size portrait $2, or 18 cabinets; 12 cabinets and one finely-worked crayon portrait, $5; also an elegant line of portrait frames; open Sundays; cloudy days as good as sunshine.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WINTERED AT MY FARM IN first-class manner. C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

FOR SALE—FINE NEW SULKY HARNESS. 3824 State-st., 1st flat.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A 16X42 185 H. P. HARRIS CORLISS engine in use three years. Apply at Heywood & Morrill Rattan Co., Taylor and Twelfth-sts., or M. C. Bullock Mfg. Co.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 180 State-st., Palmer House.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE MERchant tailoring store down-town on corner with established trade. Only principals need address J 44, Tribune office.

A BEAUTIFUL NOVELTY FOR SALE OR LET; A money-maker. Address H 140, Tribune office.

BACON, LARD, CORNED BEEF, ETC.

A first-class commission firm in middle Germany, excellently situated, wants the SOLE REPRESENTATION of first-class houses for the middle continent of Europe for the sale of above articles. Very best references. Please address offers to U. 5882, care RUDOLF MOSSE, Frankfurt-a-M., Germany.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO BUY REASONably for cash before Nov. 7, a stock of groceries and meat market, fixtures, horses and wagons, and established business at Edgewater; only store in town. E. H. SANFORD, Assignee,
Merchants' National Bank, Chicago.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST restaurants and lunch counters in Chicago; the best location in the city and yielding a profit of from $500 to $800 per month; has been open eight years, and always shown a profit of at least $5,000 per annum; present owner compelled to sell, having other business; price $12,000; fixtures cost $10,000. Address D B 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THREE-FIFTHS or controlling interest in well-established, high toned weekly trade paper, published at Chicago; please answer by letter. ADAMS & HAMILTON,
308 Home Ins. Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE; one of the best locations and oldest stands on North Clark-st.; will be sold cheap before the 1st of November on account of sickness. Address J 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING PLANT, INcluding land, buildings, engine, boiler, shafting, steam heating and water pipes complete, all ready to start up at once, at a bargain. For terms and further particulars address Chicago Tack Co., Grand Crossing, Ill.

FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED FEED AND GRAIN store, South Side, doing fine paying business; $2,000 sufficient for business; satisfactory reasons for selling. MACHATTON,
Room 412, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF boarding-house containing 60 rooms, new house, good furniture, now have 55 boarders at $5 per week; rooms rent from $7.50 to $20 each; in first-class location in a large city; satisfactory reason given for selling. Address H 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT AND BAR IN BASEment n. w. cor. Clark and Monroe-sts. Inquire in store.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 20 ROOMS, ALL good for $800 if taken by Saturday, '94 lease, south, biggest bargain ever offered. R. DAKIN, with A. Gray, 77 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE STORE; GOOD LOCAtion, clean stock, no opposition; must sell; investigate. HARDY & STEWART, Room 73, 162 La Salle.

FOR SALE—PROCESS FOR PRESERVING patent leather; a fortune to right party; 500 per cent profit. McDONALD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 718.

FOR SALE—FINE PAYING BARREL ROUTE, 2 wagons, teams, and route, for $800; owner going to New Brunswick. JAS. S. JACKSON, 457 W. Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A SALOON, CENTRAL LOCATION; good bargain for cash customer; no agents; good reasons for sale given. Address H 31, Tribune.

GILT-EDGED; THE FINEST STEAM LAUNDRY on the North Side; everything first-class; guarantees to be doing a business averaging $400 weekly. FREEMAN & CO., Room 23, 53 Dearborn-st.

I AM SEEKING A GOOD BUSINESS OPENING; will put in $50,000 to $75,000 choice real estate; can give any references required. Address J 50, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., R. 3.

PARTIES WHO DESIRE TO INVEST MONEY IN a permanent manufacturing business just forming and which promises large returns can learn object and particulars by calling between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m. and 2 and 5 p. m. at Room 223 Phenix Building.

WANTED—BUSINESS MANAGER FOR CORPOration manufacturing wire work and patented steel light iron and steel specialty with exclusive territory. Must be able to take interest with present owners. Business already established. Apply to G., care Carrier No. 59, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC AND THOROUGH business-man to form a company with at least $25,000 cash capital in a profitable enterprise connected with the World's Fair. Address H 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOME ONE TO JOIN IN A GOOD business enterprise and go abroad for 3 or 4 months; $30,000 required; I will furnish ½ or ⅔ of the amount. Address J 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BUSINESS-MAN WITH $1,000 TO $2,000 to buy controlling interest in a manufacturing business and take full charge of same; to the right person this is an unusual opportunity to make money. Address J 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH $200 TO BUY ONE-third interest in established real estate and renting office. Address J 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN WITH $1,500 TO FIT UP BAKery lunch in No. 1 location. J 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 IN NO. 1 wholesale and retail business. J 77, Tribune.

WANTED—STOCK OF MERCHANT TAILOR'S woolens; must be cheap. Address J 2, Tribune.

WANTED—TO BUY A BAKERY AND CONFECtionery, ice cream, and soda water business; must be on a good business street in good part of city. Address, with price, R. W. B., 55 S. Water-st., city.

WILL SOME YOUNG MAN WITH MONEY JOIN a practical mechanical engineer in a new manufacturing industry? Address J 73, Tribune office.

WE HAVE ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS CHANCES for exchange. List your property with GARDNER & RHODE, 159 La Salle-st.

$300 A YEAR WILL RENT THE STATE RIGHT for Illinois of patents covering the manufacture of a very valuable store fixture, indorsed and now in use by some of the leading dealers in Chicago. Business-men desiring to handle a paying specialty will find it to their interest to investigate. Address B V 171, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COCKROACHES—IF YOUR ROOMS ARE INfested you won't be sorry if you call on COMAN; thousands can testify to the above here in Chicago for the last 20 years. Same old number, 2636 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—NICE YOUNG LADY TO SHARE pretty flat with ladies, North Side; walking distance; terms reasonable. Address J 66, Tribune.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL,
MANLIUS, N. Y.
Civil engineering, classics, business. Under the visitation of the War Department. Military under U. S. Army officer. Address Wm. VERBECK, Supt.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service thrice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.
Lahn, Tues., Oct. 27, 1 p.m. | Havel, Tues., Nov. 3, 7 a.m.
Werra, Wed., Oct. 28, 1 p.m. | Elder, Sat., Nov. 7, 9 a.m.
Ems, Sat., Oct. 31, 5:30 a.m. | Trave, Tues., Nov. 10, noon
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 a berth. Steerage at low rates.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

INMAN LINE—
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
Largest, Fastest and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE—EXPRESS PASSENger Steamer service. New York to Genoa in eleven days. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO. Direct route to South of France, Riviera, and Italy. Touching Gibraltar to land passengers to Spain. Avoiding the Northern Latitudes of Atlantic, the Channel Crossing, and Long R. R. Rides.
DEPARTURES:
S. S. FULDA, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 2 P. M.
S. S. FULDA, SATURDAY, JAN. 2, '92, 8 A. M.
S. S. FULDA, SATURDAY, FEB. 6, 11 A. M.
S. S. FULDA, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 8 A. M.
And every five weeks thereafter.
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, First Cabin.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE—
Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee at... *8 p.m.
For Gd. Haven, Muskegon, Gd. Rapids Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at... 7:30 p.m.
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Green Bay, Escanaba, Manistique, and way ports, Wed. and Saturday... 7 p.m.
*Sun excepted. Office and dock, foot Michigan-av.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	2:20 pm	4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	2:20 pm	[illegible]
Chicago & St. Louis Diamond Special	9:00 pm	7:45 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Express	8:40 am	[illegible]
New Orleans and Memphis Ex.	7:55 pm	[illegible]
Riverview Ex., Kankakee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	4:05 pm	[illegible]
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	4:20 pm	9:55 am
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	1:20 pm	1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	11:35 pm	6:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	4:20 pm	[illegible]
Rockford & Freeport Express	8:35 am	[illegible]
Dubuque & Rockford Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	8:35 am	7:20 pm
Peoria Express	1:20 pm	1:15 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	1:20 pm	1:15 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe, Atch. and Leavenworth Ex	6:00 pm	10:30 am
Denver Fast Vestibule Ex., via Des Moines, Omaha & Lincoln	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Ex., via Omaha & Lincoln	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & Sioux Falls Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver via Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe, Atch. & Leavenworth Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—TICKET OFfices, 208 and 206 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Iowa & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
LaCrosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee and Racine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette and Lake Superior	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. §Daily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 201 Clark-st.

[illegible]

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket office, 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville Night Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Nashville Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Atlanta	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Dearborn and Polk-st. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

[illegible]

†Except Sunday. *Daily.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts. Trains.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave from Grand Central Station at 8:10 p. m. daily; 8:10 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:25 a. m. and 10:10 p. m.

EASTERN.

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad.—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

[illegible]

xDaily. †Except Sunday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOTS, LAKE Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.; Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City offices, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

[illegible]

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st. Ticket offices.

[illegible]

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

[illegible]

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. Y. C. & S. R. AND S. A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route."

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA LINES—MADISON AND CANal-sts., Chicago.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—

[illegible]

EVOLUTION OF AN IDEA.

THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE POLICY OF RECIPROCITY.

Giving Mr. Blaine the Credit—A Correspondent Insists That the Plumed Knight Should Not Be Deprived of the Laurels He Has Won—Some Testimony Recalled—Suspended During the Administrations of Arthur and Cleveland—Nursed Back to Life at the Present Time.

Editor Washington *Post:* In your issue of this date I find, from the pen of H. V. B. (H. V. Boynton, I suppose), an article headed "Plans of Reciprocity—Evolution of the Idea." It strikes me as very remarkable that so well posted a writer should go back no further than July 31, 1888, to commence the process of evolution. This writer has had ample opportunity since the passage of the McKinley bill to have called public attention to the subject of reciprocity. Why wait until this late date, when he becomes a writer for the *Post*, to call public attention to the matter in a manner indicating that the present foreign policy of this government toward Central and South American countries had its origin with President Harrison July 31, 1888? Is it in accordance with the policy, so clearly indicated by the *Post* for months past, to detract from Secretary Blaine his due share of credit for the brilliant and highly successful foreign policy of the present administration? It looks that way to a man up a tree.

But in this respect the clearly indicated policy of the *Post* is inconsistent. About two months ago it published an interview granted a representative of a Western paper by Mr. Frank Hatton, one of its editors, I believe, in which he claimed for President Arthur's Administration credit for a certain degree of reciprocity. The following quotations from the article of "H. V. B." indicate his idea of the "origin" of "the movement to extend our trade with foreign countries":

> There are some interesting points in relation to the origin and progress of the plan of reciprocity as finally adopted which do not seem to have attracted general attention. One of the first subjects to which President Harrison directed public attention after his nomination at Chicago was reciprocity with the nations to the south of us. Before he had written his letter of acceptance delegations began to visit him in rapid succession, and to those he delivered that series of short addresses which have only been equaled by those made during the recent journey across the continent.
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> On the 31st of July, 1888, and so about five weeks after his nomination and three months before his election, in a brief address to a delegation from one of the counties of his State, reported by the press, he thus presented his views upon reciprocal trade with South American nations: "In all the addresses which have been made to me there has been some reference to the great question of protection of our American industries. I see it upon the banners which you carry. Our party stands unequivocally, without evasion or qualification, for the doctrine that the American market shall be preserved for our American producers.
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> "We are not attracted to the suggestion that we should surrender to foreign producers the best market in the world. Our 60,000,000 people are the best buyers in the world, and they are such because our working classes receive the best wages. But we do not mean to be content with our own market. We should seek to promote closer and more friendly commercial relations with the Central and South American States. And what is essential to that end? Regular mails are the first condition of commerce. The merchant must know when his order will be received and when his consignment will be returned, or there can be no trade between distant communities. What we need, therefore, is the establishment of American steamship lines between our ports and the ports of Central and South America. Then it will no longer be necessary that an American Minister, commissioned to an American State, shall take an English ship to Liverpool to find another English ship to carry him to his destination. We are not to be frightened by the use of the ugly word 'subsidy.' [Laughter.] We should pay to American steamship lines a liberal compensation for carrying our mails instead of turning them over to British tramp steamships. We do not desire to dominate these neighboring governments; we do not desire to deal with them in any spirit of aggression. We desire those friendly, political, mental, and commercial relations which shall promote their interests equally with ours. We should not longer forego those commercial relations and advantages which our geographical relations suggest and make so desirable."

Mr. Hatton, in his interview, went back to 1883, I believe, for the origin. Now I have labored under the impression that the idea of extending our political and commercial relations with the countries of Central and South America—i. e., that it was first publicly announced in a letter to a Chicago magazine, which bore the date Augusta, Me., Sept. 1, 1882, and signed James G. Blaine. In that article Mr. Blaine, after he had retired from the Cabinet of President Arthur, outlined the foreign policy of the Garfield administration. The article is too lengthy to quote in full, but the following quotations from it will doubtless suffice to enlighten (?) Messrs. Boynton and Hatton:

> The foreign policy of President Garfield's administration had two principal objects in view. First to bring about peace and prevent future wars in North and South America; second, to cultivate such friendly commercial relations with all American countries as would lead to a large increase in the export trade of the United States by supplying those fabrics in which we are abundantly able to compete with the manufacturing nations of Europe.
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> To attain the second object the first must be accomplished. It would be idle to attempt the development and enlargement of a trade with the countries of North and South America if that trade were liable at any unforeseen moment to be violently interrupted by such wars as that which for three years has engrossed and almost engulfed Chile, Peru, and Bolivia; as that which was barely averted by the friendly offices of the United States between Chile and the Argentine Republic; as that which has been postponed by the same good offices, but not decisively abandoned, between Mexico and Guatemala; as that which is threatened between Brazil and Uruguay; as that which is even now foreshadowed between Brazil and the Argentine States. Peace is essential to commerce, is the very life of honest trade, is the solid basis of international prosperity.

In another part of the article Mr. Blaine says:

> To effect this end it had been resolved, before the fatal shot of July 2, to invite all the independent governments of North and South America to meet in a peace congress at Washington. The date to be assigned was the 15th of March, 1882, and the invitations would have been issued directly after the New England tour which the President was not permitted to make. Nearly six months later, on Nov. 22, President Garfield's successor issued the invitations for the peace congress, in the same spirit and scope and with the same limitations and restrictions that had been originally designed. . . . But in six weeks after the investigations had gone to the several countries President Arthur caused them to be recalled, or at least suspended.

If the foregoing extracts are not sufficiently convincing, just read the following prophetic words:

> A most significant and important result would have followed the assembling of the Peace Congress. A friendship and an intimacy would have been established between the States of North and South America which would have demanded and enforced a closer commercial connection. A movement in the near future as the legitimate outgrowth of assured peace would, in all probability, have been a great commercial conference at the City of Mexico or Rio Janeiro, whose deliberations would be directed to a better system of trade in the two continents.
>
> To such a conference the Dominion of Canada could properly be asked to send representatives, as that government is allowed by Great Britain a very large liberty in regulating its commercial relations. In the Peace Congress to be composed of independent governments the Dominion could not have taken any part, and was, consequently, not invited.

After pointing out the disadvantages which we were then laboring under in our South and Central American trade, Mr. Blaine goes on to show that with a fair chance, which would result from the plans he outlines, we could supply the countries south of us with the following, among other articles: Coarse discriptions of cottons and cotton prints, boots and shoes, ordinary household furniture, harness for draft animals, agricultural implements of all kinds, doors, sashes, and blinds, locks, bolts, and hinges, silverware, platedware, woodenware, ordinary paper and paper hangings, common vehicles, ordinary window glass and glassware, rubber goods, coal oils, lead oils, kerosenes, white lead, lead pipe, and articles in which lead is a chief component.

Further along he furnishes unmistakable evidence that at that early date the now famous "pound of flour and barrel of pork" were dear to his heart, for he says: "Flour and pork from the West reach Cuba by way of Spain, and though we buy and consume 90 per cent of the total products of Cuba, almost that proportion of her purchases is made in Europe—made, of course, with money furnished directly from our pockets."

After reading the foregoing can any sane person doubt that the foreign policy of the Administration of President Garfield, so far as it relates to the countries on this continent, was identical in all essentials with the policy of the present administration?

At that time it was a matter of theory; now it is a good reality. It was a policy which, lacking the nourishing influence of its friend, lay in a state of suspended animation during the Administrations of Arthur and Cleveland, and has been nursed back to life under the present most thoroughly American administration.

In conclusion let me append the following clipping from the telegraph page of a daily newspaper, showing British opinion of Mr. Blaine and his policy during the campaign of 1884:

> Under the heading "A Beaconsfield Beyond the Sea" the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Blaine's nomination is the most notable event for England since Lincoln was assassinated. Wherever Blaine can oust the British from the position they hold on the American continent he will endeavor to replace English influence and trade by American. His menacing intimation that he would diregard the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is an evil one for the future relations of England and America. His intervention in Peru was most ominous, when he declared he disliked England to win commercial triumphs in fields which legitimately belong to America. England will watch with extreme solicitude the progress of the electoral campaign."

JERE CONNOLLY.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 27.

A SMALL BUSINESS.

Trying to Deprive Blaine of the Credit Which Is His.

Minneapolis *Journal:* There is a singular persistence on the part of the immediate friends of President Harrison, who are seeking to promote his renomination next year, in their attempt to credit the President exclusively with the honor of giving the country the advantages of the reciprocity of the McKinley tariff act. They diligently thrust the subject upon the public when they are under no challenge and exploit their assertion in season and out of season.

A recent instance is found in a letter written by Gen. Boynton to the Washington *Post* wherein he deliberately claims that Harrison conceived and formulated the whole reciprocity business several months previous to his election. Mr. Harrison did nothing of the kind, of course. He was an advocate of steamship subsidies. That is not reciprocity. Reciprocal commerce was advocated by Garfield ten years ago and reciprocity would have been carried out by Secretary Blaine then had Garfield lived. Had not Mr. Blaine insisted upon securing equity in trade on the general principle of retaliation against Spanish-American import duties there would not have been a word about reciprocity in the McKinley bill. Reciprocity, as Attorney-General Miller declares, was an afterthought, a separate arrangement, not contemplated by the originators of the McKinley bill. The Attorney-General knocks the claims of the President's friends higher than a kite. If reciprocity was an afterthought, as he says, the President did not previously devise it and certainly he did not think of it after the bill was on its passage.

Ex-Senator Pierce of Dakota states that the so-called Pierce amendment did not originate with the President and that the Aldrich amendment was an elaboration of his own. The Aldrich amendment modified the Blaine plan from retention of sugar duties and using them as a lever to remove Spanish-American import duties, to free sugar with retaliation of one-half the repealed tax on nations not reciprocating commercially. [And why was the retaliation reduced to one-half the tax? Whose botch work was that?] The same thing, practically, is arrived at by both methods.

The principle was, in this administration, first suggested and insisted upon by Secretary Blaine. It is a matter of history.

Why, therefore, do the President's friends seek to overturn the historicity of this reciprocity business? The effort to detract from Mr. Blaine's credit and to deceive the public is a small, a very small business. The facts are too patent to be obscured by any small jugglery, and the act of thrusting this matter in this shape upon public attention just at the time of Secretary Blaine's return to Washington is difficult to account for. It cannot possibly be the idea of the President and his friends that it will be a matter of indifference to Blaine's friends or to the Secretary himself. He has too recently insisted on his claim to having injected the reciprocity scheme into our tariff legislation. Neither is this good politics. There is no occasion for filching credit from Blaine. There is enough to the President's credit—his administration is universally conceded by his party to have been a wise and patriotic one—without his seeking to rob other men of what belongs to them.

PISTOLS DRAWN IN A SMOKING-CAR.

A Negro Objects to a White Man's Flirting with a Mulatto Girl.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 28.—Passengers in the smoking-car of the South Carolina railway, coming to Augusta from Charleston last evening, witnessed an exciting scene. At Branchville a negro man, a mulatto girl, and Mr. Rivers Carr of Blackville boarded the up-bound train. They took seats in the second-class car.

The white man sat behind the negro and the mulatto girl sat on the opposite side. The negro noticed the white man winking at the girl. He objected to the flirtation and spoke to Carr about it. Carr became infuriated at the negro trying to correct his conduct and a quarrel ensued.

He pulled a pistol and pushed it against the breast of the negro and pulled the trigger twice, but it failed to go off each time. He then examined the pistol to see what was the matter, and then pulled the trigger the third time. It discharged this time, and the ball went through the window, but came near hitting a passenger. While the two men were clinched the negro managed to draw his pistol, but was prevented from using it by the interference of the conductor. The train was stopped and the negro was put off in the woods, while the white man was allowed to ride along with the girl.

NEGROES AS SUGAR WEIGHERS.

Louisiana Planters Object to Them So Strenuously That They Retire Temporarily.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 26.—Among the new inspectors and weighers of sugar appointed by the Internal Revenue Bureau at this city under the Sugar Bounty law are several negroes. A very strong feeling has been aroused against the negroes among the white planters, especially in Eberia, Ascension, and Terrebonne parish. Protests were issued against them, on the ground that they would have an injurious effect upon the negro farm hands. The planters declared that they would accept any white men, and that there were white Republican candidates for these offices, to which the negroes were not suited.

The feeling against the negro inspectors was very strong in Eberia, and those who went there to perform their duties several days ago left at the advice of prominent Republican leaders and returned to New Orleans. The *Crusader*, a negro newspaper published here, denounces the action of the planters, and says that if the negro sugar inspectors are not allowed to work the negroes here will appeal to Congress for a removal of the sugar bounty.

DEVOURED BY A BEAR.

Sad Fate of Miss Likens of Shawsville, Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 26.—A resident of this city who has just returned from a visit to Montgomery County gives your correspondent the following particulars of the horrible death of a young lady named Likens, near Shawsville, Friday last.

Miss Likens, who resides a few miles south of Shawsville, went out to gather berries on the mountain side, near her home, at about 10 o'clock in the morning.

On her not returning by dinner time the suspicions of the family were aroused and a party was formed to go in search of her.

After being out some time a large bear was discovered a few miles from her home perched upon one of the lower branches of a large tree, while the outlines of a woman could be distinctly observed on the ground.

One of the party fired on Bruin, who dropped dead to the ground.

On arriving at the base of the tree where the bear had been killed the body of Miss Likens was found. It was terribly mutilated and every evidence went to show that the unfortunate victim had first been squeezed to death by the bear and then partly devoured.

Miscellaneous Telegraphic Markets.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red strong; spot and October, $1.02¾@1.03; December, $1.05¼@1.05½; January, $1.06¾@1.07; May, $1.12¾; steamer No. 2 red, 97¼@97½c. Receipts, 15,281 bu; shipments, 7,924 bu; stock, 1,359,614 bu; sales, 113,000 bu. Corn—Mixed strong; spot, 64c; year, 54¼c; January and February, 53½@53¾c; March, 53½c. Receipts, 22,349 bu; stock, 45,392 bu; sales, 85,000 bu. Oats—Steady to firm; No. 2 white Western, 37½@38c; No. 2 mixed, 36@36½c; receipts, 1,000 bu; stock, 147,665 bu. Rye—Active, strong, and higher; No. 2, 97¼c bid; receipts, 16,795 bu; stock, 179,450 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 29.—GRAIN—Corn steady; No. 2, 55¼c; No. 3, 54½c; No. 4, 53½c; new No. 4, 45c. Oats active and firm; No. 2 white, 29¾@30c; No. 3 white, 28¾@29c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.18; spirits, $1.20.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 35,400 bu; oats, 59,000 bu; rye, 550 bu; barley, 9,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 1,200 bu; oats, 85,000 bu; rye, 2,200; barley, 7,200 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 29.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 33½c.

Notice of Sale of Funding Bonds of Whatcom County, Wash.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the first day of December, A. D. 1891, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Whatcom, State of Washington, at their office in the Court-House in the City of New Whatcom, County and State aforesaid, will open and consider bids for the purchase of bonds issued by said county, by and through its Board of County Commissioners, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "an act authorizing and empowering the organized counties of the State of Washington to contract indebtedness, to issue bonds for funding the same, and declaring an emergency," approved March 21, 1891, Chapter II. Session Laws, 1889-90.

Bonds of said Whatcom County in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000), consisting of Two Hundred (200) bonds of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, said bonds to run for a period of Twenty (20) years and the interest thereon to be paid annually. Interest not to exceed six per cent per annum. Principal and interest payable in the City of New York, N. Y.

Bidders are requested to submit sealed bids of prices and rates of interest at which they will purchase said bonds, said bids to be filed with the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, New Whatcom, Wash., on or before the time above mentioned, i. e.—4 o'clock p. m., Dec. 1, 1891.

A certified check payable to the order of the Treasurer of Whatcom County, Washington, in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars must accompany all bids, as a guarantee of good faith.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

By order of Board of County Commissioners, Whatcom County, Washington.

Dated at New Whatcom, Washington, this the twenty-eighth day of September, A. D. 1891.

Signed, E. D. COLLIER,
County Auditor and ex-officio Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners in and for Whatcom County, Washington.

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In sums to suit at 5, 6, and 7 per cent on Real Estate Security.
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149 La Salle-st.

The National Cordage Company.
Oct. 6, 1891.—The Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 PER CENT on the preferred and 2½ PER CENT on the common stock of this company, payable Nov. 2 at the transfer office of the company, 132 Front-st. The books will close Oct. 15 and reopen Nov. 3.
R. M. FULTON, Treasurer.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 29.	Oct. 22.
New York	$120,768,032	$105,790,964
Boston	15,474,445	15,115,700
Chicago	14,359,000	16,058,000
Philadelphia	12,559,944	11,699,522
St. Louis	3,576,159	3,912,255
Baltimore	1,974,803	2,188,842
New Orleans	1,537,018	1,647,534

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 12½c premium; Boston, 12½c discount; St. Louis, par.

The improved feeling in the money market, in the way of a more active demand, is still principally a matter of sentiment. The tone of the situation has changed some, but the actual demand does not develop to any great extent. Bankers are looking confidently forward to a greater demand after the 1st of the month and are still inclined to hold their rates firmly at 6 per cent.

There was no uncertain tone about the advance in the Bank of England rate yesterday. The advance was a full 1 per cent, bringing the rate up from 3 to 4 per cent. It is evident that the Englishmen hope to interfere with the flow of gold by advancing the bank rate. One Chicago banker, who is a particularly close student of foreign financial affairs, yesterday made the prediction that the rate would be advanced as high as 7 per cent before the end of the year. The statement of the bank showed the proportion of the reserve to the liability was 37.55 per cent last week, against 38.53 this week. The bank lost during the week £574,000 of bullion. Most of the effect of this advance in rates was discounted Wednesday. Quotations yesterday were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	481	485
Actual	480¼@480½	484 @484½
Documentary	479 @479¼	483

In the last four days the New York banks have lost to the Subtreasury $1,439,000.

The statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 1,175,000 francs in gold and 1,000,000 francs in silver.

The most notable news affecting stock market values yesterday was the reports of railway earnings, which were without exception extremely favorable. The report of the St. Paul for September showed earnings of $1,329,000. This is an increase of $308,000 over September of last year. That the tonnage haul this year is exceptionally large is shown by a statement of September earnings for several years past. In September, 1889, the earnings were $1,027,000; 1888, $920,000; 1887, $1,026,000; 1886, $1,251,000; The report of the Pennsylvania railroad for September was made yesterday and shows an increase in the gross earnings of $380,000. The increase in the net earnings, however, amounted to only $19,000. This would indicate that a great deal of unprofitable business is being carried, and that rates must be in a far less satisfactory shape than they were a year ago. Atchison's statement for September shows an increase in the net earnings of $338,000.

Affairs at the Chicago Stock Exchange fell back into the old rut of dullness yesterday. There was practically nothing at all in the market. Such scattering trades as were recorded were made as a rule at a slight concession in prices. The whole story of the day is told by the list of sales, which is as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

25 Am Straw B'd Co.. 62
25 do 61⅝
4 Cen. Un. Tel. Co.... 51
40 Dia Match Co, Ill..118
25 N. Chi. S. R. R. Co.165¼
10 W C St R R Co......124⅜
21 Nat. Lin. Oil Co.... 21

BONDS.

$ 100 B'd of Trade 5s..101
$1000 Chi G L & C Co 5s 81¼

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

30 Am Straw B'd Co... 62
50 Dia Match Co. Ill. 118¼
50 do 118
3 Mil & Chi B Co pfd 43
250 W C St R R Co.... 124⅛
100 do b 10 ....125⅛
1 Arc L & Pow Co..... 38
10 Chi F & P Co..... 48¼

There will need to be considerable educating of members before the new plan of trading for account can be thoroughly established at the Stock Exchange. Nearly every one is friendly to the plan, however, and it certainly gives promise of being the means by which life can be infused into the situation. Most of the criticisms are the result of ignorance of the methods that will be used. The clearing-house blanks will likely be ready today, and as the scheme is not at all complicated it should not take long for the members to fully understand the way in which it will work. Some of the strongest bankers in the city are thoroughly in favor of this method of trading, and they give it as their opinion that it will lead to a great expansion of Stock Exchange business.

The banks and the Stock Exchange will be closed Tuesday, it being a legal holiday.

The Merchants' Loan and Trust company has been appointed the depository for the Stock Exchange Clearing-House.

The gross earnings of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha were $862,000, an increase of $170,000 as compared with the same month of last year.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—[Special.]—A report, cabled to several banking and grain dealing houses in this city, that Russia's government had prohibited by ukase the exportation of all cereals was a more powerful factor in today's prices than the advance in the Bank of England's discount rate. It was followed by active bidding by the traders, which brought out few stocks, but naturally advanced prices. In quarters of the market where there was considerable short interest outstanding transactions were fairly large, but in the market as a whole there was little improvement in the volume of business and there was developed nothing but a professional character. There was little trading of any kind in the closing hours, the most striking feature of the day's market being the unwillingness of holders of stock to let their holdings go at current prices. The advance of the London bank rate to 4 per cent will doubtless result in a brief interruption to the execution of American orders for gold in that market. The immediate effect, indeed, has been an advance in bankers' sterling bills above the gold shipping point. But the Londoners know as well as we do that with an unchecked export trade in grain the interruption can be only temporary. It is probable, moreover, that the bank directors are fighting, not against the specie movement to New York, which they cannot control, but against the demands of the European Continent. The bank's loss of gold on our account during the last month has been much smaller than its loss through shipments across the channel. Exceptionally heavy orders have come in, for instance, to the shipment of gold to Russia, presumably on Russia's new French credits. This movement it is possible to control, and the bank is naturally anxious to restrict it, because November is the month in which the heaviest demand from the Scotch banks must be met.

How far the usual argument of election-time dullness is satisfactory to explain the stagnation now equally prevalent in stocks and bonds, may be a fair question. It is interesting, however, to observe that the conditions of general trade have been fairly reflected of late in these markets. The complaint of dullness in trade is common, at the moment, to every industry and practically every section of the country. Even at the interior distributing points of the jobbing trade, the present report is that the fall custom seems to have supplied most of its wants while collections are not rapid and little activity has shown itself as yet for winter business. It is useless to ignore these indications, which serve to explain the stagnation in Wall street, and if only temporary may be useful to those watching for a future revival in prices. The Philadelphia authorities on the iron trade report prices so low as to leave manufacturers practically without profit, and this may perhaps explain the uneasiness visible regarding the immediate future of the coal trade and the coal-carrying railroads. It is an extraordinary fact in the history of this extraordinary business year that in the face of a shrinkage of 25 per cent in our pig-iron output, and of 80 per cent in our manufacture of steel rails, the production of anthracite for the year to date has by long odds beaten the country's record.

Money on call easy, ranging from 3 to 3½ per cent; last loan 4, closed offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6½. Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 480¼ for sixty-day bills and 484 for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 245,831 shares, including: Atchison, 24,820; Chicago Gas, 22,275; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 6,200; Erie, 10,210; Louisville and Nashville, 4,400; Missouri Pacific, 6,950; North American, 3,398; Northern Pacific preferred, 10,210; Reading, 7,490; Richmond and West Point, 3,936; St. Paul, 42,090; Union Pacific, 5,815.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Oct. 29	Oct. 28
Atchison	25,080	44	43	44	43
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	6,615	27¼	26	26⅞	26
Amn. Sugar	14,840	84⅞	81⅛	83⅞	82¼
Do pfd.	150	93	93	93	
B., R. & P.	700	40¾	40¼	40¾	40½
Do pfd.	500	79½	79	79	
Chicago Junc. Ry.	200	74½	74	74	
C., B. & Q.	11,885	99	98	98⅞	98⅛
Canada So	2,700	60⅜	59⅝	60⅛	59⅞
Central Pacific	200	32½	32½	32½	
Ches. & Ohio	4,000	26⅛	25⅝	26	25¾
Do 1st pfd.	200	59	59	59	
Colo. Coal	600	37¼	36⅞	37¼	39¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,840	72⅝	71⅝	72⅜	71⅝
Do pfd.	20	96	96	96	
Chicago Gas	22,535	55⅝	54	55⅜	54⅞
Com. Cable	1,040	135½	134⅜	134⅜	134½
D., L. & W.	6,300	141⅝	140⅞	141⅜	131
Del. & Hud.	1,125	131⅝	130	131⅜	
Den. & Rio Grande	100	19	19	19	18¾
Do pfd.	100	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
Dist. & C. F. Co	480	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅜
Edison	10	99	99	99	98⅜
Erie	10,560	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	29⅞
Do pfd.	900	69½	69	69½	
G., B., W. & St. P.	210	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	12½
Gt. Northern pfd.	310	110	110	110	
Hocking Valley	400	32⅝	31½	32¼	32⅜
Jersey Central	700	115⅞	114⅞	115⅞	114⅞
Kan. & Tex.	100	17	17	17	17
Do pfd.	200	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	25⅜
Lake Shore	2,450	125	123	124⅞	123⅞
Louis. & Nash.	4,400	79⅝	78⅞	79⅝	78
L. E. & W.	800	20	18⅞	20	19
Do pfd.	1,140	64½	63	64½	63⅝
L., N. A. & C.	300	24	24	24	
Lead Trust	188	16	16	16	16
L., St. L. & Tex.	200	17	16⅞	17	
Mo. Pac.	6,850	60⅝	58⅞	60⅝	59⅝
Mich. Cent.	2,265	107⅛	104⅞	107	105
Manitoba	450	114	113⅞	114	114⅛
M., L. S. & W. pfd.	100	111	110	111	
Manhattan	475	101⅛	101	101⅛	101
Mob. & Ohio	100	43	43	43	
Nat. Starch	100	22	22	22	
Northwest	1,620	117⅛	116⅛	117⅛	116⅞
New England	2,251	40	38⅞	39⅞	38⅞
Northern Pacific	1,910	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	27⅛
Do pfd.	9,910	74⅝	73⅜	74⅝	73⅝
N. Y. Central	1,455	113⅞	112⅞	113⅞	112⅝
Nash. & Chatt.	92	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	
N. Y., Sus. & W.	310	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	10
Do pfd.	110	37	37	37	
Nor. Amn. Co.	3,398	19⅝	18⅜	19⅝	18⅜
National Cordage	2,300	94⅞	93⅞	94	93⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L.	900	20	20	20	20
Do pfd.	600	45⅝	44⅞	45	
Ogn. S. Line	300	24⅝	24	24⅝	24
O. Ry. & Nav.	100	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74
Ont. & W.	2,120	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	20⅛
Omaha	300	34⅜	34	34⅜	34⅛
Do pfd.	200	94	94	94	93
Pacific Mail	100	36	36	36	36
Pullman	29	191⅛	191	191⅛	190⅛
Peo., D. & E.	920	20⅜	20	20⅜	19⅝
P., C., C. & St. L.	200	27	26⅞	26⅞	
Do pfd.	333	66⅞	66	66⅞	
Reading	7,490	41	40⅜	41	40⅝
Rich. Term.	2,936	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝
Rock Island	5,746	83	81⅞	83	82⅞
St. Paul	42,290	76	74⅞	76	74⅞
Do pfd.	243	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118
Silver Bullion	125,000	96⅜	95⅝	95⅝	96
St. L. & S. W. pfd.	765	17	15⅝	17	17⅛
Texas Pacific	200	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Tenn. Coal	1,200	37⅛	37	37	36⅞
Union Pacific	6,196	40	39⅝	40⅛	39⅞
W. & L. E.	5,358	37⅝	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛
Do pfd.	1,090	78⅝	77⅞	78⅝	78
Wabash	100	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Do pfd.	2,000	29⅞	29	29⅞	29⅛
Western Union	559	82⅛	81⅞	82⅛	81⅞
Wis. Cent.	200	19	19	19	19

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	146	Fargo	138
American	116½	United States	54

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg.	117	U. S. 2s reg.	100
U. S. 4s coup.	117		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

11400 US4s reg. 117
57000 A C Oil 8s....102@102¼
17000 Atch4s ....83⅛@83⅝
8500 Atch inc........64⅛@64⅞
1000 BCR&N 1s 101
11000 CNJ gm 5s 109⅛
9000 C&O con 5s...102@102¼
10000 C&O-R&A1st con.
4000 C&O-RAD 2d cn4s ....73@74
1000 CB&Q Ia D 4s 94
5000 C&EI gen 5s 97⅛
5000 C&NP 1st.....78⅛@78⅝
21000 CRI&P 5s cp.101@101⅛
10000 CStPM&Ocn 119⅛
1000 CC&I 6s 101
6000 CHV&T 5s...86⅛@86⅝
1000 CHV&Tgm6s 94
6000 CSolst gtd.107⅛@107⅛
8000 CNJ g m reg 109
1000 COhio reorg 1st..101
11000 CB&Qcn 5s....109@109⅛
1000 CStL&P1st 102⅛
5000 CB&Q-DD4s 93⅛
3000 CB&Q deb 5s 102
1000 D&RG 5s 86⅜
1000 D&H 1st-PD 139
2000 D&RG 4s 83⅞
10000 GH&SA-WD 1st 97
8000 GH&SA 1st 106
4000 H&T C 1st 5s......101⅛
2000 ID&S 1st tr 93
2000 KPa 1st cn 107⅛
10000 Ky C 1st 4s....80@80⅛
12000 LI con 5s 90⅜
15000 L&N un gd 4s 80
5000 LNA&C con 94⅛
6000 LStL&T 1st 84
2000 L&WB con ass 110⅛
5000 M&SP 1st-LacD ......118@118⅛
2000 M&E 1s '71 ......119⅛
1000 M&E 1st 139
1000 MLS&Wist 123⅛
1000 MC 1s 123
2000 M Cent 5s-1931 rg.110¼
5000 M&SP1st-C&PW5.107¼
28000 MLS&W ex 5s ......99⅛@99⅛
1000 M&O gm ......69@69⅛
1000 MU 6s 107⅛
24000 MK&T1st......79@79⅛
40000 MK&T 2d ......45@45⅛
2000 Ohio S 1st 108⅛
20000 OSL&U cn ....73⅛@73⅛
41000 OSL6s ......101@101⅛
1000 P&E 1st 78⅛
10000 P&E inc ......28@28⅛
4000 P&PU 2d 70
2000 P&R 1st inc 70
26000 P&R 2d inc 50⅛
36000 P&R g m 4s..83⅛@83⅛
1000 PCo 4½ cp 105⅛
1000 R&D 5s 109⅛
39000 RT ctr 5s ......56⅛@57⅛
1000 RG W 1st 77⅛
6000 RW&O cn ...109⅛@109⅛
10000 R&Pcn 115⅛
1000 SL&IM 1st 102
25000 SL&SW1st ...70⅛@70⅛
46000 SL-SW 2d in ...30⅛@32
2000 StL&SF 2d—Cl A.113
2000 StL&SF 2d—Cl B.113⅛
7000 SLS&E 1st ....98⅛@98⅛
99000 TP 1st 5s ......83⅛@83¾
93000 TP2d inc ......32@32⅝
13000 TS L&KCist......85@89
3000 TC&R6s-BD 93
6000 UP col tr 4½s 91
11000 UP-D&G1st 74
1000 UnPa 1st of 1896..107⅛
1000 UnPa 1st of 1898..110⅛
7000 UP gold 5s tr no. ......93⅛@93⅛
1000 Utah So ex 1st 97
14000 Wablst 5s..103⅛@103⅛
48000 Wab 2d ......79@79⅛
10000 W S gtd 4s....102@102⅛
141 Adams Ex.146⅛@148⅛
5 Amn Ex 116⅛

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	9,500	43⅝	44	43	44
Am. Sugar	2,380	82	84	81⅞	83⅞
Do pfd.	100	93	93	93	93
Bell Telephone	5	180	180	180	180
C., B. & Q.	1,800	98⅞	99	98	98⅞
Chicago Junction	215	75	75⅝	75	75
Mex. Cent.	100	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
Ore. Short Line	440	24	24⅝	24	24⅝
Thom.-Houston	31	49	49	49	49
Do pfd.	165	26	26	26	26
Union Pacific	2,800	39⅞	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛
Wis. Cent.	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
Do pfd.	100	48	48	48	48

The sales of bonds were:

2000 Mex Cent 4s......71¼
2000 Bos Gas 1st 85⅝
1000 Nor Pac 2ds 6s....109⅛
1000 Wis Cent 92⅛
3000 St. Paul Dub 6s ..111
18000 Atch 4s ......81⅜@81¾
17000 Bos Gas 2d......72@72⅜
25000 Atch inc ......63⅜@64⅛

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 29.—The market closed firm and higher. Pennsylvania, 55⅛@55¼; Reading, 20¼@20 9-16; Lehigh Valley, 49⅛@49⅜; Reading general 4s, 83⅞@83⅞; do first preferred, 70⅛@70¼; do second preferred, 51⅜@51⅝; do third preferred, 38¼@38⅜.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 29—4 p.m.—Closing—Consols—Money, 95 1-16; do account, 95¼; United States 4s, 120; do 4½s, 102⅛; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 38⅛; Canadian Pacific, 91⅜; Erie, 31; Illinois Central, 106; Mexican ordinary, 32⅛; St. Paul common, 77⅜; New York Central, 116⅝; Pennsylvania, 57¼; Reading, 21; Mexican Central new 4s, 73¼. Bar silver, 44⅝d. Money, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and 3 months' bills, 3⅛ per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £574,000 during the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 37.55 per cent, is now 38.53 per cent.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today £11,000.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Three per cent rentes, 96f 25c for the account. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 1,175,000 francs gold and 1,000,000 francs silver.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.45; Adams Consolidated, $1.80; Aspen, $3.50; Deadwood T., $1.90; Eureka Consolidated, $1.00; Homestake, $10.50; Horn Silver, $3.45; Iron Silver, $1.45; Mexican, $2.00; Ontario, $38.00; Plymouth, $2.45; Sierra Nevada, $1.50; Standard, $1.20; Union Consolidated, $1.80.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $2.12½; Atlantic, $12.00; Boston and Montana, $44.50; Calumet and Hecla, $252.00; Kearsarge, $12.25; Osceola, $32.50; Santa Fe Copper, 30c; Tamarack, $160.00; Central Mining, $13.00; B. and B. Copper, $15.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 30c; Bulwer, 10c; Best & Belcher, $2.25; Bodie Consolidated, 50c; Chollar, 85c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.40; Crown Point, $1.05; Eureka Con., $1.00; Gould & Curry, $1.25; Hale & Norcross, $1.95; Mexican, $1.95; Mono, 20c; Navajo, 10c; Ophir, $2.50; Potosi, $1.50; Savage, $1.45; Sierra Nevada, $1.50; Union Consolidated, $1.85; Utah, 35c; Yellow Jacket, $1.25; Commonwealth, 25c; Belle Isle, 40c.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

There was a good deal of life in the leading markets yesterday, all of them being active and furnishing more or less of a sensation during the morning. The signal service map showed no break in the drought, and there was nothing to indicate that rain would fall to any considerable extent anywhere. The feeling after the close was steady. Puts on December wheat sold at 94¾c and calls at 97c early. Later puts were 94¾c and calls 96⅞c. Puts on November corn sold at 52¼c and calls at 54¼c. Later calls sold at 54½c, puts being unchanged.

There will be no session of the Board of Trade Tuesday, Nov. 3, election day.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 400 cars; corn, 336 cars; oats, 260 cars; and 24,000 hogs.

It is reported that the German Reichstag will today take up the question of the reduction of the duty on cereals.

New York reported considerable inquiry for oats for January sailing, and the cash market there was stronger.

New York wired that while the advance in wheat had checked the export business, the foreigners were large buyers of futures. While the majority of the trade had twenty loads as the quantity taken at New York yesterday some of the late advices made it thirty-four loads or 272,000 bushels.

Millers and their agents say that rye is altogether too high to make into flour at current relative prices. The trade in rye flour is pronounced light; the very class of consumers which usually buy it now let it alone, as it costs 50@60c per brl more than good straight wheat flour.

Milmine-Bodman probably led the selling of wheat on the advance, Logan taking a large part of the quantity offered. There were a number of 100,000 bu lots traded in around the top. Irwin-Green, Lamson, Ream, Brosseau, Pardridge, and Linn were prominent on the selling side, Mitchell, Dunn, and the scalpers doing the buying.

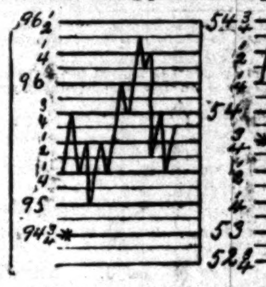
A dispatch from the Northwest stated that the farmers were not parting with their wheat rapidly at present prices and that some of them were storing their wheat. The receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth, however, were 1,085 cars yesterday, and some of the yards up there are said to be jammed with cars that cannot be unloaded.

H. H. Aldrich, one of the directors of the board, resigned yesterday and notified all members to close out trades with him. The failure was not unexpected. He was short November and long year corn. The liabilities are pretty well divided. There was a slight flurry in corn at the opening, when his corn was bought in.

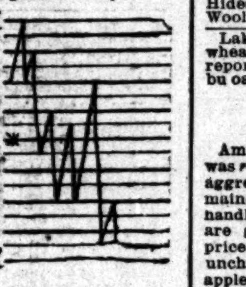
The *Price Current*, reviewing the packing business, movement of hogs, and crop outlook, says: "The packing of the West for the week was 325,000 hogs, against 340,000 for the corresponding week in 1890. The decrease since the opening of the season is 2,845,000. The hog movement has been accelerated by fear of lower prices and plague and the growing confidence in corn. The weather has favored hastening of marketing and cribbing condition of corn, but somewhat widened unfavorableness and apprehensions concerning sown wheat."

The first cables relating to the Russian prohibition came from Thalman in Paris, who is considered a reliable man, whose sources of information are of the best. It came to Schwartz-Dupee-McCormick, and stated simply that the Russian Government had prohibited the exporting of all cereals. Clews wired from New York that the information came from unquestioned sources, and that it could be relied upon as correct. The New York *Staats-Zeitung* had the same information, with the additional statement that the prohibition was to go into effect Nov. 5. The continental cables indicated that some important influence was at work there, most of them being a little higher for the near deliveries and materially higher for the deferred futures. The trade here as a rule was inclined not to accept the information as correct. In commenting upon it one critic observed that if it affected the wheat exports as the prohibition of rye had affected rye it was a bear measure, and he pointed to the fact that the Russian exports of rye from July to October this year were 13,000,000 bu against 8,000,000 for the corresponding period in 1890.

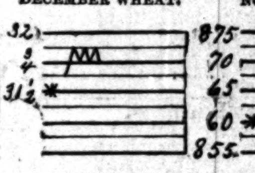
The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of December wheat, November corn, May oats, and December pork Oct. 29. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



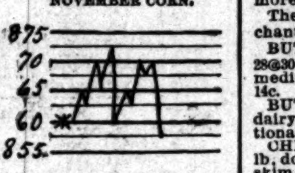
DECEMBER WHEAT.



NOVEMBER CORN.



MAY OATS.



DECEMBER PORK.

THE MARKETS.

The shorts in wheat got a scare on at the start yesterday. There were a great many drought reports, there was no indication of rain in the meteorological conditions, receipts were under the estimates, and cables were higher. New York reported that the foreigners were buying freely there and that the private advices from the other side were quite bullish. The advance was fought by some of the professional bears and they succeeded in checking the upward movement and turned the market down for a few minutes, but when it seemed weakest there came several messages indorsed by some of the most prominent of the New York houses and by the New York *Staats-Zeitung* to the effect that the Russian ukase had been issued and that it prohibited the export of all of the cereals. While a part of the trade insisted that this was another of the "fakes" originating in the fertile minds of the New-Yorkers there were enough who did take stock in it to rush prices up 1¼c. There was free selling on the advance, one of the houses with New York connections unloading about 500,000 bu of December near the top, and as there were no foreign buying orders in this market the impression that the report was without foundation became quite general and 1c of the advance was lost in the selling rush that followed. Liberal buying orders just before the close, however, brought about a slight reaction and the latest price was ⅝c over the close of the previous day. There was considerable strength in the outside markets and the cash market was active. Late cables were strong and higher, especially for the late futures. Receipts at principal points aggregated 1,732,174 bu, with shipments of 1,023,308 bu. Export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 516,000 bu, with 272,000 bu taken yesterday. The local out-inspection was 228,900 bu and the charters for 66,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 95¼@95⅜c for No. 2 red, 89¾@92c for No. 3 red, 83@85c for No. 4 red, 86¾@88¾c for No. 3 hard, 89½c for No. 3 white winter, 94½@95c for No. 2 spring, 88¾@90c for No. 3 spring, 77c for No. 4 spring, and 83@83½c for No. 3 white spring. Free on board lots of No. 1 red winter sold at 82@87c, No. 3 do at 91@93c, No. 4 spring at 72@84c, and No. 3 do at 88¼@92¼c.

The corn market was an erratic one. The opening was strong and higher, partly in sympathy with the action of wheat and partly on account of the purchase of a quantity of near future corn for account of H. H. Aldrich, who had notified the members to close all trades with him. The offerings on the early bulge were liberal, receipts being larger than anticipated, and advices from the country indicating a larger movement toward this market. This, too, was intimated in the *Price Current* summary and encouraged short selling to a considerable extent. On the other hand, the cables were stronger and all the domestic markets were strong, which rather tended to make the shorts nervous. The result of this uncertain feeling was to make the fluctuations sudden and to force them through a considerable range. The increased estimates for today brought about a feeling of weakness late in the session and the close was ⅜c under that of the previous day. Sackett was a leading seller of November, supposed to be for E. W. Bailey, while Congdon sold a great deal of May, most of which was taken by Norton-Worthington. Bartlett-Frazier threw their influence in favor of higher prices, bidding actively for the nearer futures especially. The cash market was active, there being an unusually good demand from shippers. Receipts at principal points aggregate 353,000 bu, with shipments of 323,000 bu. Export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 153,000 bu, with 256,000 bu taken yesterday. The local out-inspection was 78,338 bu, with charters for 20,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 57½@58c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, 56½@57½c for No. 3, and 56½@57c for No. 3 yellow. No. 2 yellow to be in store by Nov. 28 sold at 42c. Free on board sales were at 41@43½c for new no grade, 45@47c for do No. 4 mixed, 54@55c for old No. 4 mixed, and 58c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow.

In oats about the only feature of interest was the strength in November, which sold up ⅜c. The offerings were not large and there was some demand for account of shorts, the cash market being ⅛@¼c higher both here and in New York. Wright-Haughey were moderate buyers. November selling at 29⅞@30⅛c and closing near the top at 30⅛c. December sold at 29⅝@29⅞c and May at 31⅜@31⅞c, closing at 31⅞c. There was little talk of new export business, and clearances were practically nothing. Free on board sales were 29@30¼c for No. 3 mixed, 31@32c for do white, and 32@32½c for No. 2 white. In store sales were liberal, including No. 3 white at 30½@31⅛c and 125,000 bu No. 2 white, clipped, on private terms.

Rye continued strong without being much higher. The demand for the moderate cash offerings was earnest and No. 2 to go to store sold about ½c higher at 92c. Shorts were again in the market for all active deliveries and Berlin cables showed an advance. December ¾c higher at 92c paid and bid. November sold at 91¾@92c, and October at 91¼@92c. Exports at New York were fair at 110,000 bu, and some of the local demand was for outgoing cargoes. Barley was only steady. In fact November sold at 59⅛c, or ⅛c below a recent asked price. The cash offerings met with fairly ready disposition, however, and a good business was done. Free on board sales were at 37@50c for No. 4 and 47@62c for No. 3.

The provision market was quite active. There was some buying on the early strength in grain, on the firmness in the hog market, and on the packing returns for the week showing a larger decrease as compared with the corresponding week a year ago than the trade generally anticipated. Large purchases early by brokers were found to be for the Cudahy Packing company and for Cudahy. Outsiders took fair quantities. While the average prices for the session were higher than those of the previous day there was a slump near the close in sympathy with the break in the grain markets and the latest figures were about the same as or a little lower than those of the previous day. Outside markets were active and firm. Liverpool was steady for meats and easier for lard. The receipts of product were fair, with liberal shipments. Cash pork was quoted at $8.62½@8.75. January lard opened at $6.20, sold at $6.20@6.25, and closed at $6.20, cash being $6.05. January ribs opened at $5.75, sold at $5.75@5.80, and closed at $5.82½, cash being $5.90@6.30, according to weight and age. Cash sales included 100 brls heavy mess pork at $9.00, 500 tcs lard at $6.05, 25,000 lbs green hams at 7¼c, 25,000 lbs green picnic hams at 5c, and 50,000 lbs short ribs, 70 lbs, at $5.92½.

The flour market was quiet and rather neglected. There was no special change in prices. Sales were chiefly on local account, shippers and exporters holding off.

Millstuffs were unchanged, with sales of bran at $12.75@13.00 and middlings at $13.00@15.00.

Flaxseed was slightly higher, with fair interest manifested. Receipts were 157 cars, and elevator men and local crushers were in the market as buyers, while there was a moderate inquiry for May, with December slow. No. 1 cash and to arrive sold at 95½@96c, closing fully ½c higher at 96c. Cars on favorite tracks were salable at a premium. Rejected went at 92@93c. Timothy was quiet and steady. The few cars on sale commanded fully recent prices, with bright country seed going at $1.12@1.13, poor to fair quotable at 90c@$1.08, and prime at $1.18. March was $1.29 bid. Clover was inactive and quotably steady on the basis of $4.45 for prime.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
October	$ 93⅝	$	$ 94⅞
December	94⅞	95 @ 96⅞	95⅝
May	1.01⅞	1.01⅝@ 1.02⅞	1.02
CORN.			
October	58	$ 56½@ 58⅞	$ 57
November	53⅝	52⅞@ 54⅜	52⅞
Year	46⅛	45⅞@ 46⅜	45⅜
May	42⅝	42⅜@ 43⅛	43
OATS.			
November	$ 29⅛	$ 29⅜@ 30⅛	$ 30⅛
December	29⅜	29⅝@ 29⅞	29⅞
May	31⅜	31⅜@ 31⅞	31⅞
MESS PORK.			
December	$ 8.57½	$ 8.57½@ 8.70	$ 8.57½
January	11.05	11.12½@11.27½	11.20
May	11.40	11.45 @11.55	11.55
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
November	$ 6.00	$ 6.02½@ 6.05	$ 6.02½
December	6.10	6.10 @ 6.12½	6.10
January	6.17½	6.20 @ 6.25	6.20
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
November	$ 5.85	$ 5.85 @ 5.87½	$ 5.87½
December	5.72½	5.77½@ 5.85	5.80
January	5.72½	5.75 @ 5.85	5.80

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	October.	December.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$	$ 1.03	$ 1.08¾
No. 2 corn	53⅞	53⅞	55⅞
No. 2 oats	43	43⅞	46⅞
Mess pork	......	10.30	12.80
Lard	6.25	......	6.97½
Short ribs	5.35	......	6.30

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Wednesday by carloads:

	Cont'act grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	4	41	36	81
Spring wheat	53	171	31	255
Corn	184	73	52	309
Oats	100	179	1	280
Rye	46	23	1	70
Barley	21	63	36	120
Totals	408	550	157	1,115

Inspected out: 228,958 bu wheat, 78,338 bu corn, 24,025 bu oats, and 1,117 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 400 cars wheat, 336 cars corn, 260 cars oats, and 24,000 hogs.

The following were local receipts and shipments of the articles named for 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	RECEIPTS. 1890.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.	SHIPMENTS. 1890.
Flour, brls	15,845	14,922	25,370	25,757
Wheat, bu	225,868	81,406	343,593	71,762
Corn, bu	161,932	245,176	138,186	602,625
Oats, bu	294,134	152,120	202,975	177,117
Rye, bu	36,741	6,820	88,458	10,618
Barley, bu	62,716	107,400	103,333	23,762
Timothy seed, lbs	221,650	54,000	1,372	1,319
Clover-seed, lbs	30,850	21,585	300	......
Other seeds, lbs	......	48,000	800	49,876
Flaxseed, bu	64,474	44,160	21,143	92,434
Broomcorn, lbs	186,900	126,150	236,055	179,440
Cheese, lbs	143,170	109,915	196,985	316,675
Butter, lbs	168,412	174,628	203,556	191,565
Hides, lbs	405,314	435,074	1,140,985	468,330
Wool, lbs	43,190	50,695	238,458	165,044

Lake freights remained stationary at 2¼c for wheat and 2⅛c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were reported for 66,000 bu wheat, 20,000 bu corn, and 126,000 bu oats.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Among the merchants on South Water street there was some talk of a quiet set of markets, yet in the aggregate a liberal business was scored, prices remaining nearly steady. There is little satisfaction in handling potatoes for any class but consumers, who are getting needed supplies at exceptionally low prices. Eggs were firm at 21c to a shade above, beans unchanged, and fruits quiet. The demand for fine apples is fair, but chiefly in a small way, with supplies more than ample.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 30@30½c; fine, 28@30c; fair to good, 25@28c; fancy dairies, 25@27c; medium to good, 20@23c; packing stock, fresh, 13@14c.

BUTTERINE—Best creamery, 20c per lb; extra dairy, 18c; dairy, 15c; rolls and small pails ½c additional.

CHEESE—New make, full cream flats, 11@11½c per lb, do Young Americas, 11½@12c; cheddars, 10¼@10½c; skim cheese, 6@8c; low grade and sour cheese, 3@5c; brick cheese, 10@12c; imitation Swiss, 10½@11c.

EGGS—Fresh laid, 21@22c per doz; ice-house stock, 19@20c.

GAME—Mallard and red-head ducks, $3.50@3.75 per doz; canvas-backs, 5.00@7.00; teals, $1.75@2.50; jack-snipe, $1.50@1.75; plover, $4.25@1.75; prairie chickens, $4.75@5.25; partridges, $5.00@5.50; quail, $1.75@2.25; venison saddles, 14@16c per lb; bear, 9@11c; antelope saddles, 12@14c.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice to fine apples, $2.00@2.75 per brl; common to good, $1.50@1.75; bananas, 75c@$2.00 per bunch; Concord grapes, 18@21c per 8-lb basket; Delawares do, 40@50c; Messina lemons, $5.00@6.00 per box; Maori, $7.50@8.00; peaches, Michigan fifths, 25@40c; Bartlett pears, $4.00@5.00 per brl; Cape Cod cranberries, $7.00@7.50 per brl; Wisconsin bell and cherry, $6.50; bell and bugle, $7.00@7.50.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Plums, $1.25@1.75 per case of 20 lbs; peaches, $1.25@1.50 per do; pears, $2.25@2.75 per case of 40 lbs; muscat grapes, $1.25@1.40 per crate of 20 lbs; Tokay do, $1.25@1.50. Dried—Loose muscatel raisins, $1.60@1.75 per box of 20 lbs; London layers, $1.80@2.10.

HAY—All sound lots were ready sale, with choice upland prairie slightly higher. Sales were: On track—5 cars No. 1 timothy at $11.25@11.50; 1 car No. 2 do at $10.50; 26 cars upland prairie at $8.00@10.75. Receipts, 677 tons; shipments, 162 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 country, green salted, 5¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 4¼c; No. 1 calfskin, 7c; No. 2 do 5½c.

POTATOES—Choice Wisconsin and Michigan Burbanks, 31@33c per bu on track; fair to good, 28@30c per bu; home-grown, 28@30c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.75@2.75 per brl.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 7@7½c per lb; roosters, 5c; spring chickens, 8@8½c; hen turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, 8½@10c; full-feathered geese, $5.00@7.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Beets, $1.00@1.25 per brl; new onions, $1.50@2.25 per brl; cucumbers, 8@10c per doz; lettuce, 15@25c per doz; egg plant, 35@60c per doz; cabbage, $2.00@3.00 per 100; radishes, 15@20c per doz; string beans, $1.50@1.75 per bu; tomatoes, $1.25@1.50 per bu; rutabaga turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl; cauliflower, $1.50@2.00 per doz; Lima beans, 25@30c per qt.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.18.

LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Oct. 26	21,056	666	20,519	6,923
Tuesday, Oct. 27	11,096	1,051	41,269	12,019
Wednesday, Oct. 28	18,713	1,264	44,050	7,149
Thursday, Oct. 29	15,000	1,400	32,000	7,000
Week thus far	65,865	4,381	147,838	33,091
Same period last week	77,937	2,519	105,061	31,922
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 26	4,404	107	6,254	511
Tuesday, Oct. 27	2,836	226	4,862	256
Wednesday, Oct. 28	3,534	22	11,007	1,411
Thursday, Oct. 29	5,000	200	10,000	2,000
Week thus far	15,834	555	32,123	4,185
Previous week	15,871	794	36,372	3,645

Today's (Friday's) receipts are estimated at 25,000 hogs, 10,000 cattle, and 8,000 sheep, against 29,211 hogs, 10,392 cattle, and 7,034 sheep one week ago, and 31,842 hogs, 10,649 cattle, and 8,262 sheep one year ago. Quotations are as follows:

Prime to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs.	$6.00@6.50
Good to fancy steers, 1,300@1,700 lbs.	4.00@5.90
Fair to good steers, 1,000@1,250 lbs	3.50@3.90
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,100 lbs.	2.70@3.30
Good to fancy cows and heifers	1.90@2.50
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	75@1.60
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	1.80@2.70
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	2.50@3.20
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.00@5.25
Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs	1.90@3.15
Western range steers	2.55@4.35

HOGS—Of the 52,000 hogs on sale yesterday only 14,000 remained in the pens. The market was active and desirable heavy grades sold 2½@5c higher, while other grades were barely steady compared with Wednesday's closing quotations. In many instances light weights sold 5c lower, with the general market strengthened toward the close. Some 240-lb Philadelphia hogs sold at $4.32½—the top of the market. A few 200-lb hogs sold up to $4.30; prime mixed as high as $4.15, and best light at $4.10. Most of the offerings sold at $3.85@4.04. Rough heavy quotable at $3.60@3.85, and pigs at $2.50@4.00.

SHEEP—There was no material change noted in the market for sheep and lambs. A few 108-lb Shropshire sheep sold at $5.00, and prime lambs sold up to $5.30. Most of the sheep sold at $4.00@4.60, and lambs largely at $4.75@5.00. Western sheep sold at $3.75@4.70. Some 79-lb Texas sold at $3.90.

OTHER MARKETS.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,800; market rather slow with prices fully steady on good beef cattle; good butchers' stuff firm; common weak; common to fancy steers, $2.75@5.75; Westerns, $3.00@5.00; Texans, $2.25@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,651; market strong, 5c higher than yesterday's general market; bulk, $3.80@3.85; light, $3.70@3.75; heavy, $3.85@3.90; mixed, $3.75@3.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 986; demand fair; prices weak.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 5,540; shipments, 3,900; steady; steers, $3.25@5.00; cows, $1.25@2.85; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.65.

HOGS—Receipts, 15,020; shipments, 3,630; market active and 5c higher; bulk, $3.80@3.85; all grades, $3.25@4.05.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,020; shipments, 400; market steady.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,300; shipments, 2,300; market slow on natives, higher on Texans; fair to good natives $2.40@4.50; Texan and Indian steers, $2.10@3.00; Texan and Indian cows and canners' $1.10@2.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,800; shipments, 6,100; market stronger; fair to best heavy, 4.00@4.15; mixed, $3.70@4.00; light, fair to best, $3.80@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 500; market lower; fair to choice, $2.30@4.60.

New York, Oct. 29.—BEEVES—No fresh arrivals and no trade; feeling dull; dressed beef steady at 6¼@9c per lb; shipments today, 495 beeves.

CALVES—Receipts, 631 head; market dull; veals, $5.00@8.00 per 100 lbs; grassers, $2.00@2.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,003 head; sheep slow; lambs a shade easier; sheep, $3.50@5.00; lambs, $4.75@5.85; dressed mutton steady, 7@8c per lb; lambs weak, 8@9¾c.

HOGS—Receipts, 915 head, including cars for sale; market weak, $4.40@5.00.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork—Demand poor; prices unchanged. Flour—Demand poor; prices unchanged. Lard—Demand poor; spot 33s 6d, dull; October, November, and December, 33s 1d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat and flour—Demand poor; prices unchanged. Corn—Demand fair for spot and active for futures; spot, October, and November, 6s 5¾d, firm; December, 6s 3¾d, firm.

COTTON—Spot dull; middling 4 11-16d; sales 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,700 American. Futures closed firm. American low middling clause: October, 4 38-64d; October and November, 4 38-64@4 39-64d; November and December, 4 38-64@4 39-64d; December and January, 4 40-64d value; January and February, 4 42-64d buyers; February and March, 4 45-64d sellers; March and April, 4 47-64@4 48-64d; April and May, 4 50-64d buyer; May and June, 4 53-64d value.

New York, Oct. 29.—[Special.]—COTTON—Advanced 2@6 points on the near months and declined about 1 point on the others, closing steady after sales of 88,900 bales. Liverpool closed firm at partly 1 point decline after sales of 8,000 bales. In Manchester yarns were steady but quieter, and cloths move slowly. Here on the spot the market was quiet, with sales of 117 bales to spinners. Middling uplands 8⅜c. The Southern spot markets were generally steady and unchanged, with Mobile 1-16c lower. Galveston sold 2,358 bales, New Orleans 9,000, Mobile 1,000, Savannah 750, Charleston 500, Norfolk 847, Augusta 822, Memphis 5,200, and St. Louis 1,300 bales. In New Orleans futures were quiet and unchanged, with sales of 16,400 bales. The Bombay receipts for the week were 6,000 bales, against 8,000 this week last year; since Jan. 1, 1,878,000 bales, against 1,936,000 during the same time last year; afloat, 6,000 bales, against 6,000 a year ago. The Bombay shipments for the week to Great Britain were nil, against nil for the same week last year; and to the continent nil, against nil for the same time last year. Total to Great Britain since Jan. 1, 99,000 bales, against 339,000 during the same time last year, and to the continent 914,000 bales, against 1,044,000 during the same time last year. The exports from the ports today were 21,160 bales to Great Britain, 4,687 to France, and 7,308 to the Continent. The receipts at the ports today were 53,815 bales, against 53,824 this day last week and 49,946 this day last year. Total thus far this week 299,571 bales, against 317,320 thus far last week. The total receipts at Augusta, Memphis, and St. Louis today were 10,091 bales, against 10,393 this day last year. This is a summary of today's transactions:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
October	1,100	8.20	8.11
November	3,700	8.22	8.15
December	16,400	8.31	8.25
January	25,500	8.45	8.40
February	12,200	8.60	8.54
March	12,200	8.73	8.68
April	3,400	8.84	8.80
May	7,700	8.96	8.91
June	2,600	9.05	9.01
July	300	9.16	9.13
August	3,600	9.23	9.21

COFFEE—Closed steady at unchanged prices to 10 points advance after sales of 22,750 bags. Receipts at Rio 10,000 bags and at Santos 16,000 bags. Rio exchange, 13 15-16d. Rio was firm; Havre was steady at ¼f decline; Hamburg steady and unchanged. The New York stock of Brazils is 252,029 bags. Spot Rio was in more active demand and held firmly at 12¼@12½c for No. 7. Sales 700 bags No. 6 spot at 14c; 500 bags No. 7, to arrive, at 12c; 1,500 bags Nos. 7 and 8, to be shipped, at 11½c; 1,500 bags Nos. 6, 7, and 8, to arrive, at 12½c for No. 7; 2,000 bags No. 7 at 11.20c c. and f., and 1,000 bags do at 11.30c c. and f. The cost and freight lots were sold last evening; mild grades were held firmly on a good demand; good grades scarce; sales 430 bags Maracaibo and 200 bags Savanilla on private terms. This is a summary of today's transactions:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
January	2,750	11.10	11.05
March	2,000	11.00	10.90
May	4,750	11.05	10.90
October	3,250	11.55	11.45
November	1,000	11.45	11.35
December	9,000	11.20	11.15

WHEAT—Was irregular and active, closing steady at ⅛@⅜c over yesterday. Cash sales, 316,000 bu, including 224,000 bu to exporters, of which No. 2 red afloat $1.04¾@1.05¼; do early December at $1.07¼; do free on board store and afloat at 1@1¼c under December; ungraded red at 92c@1.03¼; No. 1 Northern afloat at $1.05⅞@1.06⅛. Millers bought 24,000 bu at $1.03¾@1.04 for No. 2 red. Option sales, 9,552,000 bu.

CORN—On the spot was dull and weak, while options were fairly active, with November ¾c lower and other months ⅛@⅜c higher. Cash sales 18,000 bu No. 2 at 70¼c in elevator and 71¼c afloat; ungraded mixed at 70@72c. Option sales, 2,296,000 bu.

OATS—Were firmer and fairly active. Cash sales, 161,000 bu No. 2 at 36⅞@37⅛c, No. 3 at 36c, mixed Western at 35¼@38c, white do at 37@42c. No. 2 white at 37⅞c; do December at 37⅞c. The receipts were 114,800 bu and the exports 7,428 bu. Option sales, 330,000 bu.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 30@32c.

CHEESE—Fancy State, 9⅞@9⅝c.

EGGS—23½@26c.

SUGAR—Raw continues in good demand, with 3c bid for 96-test muscovado and 3 9-32c bid for 96-test centrifugal. Refined shows a moderate degree of activity at unchanged prices. Cut loaf and crushed, 5⅛c; powdered, 4⅝c; granulated, 4⅛@4⅝c; cubes, 4⅝c; XXXX, 4⅛c; muld A, 4⅜c.

DRY GOODS—Business in dry goods was fair, but yet disappointing, as cooler weather and the presence of some large buyers extended expectations. The approach of the election has some diverting influence, and it seems probable that there will not be much change in trade until political feeling has subsided.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Was again very strong today and trading was large, especially in cash and near futures. The demand for Duluth wheat from the East and Europe still continues, and sales to New York today were heavy. It is said that nearly all the available tonnage for the next two weeks has been chartered. Receipts were again large. For the first three days of this week they were 1,539,000 bu, against 2,115,000 bu for all last week. Duluth and Minneapolis today had 1,085 cars, against 1,002 yesterday. Closing prices: No. 2 hard, cash, 96⅛c; October, 96c; December, 94⅞c; May, $1.02. No. 1 Northern, cash, 93⅞c; October, 93⅞c; first half November, 93⅞c; regular November, 91⅞c; December, 91⅞c; May, 99⅞c. Cars on track, 546; last year, 152.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 426,796 bu; barley, 1,504 bu; flour, 8,346 brls.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 123,487 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat—Firmer and higher; steamer No. 2 red afloat, 97c; do export elevator, 97c; No. 2 red in carlots, $1.01¾; No. 2 red October, $1.01¾@1.02; November, $1.02@1.02¾; December, $1.04@1.04½; January, $1.06@1.06¾. Corn—Continued good; export demand for new crop corn made an advance of ½c on yesterday's prices. Foreign demand for old crop, however, was less active and values are a shade lower; local car-lots scarce and firm; No. 3 mixed track and grain depot, 68c; No. 2 high mixed in grain depot, 68½c; No. 2 mixed, October, 67@68c; November, 64@66c; December, 55½@56½c; January, 54@54½c. Oats—Local car-lots quiet and weak, with liberal offerings; futures, however, ruled firm; No. 3 white, 36½c; No. 2 white, 37¾@38c; No. 2 white, October, 37⅞@38c; November, 37⅞@38c; December, 37⅞@38⅛c; January, 38@38½c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 29.—WHEAT—The wheat market was stronger today on news from Russia and the continued drought in the winter wheat country, and there was a much better feeling until near the close. The local market in greeting to the foreign situation went up ⅜c, and the bulls were pleased. The Berlin advance was equal to 2½c a bu, and it put a backbone to prices that they had not had in a week. The market sold down to a close at 89⅞c, the opening price, after going to 90⅞c. If the Russian order proves a boomerang this time it is likely to be given a wide go-by in the future. The cash wheat was quite active as soon as the bulge came, and when it broke there was a falling off in the demand. Receipts of wheat were 540 cars. Close: October closed 88⅞c; December opening 89⅞c, highest 90⅞c, lowest 89⅞c, closing 89⅞c; May opening 96⅞c, highest 97⅞c, lowest 96⅞c, closing 96⅞c; on track No. 1 hard, 90⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 89⅞@89⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 84@85c.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 29.—[Special.]—CORN—Steamer yellow, 71@72c; steamer, 69@70c.

OATS—Choice to fancy clipped, 42@43c; No. 2 white, 40@41c.

BUTTER—Creamery, Northern extra, 30@31c; extra firsts, 28@29c; Eastern extra, 29c; Western extra, 30@31c; extra firsts, 28@29c; firsts, 23@27c; Northern June extra, 24@25c; Western June extra, 22@23c; dairy Vermont extra, 26@27c; New York extra, 25@26c; New York and Vermont extra firsts, 22@24c; New York and Vermont firsts, 19@22c; New York and Vermont low grades, 15@17c; long dairies, New York and Vermont good to choice, 18@20c; dairy Western firsts, 18@21c; dairy Western seconds, 15@17c; Western imitation creamery firsts, 24@26c; Western imitation creamery seconds, 19@21c; Western ladle packed firsts, 19c; Western ladle packed seconds, 14@17c; Franklin County, Mass., boxes extra creamery, 30c; extra dairy, 27@28c; extra firsts, 24@26c; firsts, 20@23c; trunk butter in ½ and ¼ lb prints, extra, per lb, 31@33c; extra firsts, 26@28c; under-grades, 18@22c.

CHEESE—New York extra full cream, per lb, 10@10½c; New York firsts, per lb, 9@9½c; New York seconds, per lb, 7½@8½c; Vermont extra full cream, per lb, 9@9½c; Vermont firsts, 7¾@8½c; Vermont seconds, per lb, 6@7c; sage cheese, 10c; part skims, per lb, 3@5c; skims, 2@3c; Ohio flat, 9½@10c; Ohio flat firsts, 7½@8½c. The Liverpool market cabled 47s 6d. Jobbing prices 1c higher.

EGGS—Near-by and Cape fancy, 33@35c; Eastern extras, 28c; Eastern firsts, 26c; Vermont and New Hampshire extras, 28c; Prince Edwards Island, 25@26c; Michigan, 25@26c; Western extras, 26c. Jobbing prices 1@2c higher.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dry weather, which was the main market influence this morning, advanced prices sharply; after the early upturn of ⅝@⅞c the market fell back ⅜@⅝c but rallied again on the Russian ukase and strong and higher cables and went kiting 1⅛@1½c. Later weakness caused a decline of ⅜@⅝c, but the close was firm at ⅛@⅜c above yesterday; No. 2 cash, 95⅞c; October, 93c bid; November, 93⅞c, nominal; December, 95⅞c; May, $1.01⅞. Corn—The market was strong. The same influences which affected wheat ruled corn, and in addition the movement of corn from the country showed no increase. Wheat advance also had strengthening effect. Trading was fairly active. Close was ⅛@⅜c above yesterday for new crop options; No. 2 cash, 52½@53c; October, 52½c, nominal; November, 43⅞c; year, 40c asked; January, 39⅞c bid; May, 46⅞c asked. Oats—Speculation was light and there was not much change in prices. October sold ⅛c lower at 29⅞c; November was off ⅛c at 28⅞c, but May is ⅛c up at 31⅞c.

PROVISIONS—The market was firmer but very quiet outside the order demand, which showed steady improvement. Pork, $9.25; lard, $6.10. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $5.35¼; longs, $5.87½; ribs, $6.62½; shorts, $6.65@6.95. Bacon—Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $6.00; longs, $7.37½; ribs, $7.37½@7.50; shorts, $7.62½@7.75.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 112,400 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 44,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 51,500 bu; corn, 13,600 bu; oats, 28,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Oct. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat active, higher; cash and October, good demand at 98c; December, 99⅞c to $1.00, to 90⅞c; May, $1.05⅞@1.06⅛ to $1.06. Corn strong, with light offerings; cash, 58⅞c. Oats firm; cash, 30⅞c; No. 2 white, 32⅞c.

CLOVER-SEED—Steady, active; cash and October, $4.55 bid; December, $4.60 bid; January, $4.67½.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat No. 1 Northern, $1.03¾; No. 2 red, $1.01¼. No corn here.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 500,000 bu; corn 250,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 450,000 bu; corn, 150,000 bu.